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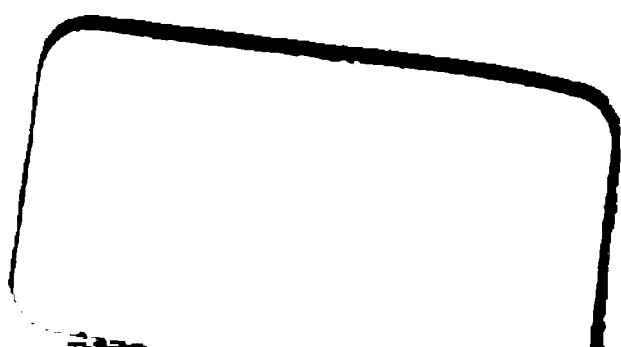
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HAYDEN'S ANNUAL
Cyclopedia of Insurance

IN THE
UNITED STATES

1913-1914

ESTABLISHED IN 1891 BY H. R. HAYDEN

HARTFORD, CONN.

1914

TO NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY
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1914

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Press of Loring-Axtell Co.

1914

Annual Cyclopedia of Insurance.

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AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Aix-la-Chapelle, Germany. Joseph A. Kelsey, manager for the United States, with headquarters at New York; S. H. Quackenbush, superintendent of agencies. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$2,589,572; liabilities, \$1,414,719; net surplus, \$1,174,853.

ABEILLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Paris, France. Starkweather & Shepley, Inc., United States managers. Geo. L. Shepley, president; Emil G. Pieper, superintendent of agencies. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$594,718.90; liabilities (except capital), \$173,411.93.

ABANDONMENT. In marine insurance the relinquishment of an insured ship or cargo to the underwriters when the same is damaged and the claim is for a total loss. There is no abandonment in fire underwriting.

ADJUSTER. The business of an adjuster as known in American fire insurance is to examine into losses and settle upon the amounts due. He is a regular employee of the company, usually, although there are some independent adjusters who work for any company employing them, temporarily, or on particular losses. In most cases, also, the adjuster acts as appraiser except where an official or technical appraisal is to be had. There have been at various times adjusting bureaus and adjusting companies, as well as adjusters for the insured, but as a rule the policy-holder is satisfied with the company's adjuster.

ADJUSTMENT. In fire insurance practice in the United States this work covers the act of the adjuster in settling a loss as well as its apportionment between different insurers. The latter is sometimes difficult and puzzling in the case of non-concurrent policies, and these difficulties have given rise to a number of rules for such apportionment. Among these are the "Finn," the "Albany," which is similar; the "National Board," "Griswold," and "Kinne."

ADLARD, WALTER, secretary and managing underwriter of the Massachusetts Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Boston, is of English and Dutch descent, and was born in Brooklyn, N. Y.,

May 20, 1866. He was educated in the Brooklyn public schools, and from 1883 to 1899 was in the employ of the Queen Insurance Company in clerical and special agency work. In the latter year he was appointed New England special agent for the Continental Fire Insurance Company, and was also special agent for the Fidelity Insurance Company and Fidelity Underwriters. He resigned this position to accept his present position on the organization of the company in 1910.

AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford was incorporated in 1819, and began business August 19th. Its capital stock was fixed at \$150,000, 10 per cent. of which was paid in. The Aetna was one of the pioneers in the agency business, and wrote policies in Chicago as early as 1834. Its present capital is \$5,000,000, and its stockholders have at various times paid in in cash \$4,695,000 of that amount. Up to the date of the Chicago fire, in 1871, there had been paid in \$195,000, and the capital was \$3,000,000. After the fire it was reduced one-half, and immediately restored by the payment of \$1,500,000. After the Boston fire, in 1872, it was reduced to \$2,000,000, and restored by the payment of \$1,000,000. In 1881 the payment of another million increased the capital to \$4,000,000; in 1910 the payment of another million increased the capital to its present figure. The Aetna's operations now include every section of the country.

The department managers are: Western branch, Chicago, Ill., Thos. E. Gallagher, general agent, L. O. Kohtz, assistant general agent, L. O. Kotz, general agent marine department; Pacific branch, San Francisco, Cal., W. H. Breeding, general agent, E. S. Livingston, assistant general agent.

The company has had six presidents since its organization in 1819. Thomas K. Brace retained the office until 1857, a period of thirty-eight years. Edwin G. Ripley succeeded President Brace, and remained at the head of the company until 1862, when he was succeeded by Thomas A. Alexander. In 1866 Lucius J. Hendee was elected president, and retained the position until his death, September 4, 1888. Jotham Goodnow was elected the successor of President Hendee, being advanced from the secretaryship, which he had held for twenty-two years. He died November 19, 1892, and was succeeded by William B. Clark, who was elected president on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his connection with the company. President Clark's associate officers are Henry E. Rees and A. N. Williams, vice-presidents; E. J. Sloan, secretary; E. S. Allen, G. E. Beardsley and R. B. Ives, assistant secretaries. W. F. Whittelsey, Marine secretary.

The directors are: Austin C. Dunham, Morgan G. Bulkeley, Atwood Collins, William B. Clark, Francis Goodwin, Charles E. Gross, James H. Knight, Charles P. Cooley, Arthur L. Shipman, Charles L. Spencer, Lyman B. Brainard, Charles A. Goodwin, H. E. Rees, A. N. Williams and J. P. Morgan. The special agents are: J. B. Hughes, O. H. King, C. J. Irvin, H. O. Kline, H. B. Smith, James S. Middleton, F. W. Mathews, P. P. Tucker, Joseph M. Biggert,

Joseph W. Russell, George W. Mills, E. C. French, W. C. Roach, H. B. Nugent, C. L. Ruse, S. L. Johnson, F. C. Clarke, Arthur Lohmeyer, W. H. Wart, W. Ross McCain, Edward Wright, J. R. Stewart, I. B. Beard, J. A. Brackney, W. S. Clark, P. W. D. Jones, A. G. O'Neill, Cooper D. Winn, Jr., W. H. Boutell, Frank W. Brodie. The total assets of the company December 31, 1913, aggregated \$22,481,250.34. Liabilities, exclusive of capital, \$10,571,860.45. The net cash premiums received during the year 1913 reached the sum of \$9,948,697.71; \$1,424,576.01 being in the inland department. The total cash income for the year was \$10,901,004.91; total cash expenditures, \$10,168,845.54; the fire and marine losses paid amounted to \$5,519,794.88; net amount of risks in force, \$1,484,206,137.00. Since organization the company has received in premiums \$266,748,414.36; losses paid since organization, \$138,501,348.36; cash dividends declared, \$35,301,365.00; dividends payable in stock, \$2,805,000.00. See Cyclopedia for 1892-3, also biographical sketches in present volume.

AFFELD, CHARLES E., of Affeld, Tonk & Co., Chicago, was born at Stettin, Germany, March 10, 1843. He came to the United States at an early age, his parents going to Chicago in the fall of 1847. He obtained his education in the public schools and a commercial college, and in 1861 enlisted in Company B, First Illinois Artillery, known as Taylor's Battery, serving until July, 1864, and seeing active service in a number of battles of that period. As an early vocation he served as clerk in a drug store and as office boy and clerk in a law office, and in 1868 entered the insurance business as a broker. He was surveyor for the New York Underwriters' Agency from 1871 to 1873 when the firm of Witkowsky & Affeld was formed, which was changed to Affeld, Tonk & Co., on the death of Mr. Witkowsky. He has been a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and of the Chicago Board of Underwriters since 1873, has held various positions of honor and trust outside the insurance business, and is a member of the Union League and Germania, City, and other clubs.

AFFELD, F. O., former resident United States manager of the Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company, is a native of Prussia, but was brought to this country in childhood. The years of his early manhood, before the civil war, were passed in Chicago, where he was for three years a clerk and student in a law office. Upon the outbreak of hostilities he enlisted and went to the front. On his return from service he accepted the position of solicitor and surveyor for the Mutual Security Insurance Company, and later for the Germania Insurance Company of Chicago. Both of these companies were destroyed by the great fire of 1871. In 1872 Mr. Affeld was appointed Chicago manager for the Hamburg-Bremen, and in 1873 he was invited to New York by Mr. Von Dorrien to assist in establishing and conducting the United States branch. In 1882 he succeeded to the managership, in association with H. C. Buchenberger, and in 1907 became manager. He retired as manager of the Hamburg-Bremen in March, 1913, after completing forty years' service with the company.

AFFIDAVIT RISKS. Laws concerning. [See Reinsurance and Surplus Line Laws.]

AGENT. TERM DEFINED. The insurance laws of many states define who are agents, as follows:

ALABAMA. Section 7189, code of 1907, as amended in 1909.

Any person who solicits insurance on behalf of any insurance company, or takes or transmits, other than for himself, any application for insurance, or any policy for insurance, to or from such company, or in any way gives notice that he will receive or transmit the same, or receives or delivers a policy of insurance of any such company, or examines or inspects a risk, or makes or forwards any diagram of any building or buildings (except as a bona fide draughtsman) or countersigns any policy of insurance, or does or performs any other act or thing in the making or consummating of any contract of insurance with or for any insurance company, other than for himself, or examines, or adjusts, or aids in adjusting any loss for or on behalf of any insurance company, whether such acts shall be done at the request or instance or by the employment of any insurance company, or of or by any other person (except those acting as attorneys at law), is deemed an insurance agent.

ARKANSAS, Section 48, Chapter 3 of the Insurance Laws.

Section 48. Any person who shall hereafter solicit insurance or procure applicants, shall be held to be soliciting agent of the insurance company or association issuing a policy on such application, or on a renewal thereof, anything in the application or policy to the contrary notwithstanding.

COLORADO. Section 21, subdivision 5 of the Act of 1907, creating an insurance department.

A person who is not provided with a certificate from the Insurance Department as an authorized broker or agent or solicitor of an insurance company, and who for compensation solicits insurance in behalf of such company, or transmits for a person other than himself an application for a policy of insurance to or from such a company, or offers or assumes to act in the negotiation of such insurance, shall be an insurance agent or solicitor within the intent and for the purposes of this act. . . .

CONNECTICUT. Section 2923 of the General Statutes.

Section 2923. The term agent or agents used in this title shall include an acknowledged agent or surveyor, and any person or persons who shall in any manner aid in transacting the business of an insurance company.

DELAWARE. Section 5 of the Act of 1901 to Re-enact and Revise the Insurance Laws of Delaware.

Section 5. That every person who shall procure or solicit any citizen or resident of this State or take out a policy on his or her life or lives of any other persons in any company or companies not incorporated by the laws of this State shall be deemed a foreign insurance agent within the meaning of this act. Every person who shall procure or solicit any citizen or resident of this State to take out a policy of insurance in any fire insurance company or companies not incorporated by the laws of this State shall be deemed a foreign fire insurance agent within the meaning of this act.

FLORIDA. Section 2224, Article 3, Acts of 1895, Section 7, of the Revised Statutes.

Section 2224. Any person or firm in this State who receives or receipts for any money on account of or for any contract of insurance made by him or them, or for any such insurance company, association, firm, or individual, aforesaid, or who receives or receipts for money from other persons to be transmitted to any such company, association, firm, or individual, aforesaid, for a policy of insurance, or any renewal thereof, although such policy of insurance is not signed by him or them, as agent or representative of such company, association, firm, or individual, or who in any wise, directly or indirectly, makes or causes to be made any contract of insurance for or on account of such insurance company, association, firm, or individual, shall be deemed to all intents and purposes an agent, or representative of such company, association, firm, or individual.

Section 2777 also defines agents and Section 2798, Article 5, defines agents of surety companies.

GEORGIA. Section 9 of an Act to Regulate the Business of Insurance in this State and for other Purposes.

Section 9. Any person who solicits in behalf of any insurance company, or agent of the same, incorporated by the laws of this or any other State or foreign government, or who takes or transmits, other than for himself, any application for insurance or any policy of insurance to or from such company, or agent of the same, or who advertises or otherwise gives notice that he will receive or transmit the same, or who shall receive or deliver a policy of insurance of any such company, or who shall examine, inspect any risk at any time, or receive or collect, or transmit any premium of insurance, or make or forward any diagram of any building or buildings, or do or perform any other act or thing in the making or consummation of any contract of insurance for or with any insurance company other than for himself, or who shall examine into or adjust or aid in adjusting any loss for or on behalf of any such company, whether any such acts shall be done at the instance or request, or by the employment of such insurance company, or of or by any broker or other person, shall be held to be the agent of the company for which the act is done or the risk is taken.

IDAHO. Section 36 Laws of 1911.

Section 36. Any person who for compensation, or otherwise, solicits insurance on behalf of any company receiving applications for insurance of any kind whatsoever, or transmitting for a person other than himself an application for a policy of insurance to or from such company, or offers or assumes to act in the negotiation of such insurance or in any manner aids in the transaction of the business of an insurance company incorporated in this state or out of it shall be deemed an agent within the intent and purpose of this act.

ILLINOIS. Laws of 1883 relating to Fire, Marine, and Inland Navigation Insurance Companies.

. . . The term "agent" or "agents" used in this section shall include an acknowledged agent, surveyor, broker, or any other person or persons who shall in any manner aid in transacting the business of any insurance company not incorporated by the laws of one of the United States.

INDIANA. Section 423, Chapter 23 of the general laws applying to corporations, including foreign insurance companies. Section 359, Chapter 18, Laws of 1908, defines agents of surety companies, and Section 134, Chapter 5, Laws of 1909, defines life insurance agents.

Section 326. Any person who shall directly or indirectly receive or transmit money or other valuable thing to or for the use of such corporations, or who shall in any manner make or cause to be made any contract, or transact any business for or on account of any such foreign corporation, shall be

deemed an agent of such corporation and be subject to the provisions of this act relating to agents of foreign corporations.

IOWA. Section 1750 of Code of 1897.

Section 1750. The term agent used in the foregoing sections of this chapter shall include any other person who shall in any manner, directly or indirectly, transact insurance business for any insurance company complying with the laws of this State. Any officer, agent, or representative of an insurance company doing business in this State who may solicit, procure applications, issue policies, adjust losses or transact the business generally of such companies shall be held to be the agent of such insurance company, with authority to transact all business within the scope of his employment, anything in the application, policy, contract, by-laws, or articles of incorporation of such company to the contrary notwithstanding.

KENTUCKY. Section 633 of Barbour and Carroll's Statutes.

Section 633. . . . Whoever solicits and receives application for insurance on behalf of any insurance company, or transmits for any person other than himself an application for insurance, or a policy of insurance, to or from such company, or advertises that he will receive or transmit the same, or who shall in any manner, directly or indirectly, aid or assist in transacting the insurance business of any insurance company, shall be held to be an agent of such company, within the meaning of this article, anything in the policy or application to the contrary notwithstanding.

LOUISIANA. Section 23, Article 3, Act 105 of 1898.

Any person who solicits insurance for a consideration on behalf of any company or transmits for a person other than himself an application for or a policy of insurance to or from such company or offers or assumes to act in the negotiation of such insurance, shall be deemed an insurance agent within the intent of this act, should he receive from the company any compensation whatsoever, either for himself or any other person, partnership, or corporation, and shall thereby become liable to all the duties, requisitions, liabilities, and penalties to which the agent of such company is subject.

MAINE. Section 19 of Chapter 49 of the Revised Statutes.

Section 19. An agent authorized by an insurance company, whose name is borne on the policy, is its agent in all matters of insurance; any notice required to be given to said company or any of its officers, by the insured, may be given to such agent.

MASSACHUSETTS. Section 87 of Chapter 522 of the Acts of 1894.

Section 87. Any person not a duly licensed insurance broker, who solicits insurance on behalf of any insurance company, or transmits for a person other than himself an application for a policy of insurance to or from such company, or offers or assumes to act in the negotiation of such insurance, shall be deemed an insurance agent within the intent of this act, and shall thereby become liable to all the duties, requisitions, liabilities, and penalties to which an agent of such company is subject.

MINNESOTA. Part of Section 1642, Laws of 1907 as amended in 1913 relating to valued policy and co-insurance: "Every person who solicits insurance and procures an application therefor shall be held to be the agent of the party afterwards issuing insurance thereon or a renewal thereof."

MISSISSIPPI. Section 50, Insurance Laws of 1902.

Section 2327. Every person who solicits on behalf of any insurance company, or who takes or transmits, other than for himself, an application for insurance, or a policy of insurance, to or from such company, or who advertises or otherwise gives notice that he will receive or transmit the same, or who shall receive or deliver a policy of insurance of any such company, or who shall examine or inspect any risk, or receive, collect, or transmit any premium of insurance, or make or forward a diagram of any building, or do or perform any other act or thing, in the making or consummation of any contract of insurance, for or otherwise gives notice that he will receive or transmit the same, or who shall examine into or adjust, or aid in adjusting any loss for or on behalf of any such insurance company, whether any of such acts shall be done at the instance or request or by the employment of the insurance company, or of or by any broker or other person, shall be held to be the agent of the company for which the act is done, or the risk is taken, as to all the duties and liabilities imposed by law, whatever conditions or stipulations may be contained in the policy or contract; such person knowingly procuring by fraudulent representations payment, or the obligation for the payment, of a premium of insurance shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned for not more than one year.

MISSOURI. Section 5915, Insurance Laws of Missouri.

Section 5915. Agents Defined.—Any person or persons in this State who shall receipt for any money on account of or for any contract of insurance made by him or them for any insurance company or association not at the time authorized to do business in this State, or who shall receive or receipt for any money from other persons, to be transmitted to any such insurance company or association, either in or out of this State, for a policy or policies of insurance issued by such company or association, or for any renewal thereof, although the same may not be required by him or them as agents, or who shall make or cause to be made, directly or indirectly, any contract of insurance for such company or association, shall be deemed to all intents and purposes an agent or agents of such company or association, and shall be subject to all the provisions and regulations, and liable to all the penalties provided and fixed by this chapter.

MONTANA. Section 589 Revised Statutes.

The term "agent" or "agents," used in this chapter includes an acknowledged agent or surveyor or any other person or persons who in any manner, directly or indirectly, transact or aid in transacting the insurance business of any insurance company not incorporated by the laws of this State.

The following is an additional section relating to surety companies, Section 193, laws of 1909:

Every person who shall receive or transmit applications for suretyship or receive for delivery bonds founded on applications forwarded from this State, or otherwise procure suretyship to be effected by such company upon the bonds of, or the bonds given to, persons or corporations in this State shall be deemed an agent of such company.

NEBRASKA. Section 8 of Chapter 16 of Compiled Statutes.

Section 8. Any person or firm in this State who shall receive or receipt for any money, on account of or for any contract of insurance made by him or them, or for any such insurance company or individual aforesaid, or who shall receive or receipt for any money from other persons, to be transmitted to any such company or individual aforesaid, for a policy or policies of insurance or any renewal thereof, although such policy or policies of insurance may not be signed by him or them, as agent or agents of such company, or who shall in any wise, directly or indirectly, make or cause to be made any contract or contracts

of insurance, for or on account of such company aforesaid, shall be deemed, to all intents and purposes, an agent or agents of said company, and shall be subject and liable to all the provisions of this chapter.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Section 4 of Chapter 171 of the Statutes.

Section 4. A person who solicits insurance on behalf of a life insurance company, or transmits for a person other than himself an application for a policy of life insurance to or from such company, or offers or assumes to act in the negotiation of such insurance, shall be deemed a life insurance agent, and shall be liable to all the duties, requirements, liabilities, and penalties to which such agents are subject.

NEW YORK. Laws of 1913, Section 142.

The term agent in this section shall include an acknowledged agent or any person, partnership, association, or corporation who shall in any manner aid in transacting the insurance business of any underwriter, incorporated or unincorporated, by negotiating for or placing risks or delivering policies or collecting premiums, but shall not include the officers or salaried employees of any such underwriter who do not receive commissions. . . .

OHIO. Section 3644, Revised Statutes.

Section 3644. Any person who solicits insurance and procures application therefor shall be held to be the agent of the party, company, or association thereafter issuing a policy upon such application or a renewal thereof, anything in the application or the policy to the contrary notwithstanding.

OKLAHOMA. Section 3431, Chapter 38, Revised Laws.

Any person who for compensation solicits insurance on behalf of any insurance company, or transmits for a person other than himself an application for a policy of insurance to or from such company, or offers or assumes to act in the negotiating of such insurance, shall be an insurance agent within the intent of this Article, and shall thereby become liable to all the duties, requirements, liabilities and penalties to which an agent of such company is subject.

OREGON. Section 4641, Laws of 1899.

The word agent in this act, wherever used, shall be construed to include and apply to a person, firm or corporation. . . . Any person who solicits insurance, receives an application or order to write, renew, or procure any policy, collect any premium, or who attempts as middleman to place any fire insurance in this state, shall be deemed an insurance agent. . . .

PENNSYLVANIA. Section 17, Laws of 1913.

An agent is an individual, co-partnership or corporation, authorized in writing by a company: [a] To solicit risks and collect premiums, and to issue or countersign policies in its behalf; or [b] To solicit risks and collect premiums in its behalf.

RHODE ISLAND. Section 10 of Chapter 182.

Section 7. Every person who acts or aids in any manner in negotiating contracts of insurance or reinsurance or placing risks or effecting insurance or reinsurance for any person other than himself, and receiving compensation therefor; and every person who shall so far represent any insurance company, established in any State or country, as to receive or transmit proposals for insurance, or to receive for delivery policies founded on proposals, forwarded from this State, or otherwise to procure insurance to be effected by such company for persons residing in this State, shall be deemed and taken to be acting as agent for and undertaking to make insurance as agent for and in behalf of such company, and shall be subject to the restrictions and liable to the penalties herein made applicable to agents of such companies.

SOUTH CAROLINA. Section 2712, Article I of the Civil Code.

Section 2712. Any person who solicits insurance in behalf of any insurance company not organized under or incorporated by the laws of this State, or who takes or transmits other than for himself any application for insurance, or any policy of insurance, to or from such company, or who advertises or otherwise gives notice that he will receive or transmit the same, or who shall receive or deliver any policy of insurance to any such company, or who shall examine and inspect any risk, or receive, collect, or transmit any premium of insurance, or make or forward any diagram of any building or buildings, or do or perform any other act or thing in the making or the consummating of any contract of insurance, other than for himself, or who shall examine into or adjust, or aid in adjusting, any loss for or in behalf of any such insurance company, whether such acts shall be done at the instance or request or by the employment of such insurance company, shall be held to be acting as the agent of the company for which this act is done or the risk is taken.

An additional section (2711) is as follows:

A person who acts for another than himself in negotiating a contract of insurance by an insurance company or association, for the purpose of receiving remuneration therefor, shall be held to be the company's or association's agent, whatever condition or stipulations may be contained in the policy contract.

TEXAS. Section 427, Chapter 21, Digest of 1913.

Section 1. That any person who solicits insurance on behalf of any insurance company, whether incorporated under the laws of this or any other State or foreign government, or who takes or transmits other than for himself any application for insurance, or any policy of insurance, to or from such company, or who advertises, or otherwise gives notice that he will receive or transmit the same, or shall receive or deliver a policy of insurance of any such company, or who shall examine or inspect any risk, or receive or collect or transmit any premium of insurance, or make or forward any diagram of any building or buildings, or do or perform any other act or thing in the making or consummating of any contract of insurance for or with any such insurance company, other than for himself, or who shall examine into or adjust, or aid in adjusting, any loss for or on behalf of any such insurance company, whether any of such acts shall be done at the instance or request or by the employment of such insurance company, or of or by any broker or other person, shall be held to be the agent of the company for which the act is done or the risk is taken, as far as relates to all the liabilities, duties, requirements, and penalties set forth in this act; *provided*, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to citizens of this State who arbitrate in the adjustment of losses between the insurers and the assured, nor to the adjustment of particular or general average losses of vessels or cargoes by marine adjusters who have paid an occupation tax of two hundred dollars for the year in which the adjustment is made; *provided, further*, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to practicing attorneys at law in the State of Texas acting in the regular transaction of their business as such attorneys at law and who are not local agents nor acting as adjusters for any insurance company.

UTAH. Section 22, Paragraph 4, Chapter 121, Laws of 1909 as amended in 1911.

A person who is not provided with a certificate from the Commissioner as an authorized agent or solicitor of an insurance company, and who, for compensation, transmits for a person other than himself an application for a policy of insurance to or from such company, shall be an insurance agent or solicitor within the intent and for the purposes of this Act, and shall therefore become liable for all duties, requirements, liabilities, and penalties to which an agent of such company is subject, and such company, by compensating such person, through any of its officers, agents, or solicitors, shall thereby accept and acknowledge such person as its agent or solicitor in such transactions.

WASHINGTON. Laws of 1911, Chapter 49.

Section 2. "Agent" or "Insurance Agent" is a person, co-partnership, corporation, attorney, board or committee duly appointed and authorized by an insurance company, to solicit applications for insurance to be known as a soliciting agent, or to solicit applications and effect insurance in the name of the company, to be known as a recording or policy writing agent, and to discharge such other duties as may be vested in or required of the agent by the company.

WISCONSIN. Chapter 353, laws of 1905, amending section 1977, laws of 1898.

Section 1977. Every person or member of a firm or corporation who solicits insurance on behalf of any insurance corporation or person desiring insurance of any kind, or transmits an application for a policy of insurance, other than for himself, to or from any such corporation, or who makes any contract for insurance, or collects any premiums for insurance, or in any manner aids or assists in doing either, or in transacting any business of like nature for any insurance corporation, or advertises to do any such thing, shall be held to be an agent of such corporation to all intents and purposes, unless it can be shown that he receives no compensation for such services.

AGENTS, RESIDENT. Laws concerning. [See Resident Agents' Laws.]

AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Watertown, N. Y. Organized 1853; capital, \$500,000. W. H. Stevens, president; J. Q. Adams, secretary; P. H. Willmott, assistant secretary. Organized as a farmers' mutual, then converted into a stock company with charter limiting it to the insurance of farm property; now engaged in general fire insurance. It transacts business in most of the states and territories. It writes tornado insurance. Sixty-first annual statement, January 1, 1914:

Capital	\$500,000.00
Assets (to protect policyholders)	4,302,768.00
Liabilities	2,752,131.00
Reserve as a conflagration surplus	200,000.00
Net surplus to policyholders	2,250,637.00
Net surplus to stockholders	1,550,637.00

ALABAMA, UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF. [See Underwriters' Association of Alabama.]

ALBANY INSURANCE COMPANY, Albany, N. Y. Organized 1811; capital, \$250,000. J. E. McElroy, president; Charles H. Hahn, secretary. John P. Deal, assistant secretary. Total admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,074,716.50; liabilities (except capital), \$372,567.14.

ALEXANDER, JAMES WALLACE, former vice-president of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, is a native of Virginia, and was born in Meclenberg County, Va., of American parentage, April 20, 1862. He received a common school education, and began his business career in mercantile pursuits. He has served

as a member of the Louisiana legislature, is a director in various business enterprises in the state, and president of the Rapides Club and Rapides Opera House company. He has been engaged in the local agency business for the past twenty years in Alexandria, La., and is now head of the local agency firm of Alexander, Bolton & Lewis, and has been one of the vice-presidents of the National Association of Local Agents and active in its affairs for several years, and is a former president of the Louisiana State Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents.

ALIENATION. A transfer of property to another. The fire insurance policy being a personal contract the alienation of the property covered by it voids the policy. So many controversies as to what constitutes alienation have arisen in insurance practice that the standard policies now describe minutely what will avoid the policy. [See Policy Forms, Fire. Also any digest of insurance law.]

ALLEMANNIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa. Organized 1868; capital, \$200,000. William Steinmeyer, president; Chas. B. Reiter, secretary. Total admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,835,746.31; liabilities (except capital), \$1,635,746.31.

ALLEN, EDWIN STANTON, assistant secretary of the Aetna Insurance Company, is a son of Francis B. Allen, vice-president of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, and was born in New York city, July 12, 1871. He was educated in the public schools of New York city and Trinity College, Hartford, graduating therefrom in 1894. He entered the service of the Aetna after leaving college, and has been with the company continuously serving it in various capacities as clerk, examiner, special and general agent. He was elected to his present position in May, 1907.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1904; capital \$750,000. Eugene L. Ellison, president; T. Houard Wright, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$2,282,444.72; liabilities, \$839,227.98.

ALLIANZ INSURANCE COMPANY, (Marine), Berlin, Germany. H. K. Fowler, United States manager, New York, N. Y.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York. Organized 1896; capital, \$300,000. W. L. H. Simpson, president; W. A. W. Burnett, vice-president; J. E. Hoffman, secretary and treasurer. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,092,224.63; liabilities, \$100,354.47.

AMERICAN CENTRAL INSURANCE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo. Organized 1853; capital, \$1,000,000. Edward T. Campbell, president; W. A. Blodgett, vice-president; B. G. Chapman, Jr., secretary. Total admitted assets December 31, 1913, \$5,366,214.34; liabilities (except capital), \$3,432,518.56.

AMERICAN COMPANIES ORGANIZED OR CONTROLLED BY FOREIGN COMPANIES. A number of fire insurance companies of other countries doing business in the United States have organized or acquired the control of companies with American charters. The following is the list April 1, 1914:

Caledonian,
Owning Caledonian American, N. Y.
Commercial Union,
Owning Commercial Union Fire, N. Y., and California Insurance
[Company, San Francisco.
Liverpool and London and Globe,
Owning Liverpool and London and Globe, N. Y.
London and Lancashire,
Owning Orient, Hartford.
North British and Mercantile,
Owning North British and Mercantile, N. Y., and Common-
[wealth Fire.
Phoenix of London,
Owning the Pelican, New York.
Royal,
Owning Queen, N. Y.
Scottish Union and National,
Owning Scottish Union, Connecticut.
General Accident,
Owning Potomac Fire, Washington, D. C.

AMERICAN DRUGGISTS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio. Organized 1907; capital \$200,000. C. H. Avery, president; L. G. Heinritz, vice-president; F. H. Freericks, secretary and general counsel; Geo. B. Kauffman, treasurer. Total admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$351,931.24; liabilities (except capital), \$64,364.26.

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1810. The company was merged with the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania in 1913.

AMERICAN HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Greenville, S. C. Organized 1909; capital \$200,000. The company reinsured in the German-American Insurance Company, New York, in 1914.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF MARINE UNDERWRITERS, THE, was established by American ocean marine insurance companies March 31, 1898. On May 25th the following officers were elected: Charles Platt of Philadelphia, president of the Insurance Company of North America, president; A. A. Raven, president of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company of New York, vice-president; L. Allyn Wight of New York, secretary; A. J. Macdonald of New York, treasurer. The functions of the Institute are advisory, rather than legislative. Most of the marine insurance companies are represented in the membership. Herbert Appleton of the United States "Lloyds," is president, and William H. McGee, secretary and treasurer; address, 77 Beaver Street.

AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY of Newark, N. J. Organized 1846; capital \$1,000,000. P. L. Hoadley, president; Chas. E.

Sheldon and C. Weston Bailey, vice-presidents; Frederick Hoadley, secretary; R. C. Vanderhoof, assistant secretary; A. C. Cyphers, treasurer. Total admitted assets, December 31, 1931, \$10,004,903; liabilities (except capital), \$5,752,044.

AMERICAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1877. John R. Freeman, president and treasurer; Benj. G. Buttolph and Edwin D. Pingree, vice-presidents; Theodore P. Bogert, secretary. Total admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$601,781.24; liabilities, \$248,595.21.

AMONSON, LOUIS S., former president of the Peoples' National Fire Insurance Company. [See Death Roll.]

ANCHOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Des Moines, Ia. Organized 1899; reorganized as a stock company 1901; capital, \$200,000, L. E. Ellis, president; G. A. Holland, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$321,647; liabilities, \$96,188.

ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ORDER OF THE BLUE GOOSE, THE, was organized during the meeting of the Wisconsin Field Men's Club at Green Lake, Wis., in June, 1906. The order conceived in a spirit of fun, developed a serious purpose, and its objects are social and fraternal. The following officers were elected: Most Loyal Grand Gander, Walter E. Atwater, of the Commercial Union; His Highness, Supervisor of the Flock, Dr. W. E. Golden, Atlas; Grand Custodian of the Goslings, W. W. Conklin, Queen; Grand Wielder of the Goose Quill, George Heller, Jr., North America; Grand Keeper of the Golden Goose Egg, George A. Roberts, Detroit F. & M.; Guards to the Grand Custodian of the Goslings, L. S. Wallace, Pennsylvania Fire; C. H. Silkworth, Springfield; M. M. Hawxhurst, Michigan F. & M.; C. E. Hilbert, Lon. & Lanc.; Robe Bird, New York Underwriters; O. E. Lane, Providence-Washington. At the meeting in November, 1907, a new constitution was adopted and the order changed into a national organization, with the different state branch organizations known as "ponds." Officers elected at the annual meeting in October, 1913, are: Most Loyal Grand Gander, Frank Snyder, Kentucky; Grand Supervisor of the Flock, Fred W. Ransom, Ohio; Grand Custodian of the Goslings, J. R. Stewart, Ontario; Grand Guardian of the Nest, E. G. Carlisle, Illinois; Grand Keeper of the Golden Goose Egg, Gus M. Wise, Indiana; Grand Wielder of the Goose Quill, R. H. Wieben, Wisconsin.

ANGLO-AMERICAN REINSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. The company was organized in 1909 as the Central National Fire Insurance Company, and reorganized under the present name in 1914 to transact a reinsurance business. Willis S. Herrick, president; F. M. Rice, secretary.

ANDRUS, SHERWOOD DICKERSON, formerly general agent of the western department of the Georgia Home Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill., was born at Watertown, Jefferson county, N. Y., April 5, 1855, of American parentage, and was educated in the public schools and Hope College, Holland, Mich. He began his insurance career as clerk in the office of the Black River Insurance Company of Watertown, and in 1878 removed to Chicago, where for a few years he was engaged in other business than insurance. In 1884 he was appointed special agent for the Sun Fire office in Illinois, and from 1886 to 1890 was special agent for the Norwich Union in Illinois and Indiana, during which time he was secretary for three consecutive terms for the Illinois State Board of Fire Underwriters. Later he became an examiner in the western department of the National Fire, and from 1893 to 1908 he was connected with the Providence-Washington Insurance Company, first as special agent and then assistant manager of the western department. He was elected vice-president of The Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest in 1905. He was appointed western general agent of the Georgia Home in 1909, but retired in 1912 and accepted a position with the general agency of Whilden & Hancock, New York City. He was appointed general manager of the Interstate Fire Insurance Company of Detroit in 1913.

ANNUAL STATEMENTS, LIMIT FOR FILING. [See Statements, Annual.]

ANTI-COMPACT LAWS. Legislation forbidding fire insurance companies or agents to combine in compacts or boards of underwriters, for the purpose of fixing, maintaining, and controlling rates of insurance upon property appears to have had its birth in the Michigan legislature of 1883. A bill was introduced, but failed of passage, was reintroduced in the session of 1885, and again failed, but in the session of 1887 the bill was again introduced and enacted into law. Meanwhile the idea had been taken up in Ohio, and in 1885 the legislature of that state injected an anti-compact provision into a section of the statutes prohibiting the removal of suits from state to federal courts, and enacted it into law. Ohio thus secured the credit of being the first state to enact an anti-compact law. (For the progress and history of anti-compact legislation, see Cyclopedica for 1910-11 and earlier volumes.) For an account of proceedings against companies for violations of the laws, or legal proceedings involving compacts, and decisions thereon see Cyclopedica for 1904-5 and subsequent volumes and for a review of the court's decision in the Iowa anti-compact case, and the decision on the Arkansas law see Cyclopedica for 1906-7 and subsequent volumes. There are, therefore, laws now in force in eighteen states specifically prohibiting, in one form or another, fire insurance companies or agents from uniting for the purpose of controlling the rates of insurance or penalizing them for doing so. The following is the text of these laws:

ALABAMA. Sections 4594 and 4595, Laws of 1897, as amended in 1911. The law does not specifically prohibit compacts or agreements, and is what is known as the "penalty" law. The act provides that the insured suffering a loss shall recover an additional twenty-five per cent. of the actual loss proven to be due the assured if the company, or insurer, belonged to, or was a member, or in any way connected with any tariff association, or had any agreement with any person or association about any rate of premium. The penalty was not to be enforced, however, if the loss was paid within sixty days. The law directs the court to assess the twenty-five per cent. penalty, and it also provides that the act shall be liberally construed to accomplish its object.

Another section of the Alabama laws, enacted in 1909 and taking effect January 1, 1910, makes it unlawful for an agent of any fire insurance company authorized to do business in the state, "to disclose to the agent, or representative of another fire insurance company, or any one acting in the capacity of agent or representative of any other fire insurance company, the rates or prices at which any insurance policy has been written, without first procuring in writing the consent of the owner, or owners, of the property insured." The act does not affect or prevent *bona fide* reinsurance contracts, and provides that the act shall not be construed to prevent members of rating organizations to disclose to other members of such associations the rates, prices, or premiums at which insurance may be written.

ARKANSAS. An act was passed in 1899, and substantially the same act was re-enacted in 1905 and amended in 1913. The principal section of the law (Section 142) reads:

Any corporation organized under the laws of this or any other state or country, and transacting or conducting any kind of business in this state, or any partnership or individual, or other association or persons whatsoever, who are now, or shall hereafter create, enter into, become a member of, or a party to any pool, trust, agreement, combination, confederation, or understanding, whether the same is made in this state or elsewhere, with any other corporation, partnership, individual, or any other person or association of persons, to regulate or fix either in this state or elsewhere the price . . . or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, or tornado, or to maintain said price when so regulated or fixed, or who shall now or shall hereafter enter into, become a member of, or party to any pool, agreement, combination, association, or confederation, whether made in this state or elsewhere, to fix or limit, in this state or elsewhere, the amount or quantity . . . or the price or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, storm, cyclone, tornado, or any other kind of policy issued by any corporation, partnership, individual, or association of persons aforesaid, shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a conspiracy to defraud and be subject to the penalties as provided in this act.

The penalty provided was a fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$5,000, and each day the violation continued was made a separate offense. The act also prescribed the form of an affidavit which must be sworn to by the president, secretary, or treasurer of each incorporated company doing business in the state (including insurance companies). The official must swear that he has not "created, entered into, or become a member of or a party to any pool, trust, agreement, combination, federation, or understanding with any

other corporations, partnership, individual, or any other person or association of persons to regulate or fix the price or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, storm, cyclone, tornado, or any other kind of policy." Refusal to make oath subjects the company to a denial of a license to do business in the state.

Section 145 of the act as amended in 1913 provides that, "No individual, company or corporation shall be subject to any of the penalties of this act, unless such individual, company or corporation shall do within this state some act directly tending to carry into effect a conspiracy prohibited by this act; and the purchase, sale, delivery or disposition of any article of commerce in a lawful manner within this state shall not be deemed an act done in pursuance of, or for carrying into effect any such conspiracy."

GEORGIA. (Approved October 21, 1891.)

Section 1. From and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any insurance company or companies authorized to do business in this State, or the agent or agents thereof, to make, maintain, or enter into any contract, agreement, pool, or other arrangement with any other insurance company or companies licensed to do business in this State, or the agent or agents thereof for the purpose thereof, or that may have the tendency or effect of preventing or lessening competition in the business of insurance transacted in this State, and when it shall be made to appear to the commissioner of insurance that any company or companies, agent or agents, have entered into any such contract, agreement, pool, or other arrangement, thereupon said commissioner shall revoke the license issued to such company or companies, and the same shall not be reissued until the president, or chief officer of such company or companies shall file an affidavit with said commissioner, stating that all such contracts, agreements, pools, or other arrangements have been annulled and made void; provided that nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any insurance company, legally authorized to transact business in this State, from separately surveying, inspecting, or examining the premises to be insured, by and with the consent of the owner, for the purpose of bringing about improvements in fire protection so as to lessen the cost of insurance by reducing rates.

Section 2. Any citizen of this State whose rates of insurance have been increased or who has been refused insurance at reasonable rates, shall have the right to file a written complaint under oath, to the best of his knowledge and belief, with the insurance commissioner, charging any company or companies authorized to do business in this State with a violation of the preceding section of this act, and that thereupon it shall be the duty of said insurance commissioner to issue a citation addressed to the company or companies against whom said complaint is made, requiring it or them to be and appear before said insurance commissioner at a specified time and place to be fixed by said insurance commissioner, not less than twenty nor more than forty days from the date of filing said complaint, and show cause why its or their license or licenses should not be revoked as provided by the first section hereof. And it is further provided that such citation shall be served not less than ten days from the date of filing said complaint by the sheriffs or constables of said State in the same manner as provided by law for the service of process upon insurance companies.

Section 3. For the purposes of the provisions of this act, the insurance commissioner shall have power to administer oaths, issue subpoenas for witnesses, hear testimony, issue commissions for taking testimony by interrogatories, and the party or parties complaining, and the company or companies defending, shall have the right to serve notice for the production of books and papers; all to be done under the same rules as now provided by law for civil actions in the supreme courts. The county in which the insurance commissioner shall fix the hearing shall be as to this act the *loci forum* of said hearing or trial. The cost and fees for the sheriff or constable, witnesses, and the commissioners taking interrogatories shall be the same as now provided by law for similar service in the superior courts of this State, the same to be taxed against and paid by

the party or parties cast in said suit, and against whom said insurance commissioner shall find; for which costs said insurance commissioner is hereby authorized to issue execution—the same to be levied and collected as executions from the courts of this State.

IOWA. (Code of Iowa, 1897.)

Section 1754. Combinations.—It shall be unlawful for two or more fire insurance companies doing business in this State, or for the officers, agents or employes of such companies, to make or enter into any combination or agreement relating to the rates to be charged for insurance, the amount of commissions to be allowed agents for procuring the same, or the manner of transacting the fire insurance business within this State; and any such company, officer, agent, or employe violating this provision shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall pay a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each offense, to be recovered in the name of the State, for the use of the permanent school fund.

Section 1755. Revocation of Authority.—The auditor of State is authorized to summon before him for examination under oath any officer, agent, or employe of any such company suspected of violating any of the provisions of the preceding section, and on complaint to him in writing by two or more residents of this State charging such company under oath, upon their knowledge or belief, with violating the provisions of the preceding section, he shall summon any officer, agent, or employe of said company before him for examination upon oath; if upon such examination, and that of any other witness produced and examined, he shall determine that such company is guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of the preceding section, or if any such officer, agent, or employe, after being duly summoned, shall fail to appear or submit to examination, the auditor shall forthwith issue an order revoking the authority of such company to transact business within this State, and it shall not thereafter be permitted to do the business of fire insurance in this State at any time within one year therefrom.

Sections 1756 and 1757 provide for an appeal by either party from the decision of the auditor to the district court, and that the testimony given by any officer or employe in the investigation before the officer shall not be used against him in any criminal prosecution.

The general statutes, section 5060, provides that any corporation, creating, entering into, or becoming a member of any combination, agreement or understanding with any other corporation to regulate or fix the price of any article of merchandise or commodity, shall be guilty of a conspiracy. The Iowa courts have held (*Beechley vs. Mulville* 102 Iowa 602) that insurance is a commodity.

KANSAS. A law was enacted in 1889, but in 1912 the Supreme Court rendered a decision holding that the anti-trust law as relating to insurance companies had been repealed by the state rating law, enacted in 1909. The constitutionality of the state rating law was contested, and in 1914 the United States Supreme Court rendered a decision holding the law constitutional.

LOUISIANA. (Law of 1900.)

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any fire insurance company, association, or partnership, doing a fire insurance business in this State, to enter into any combination or compact with other fire insurance companies, associations, or partnerships or to require or allow their agents to enter into any combinations or compact with other fire insurance agents, companies, associations, or part-

nerships, for the purpose of governing, controlling, or influencing the rates charged for insurance on property situated in this State. Provided, that nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit one or more companies from employing a common agent or agents to supervise and advise of defective structures or to suggest improvements to lessen fire hazards.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That all fire insurance companies, associations, or partnerships doing a fire insurance business in this State shall cause to be filed on the first day of December, 1900, and on the first day of December of each year thereafter, with the Secretary of State, the affidavit of some officer or agent of said company, associations, or partnerships who reside in this State, setting forth the fact that the company, association or partnership of which he is an officer or agent, has not in twelve months previous to the date of said affidavit entered into any trust, combination, or association for the purpose of preventing competition in insurance or influencing insurance rates in this State; the said affidavit shall be made before an officer of this State authorized to administer oaths, and any false statement in said affidavit shall be deemed perjury. Provided, that the affidavit that must be made on December 1, 1900, need only state that the provisions of this act have not been violated from the time of its promulgation to the date of the affidavit. Provided, further, that any attempt to evade the provisions of this act by agreeing upon any person or number of persons for the purpose of making rates for all such insurance companies, associations, or partnerships by buying rate books shall be deemed a violation of this act, and shall be punishable as herein provided.

The penalty for a violation of the act is a revocation of the license of the offending company for the unexpired term of the same and for twelve months next following thereafter.

MISSOURI. An anti-compact law was first enacted in 1891, which was annulled by subsequent legislatures, and the legislature of 1913 enacted a new law, containing sixteen sections. Sections 10299 and 10301 directly apply to insurance and read as follows:

Sec. 10299. Pool and Trust Agreements Defined.—Any person who shall create, enter into, become a member of or participate in any pool, trust, agreement, combination, confederation, or understanding with any person or persons to regulate, control or fix the price of any article of manufacture, mechanism, merchandise, commodity, convenience or repair, or any product of mining, or any article or thing whatsoever, of any class or kind bought and sold, or the price and premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning or storm, or to maintain said price when so regulated or fixed, or shall enter into, become a member of or participate in any pool, trust, agreement, contract, combination, confederation or understanding, to fix or to limit the amount or quantity of any article of manufacture, mechanism, merchandise, commodity, convenience, repair, any product of mining, or any article or thing whatsoever, of any class or kind bought and sold, or the price or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, or storm, shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a conspiracy in restraint of trade, and be punished as provided for in this article.

Sec. 10301. Combination to Increase Prices, Declared Conspiracy.—All arrangements, contracts, agreements, combinations or understandings made, or entered into between any two or more persons, designed or made with a view to lessen, or which tend to lessen, lawful trade, or full and free competition in the importation, transportation, manufacture or sale in this State of any product, commodity or article, or thing bought and sold, of any class or kind whatsoever, including the price or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning or storm, and all arrangements, contracts, agreements, combinations or understandings made or entered into between any two or more persons which are designed or made with a view to increase, or which tend to increase, the market price of any product, commodity or article or thing, of any class or kind whatsoever bought and sold, including the price or premium to be paid for insuring property against loss or damage by fire, lightning or storm, are hereby declared to be against public policy, unlawful and void; and any person or persons creating, entering into,

becoming a member of or participating in such arrangements, contracts, agreements, combinations or understandings shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a conspiracy in restraint of trade, and punished as provided for in this article.

Section 10302 declares that any person violating the provisions of the act shall be adjudged guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding five years or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year or by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Forfeiture of license or of charter in the case of a Missouri company was imposed. The act also defined the word person or persons as used in the act to be "natural persons, partnerships, associations of persons and corporations" organized under the laws of Missouri or of other states.

Following the enactment of the above law, the fire insurance companies with few exceptions withdrew from the state. Suits were filed against one hundred and thirty-four companies, but later withdrawn and finally dismissed on motion of the attorney-general following an agreement between the state officials and a committee representing the fire insurance companies. The insurance companies resumed business in the state, and the governor later appointed a commission to investigate fire insurance conditions in the state and with the view of drafting remedial laws.

MICHIGAN. (Public Acts of 1887, Act No. 285.)

Section 1. The people of the State of Michigan enact, that no fire, fire and marine, or marine and inland insurance company or association not organized under the laws of this State shall be permitted to do business therein under the provisions of an act entitled "An act relative to the organization and powers of fire and marine insurance companies transacting business in this State," approved April 3, 1869, until in addition to complying with the provisions of said act it has filed with the commissioner of insurance an undertaking, duly executed and authenticated by the company, in such form as the commissioner of insurance shall from time to time prescribe, that it will not, directly or indirectly, enter into any compact, agreement, arrangement, or undertaking of any nature or kind whatever with any other company, companies, association, or associations, the object or effect of which is to prevent open and free competition between it and said company, companies, association, or associations, or the agents of their respective companies or associations in the business transacted in this State or in any part thereof.

Section 2 prescribes that no company of the kind above described shall enter into the compact or agreement forbidden. Section 3 makes the prohibition apply to the agents of such companies. Section 4 forbids agents and brokers to solicit for companies violating the law. Section 5 declares that a person violating the law shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, in default of which he shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than three months. Section 6 makes it the duty of the insurance commissioner to furnish a blank form to the companies to complete the undertaking required by Section 1, and in case of failure therein by a company for thirty days after the mailing of such blank he must revoke its certificate of authority

to do business, and cause the notification thereof to be published in some paper of general circulation in the state for four weeks. Section 7 makes it the duty of the commissioner to investigate all complaints of violation of the law. Section 8 forbids any person to act as agent for a company after its certificate of authority has been revoked, under a penalty of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100, in default of the payment of which he shall be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding ninety days.

NEBRASKA. (Adopted in 1897). The law in its terms is practically the same as the Iowa law.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (Laws of 1885, Chapter 39.)

If a licensed foreign insurance company shall enter into a contract or combination with other insurance companies for the purpose of controlling the rates to be charged for insurance upon property within the State, or shall make application for the removal of any action brought against it in the courts of this State to the United States courts the commissioner shall forthwith revoke its license and no renewal of the licenses shall be granted until after the expiration and those of its agents of three years from the date of such revocation.

OHIO. (Adopted in 1885, Section 3659, Revised Statutes, as amended in 1891 and again in 1900.)

If any such company, association or partnership, doing business within this State, makes an application for a change of venue or to remove any suit or action wherein such company has been sued by a citizen of this State now pending, or hereafter commenced in any court of this State, to the United States district or circuit court, or to any federal court, or shall enter into any compact or combination with other insurance companies, or shall require their agents to enter into any compact or combination with other insurance companies for the purpose of governing or controlling the rates charged for fire insurance on any property within the State, or for the purpose of governing or controlling the rates per centum or in amount of commissions or compensation to be allowed agents for procuring contracts for fire insurance on any property within this State (providing that nothing herein shall prohibit one or more such companies from employing a common agent or agents to supervise and advise of defective structures, suggest improvements to lessen the fire hazard, and to advise as to the relative value of risks), the superintendent of insurance shall forthwith revoke and recall the license or authority to it to do or transact business within this State, and no renewal of authority shall be granted to it for three years after such revocation; and it shall thereafter be prohibited from transacting any business in this State until again duly licensed and authorized.

OREGON. (Act of 1909, Chapter 230.)

If any company, corporation, association or partnership, engaged in the business of casualty insurance, marine insurance, plate glass insurance, suretyship or fire insurance within the state of Oregon, shall enter into any compact or combination, or shall require, or allow, with knowledge thereof, their agents in Oregon to enter into any such compact, trust or combination with other insurance agents, or companies or other agents or companies for the purpose of governing or controlling the rates charged for surety bonds or fire insurance within this state, or for the purpose of discriminating against any company or its agent by reason of its affiliation or non-affiliation with any board or association of fire insurance companies, managers or agents, or for any other purpose detrimental to the public good, the Insurance Commissioner shall forthwith revoke and cancel the license of such company or companies to transact or conduct that class of casualty insurance, marine insurance, plate glass insurance surety or fire insurance business in this state, the rates for which were governed or controlled by such compact

or combination, and such authority to do that class of casualty insurance, marine insurance, plate glass insurance, surety or fire insurance business in this state shall be withheld for the term of one year.

It is further provided, however, that the act does not prohibit general agents in Oregon of fire insurance companies from "establishing or maintaining a surveyors' bureau, which bureau shall be maintained only for the purpose of ascertaining fair and equitable rates upon insurable property in Oregon," and those in charge of such bureau shall sell the rates, rules and other information to any person who may desire to purchase them, and at reasonable and fair rates of compensation. An additional section provides a penalty for violation of sections of the act, "where fine and punishment have not been specifically provided," of a fine not exceeding \$500.

SOUTH CAROLINA. An anti-compact law was enacted in 1899, but was repealed in 1904, and the following enacted:

No insurance company shall be permitted to do business in this State which shall be a member of any association, whose purpose is to establish, fix or maintain excessive or unreasonable rates or charges for insurance: Provided, however, That it shall be lawful for such insurance companies to be members of any association, the purpose and object of which is to secure the proper inspection of risks, the classification of risks, the maintenance of uniform and reasonable rates and the prevention of discrimination in charges between parties dealing with such insurance companies in this State.

The general anti-trust law of South Carolina (section 2845) makes unlawful "all arrangements, contracts, trusts, syndicates, or associations, that may lessen or affect in any manner the full and free competition in any tariffs, rates, tolls, premiums or prices, or seeks to control in any way or manner such tariffs, rates, tolls, premiums or prices in any branch of trade, business or commerce."

SOUTH DAKOTA. (Act of 1903.)

Section 1. Any combination, agreement, confederation, compact or understanding made and entered into either directly or indirectly by or between two or more fire insurance companies insuring property against loss or damage by fire and loss or damage from the elements, transacting business within this State, or between officers, agents or employees of any such companies, relating to the rates to be charged for insurance, regulating and fixing the minimum price or premium to be paid for insuring property located within this State, the amount of commission to be allowed agents for procuring insurance or the manner of transacting the business of fire or other casualty insurance within this State, is hereby declared to be unlawful, and any such company, officer or agent violating this provision shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any court having jurisdiction shall pay a penalty of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for each offense, to be recovered for the use of the general fund of the State, and any such company, corporation or association so offending shall not be permitted to transact business within this State.

Sec. 2. Any fire insurance company, corporation or association desiring to transact business within this State shall, in addition to the requirements now provided for by law, furnish the Insurance Commissioner of this State on or before the 1st day of July each year, and at any other time during the year when called upon by the Insurance Commissioner of this State, as one of the conditions for being permitted to transact business within this

State, an affidavit subscribed and sworn to by the president or secretary or managing officer of said corporation or association before competent authority, stating that said company of which he is an officer has not violated any of the provisions of the foregoing act, naming them, and such affidavit shall be in the following form:

State of.....

County of.....

I,, being first duly sworn, depose and say that I am one of the managing officers of the company, or association, and that said association has not entered and will not enter into any combination or agreement with any other fire insurance company or companies whatsoever, by which there is any understanding of whatsoever kind or character, either directly or indirectly tending to fix or establish a uniform price or premium for fire insurance in the State of South Dakota, nor any agreement whatever, either directly or indirectly, relating to the rates to be charged for insurance within said State.

Section 3 provides that the commissioner may summon any officer or employee of any fire insurance company suspected of violating the act, and if guilt is proven the license to do business is forfeited for a period of one year.

TENNESSEE. Chapter 479, Act of 1905.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Tennessee, That it shall be unlawful for any two or more fire insurance companies doing business in Tennessee, or any two or more agents or representatives of fire insurance companies doing business in Tennessee, to enter into any contract, compact, or agreement looking to the maintaining of any specific rates to be charged for insurance on any property located in this state.

Provided, that this act shall not be so construed as to prohibit the formation of associations of fire insurance agents in any city, town, or county in this state for the purpose of minimizing expenses by the employment of joint inspectors or experts for preparing rating schedules and designating improvements with a view to the reduction of the cost of insurance; provided, that all rates which may be suggested through such associations shall be advisory only and not binding on any member thereof; provided further, that if any board of agents, or agent, or company attempts to enforce any fine upon any agent or company who refuses to write at any rate other than that fixed by such board, they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not less than \$50.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any one or more agents or associations of fire insurance agents in any city, town, or county of this state to impose any penalty, or threaten to impose any penalty, upon any agent because of any rates which may be charged by said agent or any member of said association.

Sections 3 and 4 provide penalties. For violation of Section 1 companies are subject to a fine of "not less than \$100 nor exceeding \$1,000," and revocation of license. Section 4 provides that "any agent or officer of any association of agents" violating Section 2 shall be liable, upon conviction, to a fine "not less than \$100 nor more than \$500." Section 5 provides that it "shall be the duty of the insurance commissioner, upon complaint of any citizen or upon his own initiative," to make investigations as to violations, and if he finds, upon investigation, that there is sufficient justification for legal proceedings, to lay the facts before the attorney-general, and shall authorize the district attorney-general to enter his name as prosecutor in any criminal proceedings instituted for violation of this act. It is further provided that this shall not be construed to prevent any citizen from acting as prosecutor in such cases.

TEXAS. The law enacted in 1899 is general in its scope, but specifically includes insurance in its provisions, and is Chapter 24 of the Digest of 1913.

WASHINGTON. (Section 32 of Insurance Law adopted in 1911.)

Section 32. If any insurance company authorized to transact business in this state, or any agent or representative thereof, shall, either within or without this state, directly or indirectly enter into any contract, understanding or combination with any other insurance company, or agent or representative thereof for the purpose of controlling the rates to be charged for insuring any risk, or class or classes of risks in this state, the commissioners shall forthwith revoke its license and those of its agents; and no renewal of the licenses shall be granted until after the expiration of three years from the date of final revocation.

WISCONSIN. (Chapter 356, Laws of 1897.)

Section 1. No fire, fire and marine, or marine and inland insurance company or association, its agent or representative doing business in this State, shall, either directly or indirectly, enter into any contract, agreement, combination, or compact with any other such company or companies or its or their agents or representatives for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a fixed schedule, or schedule of rates; provided, however, that in cities and villages it shall be lawful for the local board of underwriters incorporated under that statute of this State, and in case of the non-existence of such local board therein, then and in that event it shall be lawful for an association of the local agents in such city or village to from time to time establish and maintain rates therein, and for them and such companies represented by them to enter into any lawful contract or agreement to so establish and maintain rates so made; provided, however, that all such schedules of rates shall at all reasonable times be open to the inspection of the assured.

It is hereby made the duty of the commissioner of insurance of this State to enforce compliance with the provisions of this section, and it shall be his duty to revoke the license of each and every such insurance company violating the provisions of this section, and to report such violation to the attorney-general of the State for prosecution, and each and every such company violating the provisions of this section shall be subject to a penalty of five hundred (\$500) dollars for each and every violation of the same.

For an account of proceedings against companies for violations of the laws, or legal proceedings involving compacts, and decisions thereon see Cyclopedia for 1904-5 and subsequent volumes and for a review of the court's decision in the Iowa anti-compact case, and the decision on the Arkansas law see Cyclopedia for 1906-7 and subsequent volumes.

The Virginia Legislature of 1900 passed a law prohibiting a combination of fire insurance companies for the purpose of regulating the commissions to be paid to their agents. The first section of the law reads as follows:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia, That it shall be unlawful for any fire insurance company, association, or partnership authorized to do business in this State, to enter into any compact or combination with other fire insurance companies, associations, or partnerships, to make or require their agents or employees to enter into any compact, agreement, or pledge for the purpose of governing or controlling the commissions or compensation paid said agents.

The anti-compact laws of Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, and South Dakota also contain clauses forbidding combinations of fire underwriters for the purpose of governing or controlling the commissions to be paid to agents.

The Louisiana legislature of 1904 also passed a law prohibiting agreements on compensation of agents, and making revocation of license a penalty for its violation. Section 1 reads:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Louisiana, That it shall be unlawful for any corporation, not domiciled in the state of Louisiana, to enter into any combination or agreement with another corporation to prevent its legally authorized representatives in Louisiana from accepting a higher compensation than the corporations, parties to the aforesaid agreement, pay.

The Iowa anti-compact law contained a provision prohibiting combinations to control the rate of commissions, but the provision was held invalid by the state supreme court.

ANTI-REBATE LAWS. [See Anti-Rebate Laws, life insurance section.]

APPORTIONMENT. [See Policies, Non-Concurrent.]

ARIZONA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Phoenix, Arizona. Organized 1910; capital \$200,000. Geo. A. Olney, president. Total admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$403,635.76; liabilities (except capital), \$70,992.10.

ARKANSAS FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION. The present officers elected in February, 1914, are: President, J. G. Leigh; vice-president, W. Ross McCain; secretary, A. C. McCabe; assistant secretary, A. L. Parker; executive committee, J. G. Leigh, W. R. McCain, Dan E. Wilson, W. S. Leake, C. B. Campbell, J. E. Contes, and F. C. Hatfield.

ARKANSAS LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS' ASSOCIATION was organized at Little Rock, June 12, 1901, by sixty-five agents of the state. Officers were elected as follows: Allan Kennedy, Fort Smith, president; A. W. Mills, Pine Bluff, secretary; W. Z. Tankersley, Pine Bluff, treasurer. The officers elected at the annual meeting held in May, 1914, are: President, Guy E. Thompson, Marianna; vice-president, Joe C. Meyers; secretary and treasurer, H. F. Offenhauser, Texarkana.

ARKWRIGHT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1860. R. W. Toppan, president; D. W. Bartlett, vice-president and secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$2,039,272.97; liabilities, \$1,205,738.02.

ARLINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, D. C. Organized 1872;

capital, \$200,000. Jas. M. Johnston, president; E. McC. Jones, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$411,056.08; liabilities, \$83,421.62.

ARSON. At common law arson is the malicious and wilful burning of the house or outhouse of another. Arson was formerly punishable with death, and is now in some states, but generally it has been made a statutory offense and the statute prescribes the penalty. [See Incendiary.]

ASSETS. In insurance the entire property of the company. In making annual statements net or ledger assets are distinguished from gross assets, although the distinction is sometimes an uncertain one. In fire insurance the rule is to admit all assets "available to pay losses." This excludes furniture and fixtures, supplies, etc. Gross uncollected premiums are returned in fire insurance, and commissions on same are charged as liability.

ASSOCIATION OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS OF BALTIMORE CITY. Incorporated 1889. The present officers, elected in January, 1914, are: President, Henry M. Warfield; vice-president, William Cunningham; secretary, Charles E. Willet; treasurer, Marion K. Burch; chief inspector, Charles E. Willet; executive committee, Charles K. Abrahams, chairman, John H. Gildea Jr., vice-chairman, William T. Shackelford, William Cunningham, John P. Lauber and Jesse B. Riggs; rating committee, Thomas H. Manson, chairman, Thomas T. Hammond, vice-chairman, Howard T. Williams, William C. Ballard, Clinton O. Richardson, John G. Rolker and Philip J. Hoenig.

ASSOCIATION OF INSURANCE SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTES, of America, was organized at a meeting held in Philadelphia in April, 1909, and insurance societies and institutes of an educational nature are eligible to membership. The members of the association are: Insurance Society of New York, Insurance Library Association of Boston, Fire Insurance Society of Philadelphia, Fire Insurance Club of Memphis, Fire Insurance Club of Chicago, Insurance Institute of Hartford, Fire Insurance Society of San Francisco, Fire Insurance Club, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Insurance Club, Cleveland, Ohio.

The present officers, elected at the sixth annual meeting held in Philadelphia, June 10 and 11, 1914, are: Chairman, John H. Kenney, Philadelphia; secretary and treasurer, Benjamin Richards, Boston.

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES. The association was organized in 1910, and its objects as stated in its constitution are: "The promotion of the best interests of the southern fire insurance companies; the betterment of conditions generally in the South; the creation of a stronger sentiment among our people in patronizing southern fire insurance companies; the co-operation with associations whose purposes are similar; to

provide a plan for disseminating information among members touching their mutual interests; the encouragement of wise building and tax laws, and reduction of fire waste." Meetings are held annually. The officers are: President, H. R. Bush, Dixie Fire; vice-president, John J. McKay, Atlantic-National Fire; secretary and treasurer, Charles A. Bickerstaff, Atlanta Home; executive committee: H. R. Bush, Edwin G. Seibels, Dana Blackmar, John J. McKay, Chas. A. Bickerstaff, W. J. Harris, and William Train.

ASSOCIATIONS OF STATE BOARDS OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS. [See Fire Underwriters' Associations.]

ASSOCIATIONS OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND CAPTAINS OF FIRE PATROLS, SALVAGE CORPS, AND PROTECTIVE DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES. At the annual convention of the National Association of Fire Engineers held at Louisville, Ky., in October, 1892, the chiefs of fire patrols and salvage corps who were present as delegates in the convention had a separate meeting and organized an association, taking the above title. The purposes of the association as set forth were as follows: The promotion of friendly relations between fire departments and fire patrols of the same city; the collection of statistics regarding incendiarism and means of protection of property at fires, and mutual social conventions. The officers elected for the first year were: Captain A. C. Hull, superintendent of the Fire Patrol of New York, president; J. F. Pelletier, captain of the Fire Patrol of Kansas City, Mo., secretary and treasurer.

At the twenty-second annual meeting held in New York City, September 1, 1913, John T. Ruane, Minneapolis, Minn., was elected president, and Frank Whitmore of St. Paul was elected secretary and treasurer. Fourteen cities were represented at the meeting. [For account of meetings from 1893 to 1902 see Cyclopedia of 1900-1901 and 1902-1903.]

The following is a list of organizations represented in the association:

Cities.	Association.	When Organized.	Superintendents or Captains.
Newark, N. J.,	Salvage Corps,	July 1, 1879,	H. S. Martin.
Providence, R. I.,	Protective Department,	Feb. 1, 1875,	Chas. H. Swan.
New York City,	Fire Patrol,	Oct. 3, 1839,	James O. Schwank.
Chicago, Ill.,	Fire Insurance Patrol,	Oct. 1, 1871,	E. T. Shepherd.
Cincinnati, Ohio,	Salvage Corps,	Nov. 16, 1886,	J. J. Conway.
Kansas City, Mo.,	Fire Patrol,	June 1, 1889,	J. F. Pelletier.
Worcester, Mass.,	Protective Department,	Dec. 1, 1875,	H. R. Williamson.
Albany, N. Y.,	Protective Department,	Sept. 17, 1872,	F. H. Weatherwax.
Philadelphia, Pa.,	Fire Insurance Patrol,	July, 15, 1869,	Joseph H. Shermer.
St. Louis, Mo.,	Underwriters Salvage Corps,	July 4, 1874,	James T. O'Donnell.
Boston, Mass.,	Protective Department,	Mar. 10, 1868,	Samuel Abbott, Jr.
San Francisco, Cal.,	Fire Patrol,	April 30, 1875,	J. F. O. Comstock.
Memphis, Tenn.,	Fire Insurance Patrol,	May 17, 1893,	M. P. Conroy.
Brooklyn, N. Y.,	Fire Insurance Salvage Corps,	Dec. 16, 1895,	James O. Schwank.
Janesville, Wis.,	Fire Police Patrol,	Mar. 17, 1855,	John B. Whiting.
Baltimore, Md.,	Fire Insurance Salvage Corps,	July 4, 1873,	M. W. Jordan.
Louisville, Ky.,	Salvage Corps,	April 14, 1888,	B. Duffy.
Minneapolis, Minn.,	Salvage Corps and Fire Patrol	Oct. 15, 1895,	John T. Ruane.
St. Paul, Minn.,	Fire Insurance Patrol,	Oct. 8, 1895,	Frank Whitmore.
New Orleans,	Fire Insurance Patrol,	Mar. 20, 1873,	James Walsh.
Duluth, Minn.,	Duluth Salvage Corps,	Feb. 1, 1895,	Joseph Randall.
Milwaukee, Wis.,	Fire Insurance Patrol,	Dec. 1, 1886,	M. J. Curtin.

ASSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA of New York. Organized 1897; capital, \$200,000. R. B. Rathbone, president; Charles S. Conklin, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$553,434.70; liabilities, \$159,915.40.

ATLANTA, GA., MANAGERS OF DEPARTMENTS, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT.

FIRE.

Companies.	Managers.	Companies.	Managers.
Aachen & Munich,	Dan B. Harris.	London & Lancashire,	R. A. Hancock.
Alliance, Phila.,	Edward S. Gay.	New Brunswick, N. J.,	Hughes, Yates & Hurt.
American Central,	C. H. Godfrey.	Orient,	R. A. Hancock.
American, N. J.,	O. L. Patillo.	Palatine,	John C. Whitner & Co.
British America,	C. H. Godfrey.	Pennsylvania Fire,	W. E. Chapin.
Camden,	Dan B. Harris.	Peoples National,	Hughes, Yates & Hurt,
Citizens of Mo.,	Egleston & Prescott.	Phila. Underwriters,	Edward S. Gay.
Citizens, Md.,	Hughes, Yates & Hurt.	Providence-Wash'n,	Dan B. Harris.
Fire Asso. of Phila.	W. E. Chapin.	Queen of America,	S. Y. Tupper.
Girard, Phila.,	J. C. Whitner & Co.	Royal,	Milton Dargan.
Hamburg-Bremen,	Patillo & Brown.	Security,	Dan B. Harris.
Hartford Fire,	Egleston & Prescott.	Svea,	Dan B. Harris.
Ins. Co. of N. Amer.,	Edward S. Gay.	United Firemens,	Hughes, Yates & Hurt.
Ins. Co. State of Pa.,	Dan B. Harris.	Western of Toronto,	C. H. Godfrey.
Liverpool & London		Williamsburg City,	Hughes, Yates & Hurt.
& Globe,	Clarence F. Low.	Yorkshire,	Dargan & Hopkins.

ATLANTA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga. Organized 1882; capital, \$200,000. Joel Hurt, president; C. A. Bickerstaff, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$460,369; liabilities, \$85,558.

ATLANTIC CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Atlantic City, N. J. Organized in 1902; capital, \$100,000. G. F. Currie, president; Wm. Riddle, vice-president; Edward E. Seeler, secretary. Total admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$304,480.42; liabilities (except capital), \$27,701.44.

ATLANTIC INLAND ASSOCIATION, an association composed of ocean marine and fire and inland marine insurance companies writing inland hulls on the Atlantic and gulf coasts, was organized in March, 1899, for the purpose of preventing demoralization in the Atlantic inland marine business. It makes a tariff and provides rules and obligatory forms of policies. E. O. Weeks, vice-president of the Ætna, was its first president, and Louis F. Burke of the Home was its first secretary and treasurer, and continues as such. J. B. Branch, president of the Providence-Washington, is president. The affairs of the association are handled by a committee which is composed of the following, the officers being *ex-officio* members: H. Appleton, Hendon Chubb, Benjamin Rush, Wm. R. Hedge, W. L. H. Simpson, W. F. Whittlesey, Jr., W. B. Meikle, F. Herrmann, H. K. Fowler, and C. S. Timberlake. The membership comprises thirty-three companies.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (formerly Cotton Seed Crushers Mutual), Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1905. F. A. Downs, president and treasurer; George C. Hopson, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$81,190; liabilities, \$42,427.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Organized 1842. Marine and inland transportation insurance. A. A. Raven, president; G. Stanton Floyd-Jones, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$15,121,401.74; liabilities, \$10,195,063.65.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Macon, Ga. Organized 1909; capital, \$200,000. George D. Wadley, president; John J. McKay, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$362,781; liabilities, \$106,801.

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED), of London, founded 1808, deposited \$200,000 at Albany in 1895, and entered New York state, having previously, in 1890, deposited \$200,000 in Massachusetts, and entered most of the northern and western states. It has also \$100,000 deposited in Ohio, \$10,000 in New Mexico, \$50,000 in Virginia, and \$10,000 in Georgia. The headquarters of the company for the United States are in New York. The company operates with three independent underwriting branches, of which Frank Lock is manager for the eastern and southern states at New York, Geo. E. Haas is manager of the western department at Chicago, and Frank J. Devlin is manager for the Pacific department at San Francisco. In 1898 the company purchased the King's County Insurance Company and in 1904 absorbed the Manchester Assurance Company of Manchester, England, and

continues the greater part of the agency plant so obtained. It transacts a large business in England and has branches in most parts of the world. Samuel J. Pipkin is the general manager at the home office in London. 1908 was the centennial year of the company. Assets, U. S. branch, December 31, 1913, \$2,859,665.60; liabilities, \$1,782,402.45.

ATWOOD, HORACE F., former vice-president of the Rochester German Insurance Company of Rochester, N. Y., was born at Boston, Mass., February 5, 1850, and was educated in the public schools of that city. His insurance experience began with six years in the western department of the Hamburg-Bremen at Chicago. January 1, 1879, he accepted the appointment of western special agent of the Rochester German, and a year later he was transferred to the home office. On May 20, 1883, he was appointed secretary of the company, and has since managed the insurance part of its business. Mr. Atwood is a scientist of distinction. He has been twice president of the Rochester Academy of Science, has been vice-president of the American Society of Microscopists, and is a fellow of the Royal Microscopical Society of London. He was president of the Rochester Club for two terms, and is vice-president of the Rochester park commission. He was chairman of the Adjustment Committee of Fifteen organized in San Francisco immediately after the fire in 1906. He was elected vice-president of the Rochester German Insurance Company, January 5, 1909, and continued as such until the amalgamation of that company with the German American Insurance Company of N. Y. He remained with the Rochester German Underwriters agency for the balance of the year with the title of General Agent and at the close of the year retired from active business.

AUGUSTA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Augusta, Ga. Organized 1910; capital, \$150,000. The company reinsured in the Citizens' Insurance Company, Baltimore, in 1913.

AUSTIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Dallas, Texas. Organized 1902; capital, \$250,000. G. W. Jalonick, president; A. F. Pillet, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$653,513.15; liabilities, \$264,033.96.

AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, Conn. Organized 1913, capital, \$300,000. President, Morgan G. Bulkeley; vice-president, Morgan B. Brainard; secretary, J. Scofield Rowe; treasurer, C. H. Remington; assistant secretaries, H. R. Clough and J. C. Barden.

B

BABB, GEORGE W., Manager of the Eastern and Southern Departments of the Northern Assurance Company, Limited, of London, and General Attorney for the Company in the United States, was born at Boston, Mass., in 1847. He was employed in the dry goods jobbing business from 1865 to 1870. From the latter year to 1875 he was clerk in a Boston Fire Insurance local agency, and from 1876 to 1880 was a local agent in the same city. In 1880 he became General Agent for the Commerce Insurance Company of Albany, for its entire field, and in 1882 was appointed Special Agent of the Northern Assurance Company, becoming Manager of the Northern for its New England Department in 1885. In 1889 he went to New York as the Manager of the New York Department of the Northern, to which the New England Department was added in 1896. Mr. Babb was a member of the original Committee of four which prepared the Universal Mercantile Schedule. In 1907 he was elected president of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters and re-elected in 1908. He was elected president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in 1911 and re-elected in 1912.

BABCOCK, JOHN J., general agent of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, was born in Broome county, New York, and spent his early life on a farm. He started in the insurance business in 1871 at Binghamton, N. Y., taking up special agency work in 1872. In 1880 he was appointed to his present position with the Springfield Fire and Marine. Mr. Babcock was one of the early members of the Underwriters' Association of the State of New York, also of the Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department, in which he is still an active member.

BAILEY, AVEY T., manager of the Pacific Coast Department of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco, Cal., is of English descent, and was born in Rochester, N. Y., April 12, 1874. He received a public school education, and began his insurance career in the local agency of Paul B. Gaylord & Co., Denver, Col. Later he engaged with the Board of Fire Underwriters as examiner and rater, and subsequently became special agent for the Home Fire and Marine Insurance Company. He then went with the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company as special agent for all the Rocky Mountain field, and was appointed to his present position in 1912.

BAILEY, C. WESTON, vice-president of the American Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., has spent his entire business career in the service of the American, having entered the employ of the Company in 1876. He was born in Newark, N. J., January 20, 1861, and was educated in the Newark public schools and Newark Academy. He was elected assistant secretary in 1906, secretary in 1909, and vice-president in 1914. He is a resident of Glen Ridge, N. J.

BALKAN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Sofia, Bulgaria. Wm. C. Scheide & Co., Hartford, Conn., United States managers. (Reinsurance business.)

BALLARD, SUMNER, journalist and underwriter, is a native of New York City, where he was born, November 4, 1865. He received a common school education, and began his business career as a clerk in the office of the Continental Insurance Company. He is the insurance editor of the *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, and president of the International Insurance Company, and United States manager of the Jakor Insurance Company. He is widely known as a "reinsurance intermediary," and has handled many of the important reinsurance deals in fire insurance of recent years.

BALLARD, WILLIAM M., United States branch secretary of the Commercial Union Assurance and Palatine Insurance Company of London, and assistant secretary of the Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company of New York, was born at Iowa City, Ia., and is the oldest son of the late Frank W. Ballard, the insurance journalist. He was prepared for Yale University, but became a teacher at Stamford, Conn., instead of entering. From 1878 to 1880 he was with the "Insurance Age," and two years later went into the service of the United Fire Reinsurance Company of Manchester as secretary to the manager and special agent. When the Palatine reinsured the business of the United Fire in 1892, he was appointed branch secretary of the former at the New York office. In 1898 he was appointed assistant manager under the administration of Manager William Wood. After the Palatine was absorbed by the Commercial Union in 1900 and the Palatine of London was organized, Mr. Ballard was appointed United States branch secretary of the two companies, and assistant secretary of the Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company of New York.

BALTIMORE EQUITABLE SOCIETY, Baltimore, Md. (mutual fire insurance company). Organized 1794. Wilton Snowden, treasurer; H. E. Rawlings, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,330,537.62; liabilities, \$531,407.77.

BARRY, CHARLES HART, manager of the Western Department of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, with headquarters at Chicago, was born at Alton, Ill., November 15, 1857, and is a son of Amasa S. Barry, a prominent and widely-known Western adjuster of fire losses. Mr. Barry was graduated from the University of Illinois in 1877, and learned his first steps in the fire insurance business in a local agency at Alton. Two years later found him in the Chicago office of the Niagara Fire. In 1881 he was appointed special agent of the Phoenix of London for Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan, and in 1884 state agent and adjuster for the Insurance Company for North America and Pennsylvania

Fire for southern Illinois, and afterward for Michigan. In 1890 he became a member of the firm of J. F. Downing & Co. of Erie, Pa., Western managers of the two last-named companies. When the Pennsylvania Fire decided, in 1894, to establish a Western department of its own, Mr. Barry was appointed manager.

BARTOW, NEVETT STEELE, secretary of the Queen Insurance Company of America, New York, was born at Astoria, Long Island, N. Y., September 5, 1868. He was educated in the private and public schools of that place and began his business life in the New York city department of the Queen Insurance Company of Liverpool in 1884. He served the company in various clerical positions, also in the inspection of New York city risks, after which he became the company's assistant special agent in New England. From 1892 until 1900 he was special agent for the New England field, when he returned to the New York office to assume his present position.

BASSETT, NEAL, manager western department of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark, at Chicago, is a native of Alabama, and was born in Huntsville, September 3, 1871. He received a private school education, and has spent all his business life in fire insurance. He was special agent for the North German and Transatlantic Fire Insurance Companies, later becoming special agent for the Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark, and was appointed manager of the company's western department in 1909.

BASSETT, W. T., assistant manager western department of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., at Chicago, is a native of Alabama, and was born in Huntsville, October 5, 1875. He received a private school education, and has spent all his business life in fire insurance, beginning in local agency work in Alabama, and in the Southwest, and later in Chicago. He was also examiner in the western department of the Rochester-German, Delaware and Reliance insurance companies and later was chief clerk and office manager of the Firemen's Insurance Company, until appointed to the position of assistant manager.

BAYARD, LOUIS PINTARD, joint United States manager for the Phoenix Assurance Company, Ltd., of London, has spent all of his business life in fire insurance and became connected with the Phoenix in 1889. He was born of American parentage in New York City, N. Y., October 29, 1847. He was assistant manager of the Phoenix for several years, and was appointed joint manager in January, 1910. He is also president of the Pelican Assurance Company of New York, and was elected vice-president of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange in 1912.

BEALS, ARTHUR G., secretary of the Providence-Washington Insurance Company of Providence, R. I., began his insurance career in a local agency at Boonville, N. Y. He was born at Trenton, N. J., June 21, 1865, and was educated in public and private schools.

In 1888 he purchased a local agency at Carthage, N. Y., among the companies represented being the Providence-Washington, and in March, 1891, he was appointed special agent for that company for New York state. He was elected to his present position January 1, 1905.

BEARDSLEY, EDWARD WATSON, ex-president of the National Association of Local Agents, and member of the agency firm of Beardsley & Beardsley, Hartford, Conn., was born in Winsted, Conn., June 4, 1868. He was educated in the public schools and Hartford High school, and began his business career as office boy in the office of the Phoenix Insurance Company in 1885. On March 1, 1891, he was appointed local agent of the Phoenix, and in 1899 formed the agency firm of Beardsley & Beardsley, representing the Phoenix and Ætna of Hartford, Home of New York and Alliance of Philadelphia. He was elected president of the Connecticut State Association of Local Agents in 1901, and has been active in the affairs of both the state and national association, being elected president of the National Association in 1908. He is a director of The Empire Knife Company of Winsted, Conn., and clerk of the West Middle School district.

BEARDSLEY, GUY ERASTUS, assistant secretary of the Ætna Insurance Company, was born in Coventry, Chenango county, N. Y., December 14, 1874, and was educated in the public and high schools of Hartford. He is a graduate of Yale University, class of 1896, and began his business career in fire underwriting, serving as an examiner at the home office of the Ætna for a number of years, and later representing that company in the field as special agent in Connecticut, Western Massachusetts, and Vermont. He went from the Ætna's home office as special agent for the National Union Fire of Pittsburgh in Western Pennsylvania, and was special agent for the Home of New York in Connecticut and Rhode Island for three years and later became special agent of the Ætna. With the exception of these four years spent in the field for the Home and National Union, his business career has been spent with the Ætna, and he was elected to his present position in May, 1907.

BEATH, ROBERT B., president of the United Firemen's Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in that city, of Scotch parentage, January 26, 1839. After leaving the public schools of Philadelphia he was apprenticed to the machine blacksmith's trade. He enlisted as a private in the Union army at the outbreak of the civil war, in which he served throughout, retiring in 1865 with a lieutenant-colonel's commission. He was a local insurance agent at Pottsville, Pa., 1868-1872, secretary of the United Firemen's from 1881-1892, and its president since the latter year. Colonel Beath served one term as surveyor-general of Pennsylvania. He was department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and in 1883, commander-in-chief of that organization. He is the author of its "Blue Book," and published its history in 1888. He served

for a number of years as secretary of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and at the meeting in May, 1902, was elected president, serving one year. He is also vice-president of the Peoples National Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia.

BEDDALL, EDWARD F., president of the Queen Insurance Company of America and United States attorney for the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, is a native of the county of Essex, England, where he was born May 1, 1839. His first connection with the insurance business was as inspector of agencies for the London branch of the Royal, in 1863. Mr. Beddall was made manager of the Canadian branch of the Royal in July, 1871, and of the New York branch in July, 1873. He has, therefore, been connected with the company thirty-seven years. In April, 1900, he resigned the latter office and was elected president of the Queen Insurance Company of America, of New York, but retained the general attorneyship of the Royal for the United States. He was in 1895 elected president of the Tariff Association of New York, and in 1896 president of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters. He is a warden of the Church of the Epiphany, and a member of the board of management of St. Luke's Hospital, New York; he has been president of St. George's Society of New York, and is prominent in social, charitable, and religious matters in the metropolis. He is also president of the Royal Indemnity Company.

BENSON, R. DALE, president of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, was born in Philadelphia, December 6, 1841. He was a clerk in a wholesale grocery house when the civil war broke out, and enlisted in a Pennsylvania regiment. He was mustered out July, 1865, as a brevet major of volunteers. At the time of the Pittsburgh riots in 1877 he was colonel of the First Regiment of Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania. For some years before identifying himself with fire underwriting, Colonel Benson was in mercantile business as an importer and jobber of teas in connection with the China trade. In 1881 he was elected vice-president of the Pennsylvania Fire, and in 1890, on the death of Mr. John Devereux, he succeeded him as president.

BENTON, EVERETT C., president of the Massachusetts Fire and Marine Insurance Company and member of the firm of John C. Paige & Co., Boston, Mass., has spent his entire business life in fire insurance, having started as a clerk in the office of the general agency of which he is now a member. He is a native of Vermont and was born of American parentage at Guildhall, September 25, 1862, and received a common school education. He is prominent in the business and social affairs of Boston, being a member of various clubs and societies, and is active in Masonic circles, being a thirty-third degree Mason and past Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts. He was a member of the governor's council in 1897, and is a member of the Metropolitan Park Commission.

BERDAN, WILLIAM SIBLEY, general agent of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, New York, was born in Litchfield, Ohio, August 30, 1865. He received a common and high school education, and began his business career in fire insurance, and has represented various companies as local and special agent. He represented the North British and Mercantile on the Pacific Coast and Texas until appointed general agent for the company in charge of the Pacific coast field with headquarters in New York.

BERKSHIRE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsfield, Mass. Organized 1835. Henry R. Peirson, president; J. M. Stevenson, vice-president and treasurer; Robt. A. Barbour, secretary. Admitted assets, \$226,206.51; liabilities, \$129,613.13.

BEVIER, BENJAMIN, was born in Napanoch, Ulster county, N. Y., and at the age of fifteen started business life in a general store at Woodbridge, N. J., in which capacity he continued until 1877, occupying similar positions at Bridgeport, Conn., and Napanoch. He began his insurance career with the local agency of Neafie, Terwilliger & Post, of Ellenville, N. Y., remaining with the firm until 1883, when he became bookkeeper for an insurance company, office at New York city, and later surveyor in Metropolitan District. In 1888 he was appointed special agent of the Queen Insurance Company, which position he still retains. Mr. Bevier has been a prominent member of the Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department since 1887, was elected to the presidency in 1899 and is still active in Middle Department affairs.

BIRMINGHAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa. Organized 1871; capital, \$200,000. Charles Melling, president; Wm. Ruske, vice-president; A. J. Henning, secretary; A. G. Kaufmann, assistant secretary; Frederick Buehler, treasurer. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$497,963.31; liabilities, \$103,863.96.

BISHOP, CHARLES NELSON, manager of the Chicago and Suburban Department for the Northern of London, is a native of Kenosha, Wis., where he was born May 28, 1855, his father being the Rev. Hiram Nelson Bishop, D.D., rector of St. John's P. E. Church, Chicago. He was educated in the schools of Chicago, and while in the high school edited and published a monthly paper entitled *Little Men*. In 1872 he entered the Chicago fire insurance agency of Thomas & W. A. Goodman as a clerk, and three years later resigned to enter the service of the *Spectator*, with which he was connected, in all though not consecutively, seven years, part of which time as traveling agent and part as manager of its western office at Chicago. From 1880 to 1883 Mr. Bishop lived in Colorado, engaged in mining and publishing the *Summit County Leader*, of which he was editor and proprietor. After the following two years at Chicago with the *Spectator*, he abandoned journalism to become permanently in-

terested in fire underwriting. He was a partner in the local agency firm of H. H. Brown & Co. of Chicago from 1885 to 1889, and in the latter year was appointed Chicago city manager for the Northern of London. In 1908 the Company placed its Suburban Department in his charge as well. This embraces about one hundred agents in the neighborhood of Chicago. Mr. Bishop takes an active interest in the Chicago Board of Underwriters and was elected its vice-president in April, 1907, and re-elected in January, 1908, and in January, 1909, he was unanimously elected president. His particular hobby is the fire insurance patrol, having served continuously on the patrol committee since 1892. He was elected chairman of this committee in 1903, which position he relinquished on his election to the presidency of the Board. He was made a trustee of the Fire Insurance Patrolmen's Pension Fund in 1903, and 1909 made president of the Board of Trustees. In 1910 Mr. Bishop was unanimously re-elected president of the Board of Underwriters and of the Trustees of the Patrolmen's Pension Fund.

BISSELL, RICHARD M., president and underwriting manager of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and formerly manager of the western department at Chicago, Ill., was born at Chicago, June 8, 1862. He was graduated from Yale University in the class of 1883, and entered the insurance business soon after graduation. He was president of the Merchants' Club, Chicago, and also a member of the Commercial, Literary, University, and Union League Clubs of that city. He was elected vice-president of the company in January, 1903. In 1909 Mr. Bissell was appointed underwriting manager for the above company, and upon the retirement of President Chase in 1913 was elected president, which position he now occupies.

BLACKSTONE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1868. William B. McBee, president; Ernest W. Brown, vice-president and secretary; Howard I. Lee, assistant secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,218,709.91; liabilities, \$571,336.89.

BLACKWELDER, I. S., fire underwriter, is a native of Montgomery county, Ill. He was appointed local agent of the Ætna Insurance Company at Hillsboro, the county seat, in 1864, while holding the office of county clerk of said county. His first field work was for the Ætna in 1868. He was engaged in field work continuously from that date until 1881 as representative of several prominent fire insurance companies, excepting that for two years of the time—1874 to 1876—he served as chief supervising agent for the National Board of Fire Underwriters. In April, 1881, Mr. Blackwelder was appointed manager of the western department of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, with headquarters at Chicago, which position he held until 1907, when he resigned. Mr. Blackwelder was elected president of the Western Union at the annual meeting of that organization in September, 1902, and is assistant secretary of the governing committee of the Western Union in Chicago.

BLANKET POLICIES. In American underwriting a blanket policy covers different kinds or different pieces of property under the same form. Blanket policies are not considered good underwriting, but are found to be necessary in many cases.

BLIVEN, WAITE, vice-president and underwriting manager of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, June 29, 1867. He was educated in the public schools, and began his insurance career with the Howard Insurance Company of New York in 1884. A year later he became connected with the American Fire Insurance Company at the Western Department Office in Chicago, and in 1888 was appointed special agent of that company, having charge of several western states. He was elected secretary of the American Fire April 10, 1905, and became vice-president of that company and of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania in 1911. On the merger of the American Fire with the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania in December, 1913, he was elected vice-president of the latter company, and appointed underwriting manager.

BLODGETT, WILLIAM A., vice-president of the American Central Insurance Company, St. Louis, Mo., was born of American parentage in Boston, Mass., May 22, 1865. He was educated in the public schools of Boston and Chicago and began his insurance career in the service of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company in 1881. He continued in the service of the Springfield until 1911, when he resigned as second assistant manager of the company's western department, to accept his present position.

BLOSSOM, GEORGE W., assistant general agent of the National Fire of Hartford, in its western department at Chicago, was born at Dubuque, Ia., October 1, 1854. He has been in the fire insurance business from early manhood, beginning in a local agency at Dubuque, serving in the office of the western department of the German-American eight years, and in the same department of the Connecticut Fire three years. He then became a partner in the Chicago local agency of Fred S. James & Co., and also assistant general agent of the National Fire, also the New York local agency of Fred S. James & Co.

BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS OF THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT, Boston, was formerly known as the Suburban Underwriters' Association, organized in 1895, and re-organized in 1912 under the present title. The officers, elected in January, 1914, are: President, James Gould, Chelsea; vice-president, C. Fred Pierce, Cambridge; secretary and treasurer, T. H. Raymond, Cambridge; governing board, John J. Ahearn, Cambridge, Charles W. Sewall, Waltham, Edward A. Binney, Somerville, and Fred I. Robinson, Waltham.

BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS OF THE PACIFIC came into existence in February, 1895, as the successor of the Pacific Insurance Union, and inherited most of its dissensions. [For an

account of the struggle through the years 1885 and 1886 to bring the competing and warring companies into harmonious combination, with partial successes and failures, while demoralization in rates and commissions continued, see the Cyclopedia for 1896-97, pages 63 and 64, and for events in 1887 see the Cyclopedia for 1897-1898.]

At the annual meeting in May, 1914, officers were elected as follows: Rollo V. Watt, president; William Macdonald, vice-president; E. F. Mohrhardt, secretary. The president and vice-president are members, *ex-officio*, of the executive committee and under a board rule five members of the committee are elected in May and six in November. The following compose the present executive committee: Dixwell Hewitt, Arthur M. Brown, E. G. Halle, McClure Kelly, A. C. Olds, J. L. Fuller; and (elected in May) Robert P. Fabj, A. W. Thornton, C. C. Kinney, George H. Tyson, W. S. Berdan.

In April, 1898, the territory covered by the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific was divided into districts, each district having a manager. The following was the arrangement:

District A. Headquarters, San Francisco. Territory, city and county of San Francisco.

District B. Headquarters, San Francisco. Territory, California, except District C and A; also Nevada and Alaska.

District C. Headquarters, Los Angeles. Territory, Southern California, comprising the counties of Santa Barbara, Ventura, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside, and San Diego, and Arizona.

District D. Headquarters, Portland. Territory, Oregon and Idaho.

District E. Headquarters, Butte City, Mon. Territory, Montana.

District F. Headquarters, Salt Lake City. Territory, Utah.

BOARDS OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, STATE. [See Fire Underwriters Association.]

BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS OF NEW YORK, which represent ocean marine companies doing business in New York, was organized in 1820, and has been in uninterrupted operation since. The office of president is occupied by A. A. Raven, president of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company; Herbert Fuller, vice-president. The other officers are: J. H. Platt, secretary; Cornelius Eldert, treasurer; A. C. Spencer, clerk. The members of the board are the Atlantic Mutual of New York, Boston Insurance Company, Union Marine, Limited, of Liverpool, Mannheim, Fireman's Fund, and Insurance Company of North America.

BOORN, WILLIAM C., assistant general agent of the western department of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Chicago, was born of American parentage in Kenosha, Wis., August 30, 1863. He was educated in the public and high schools of Peoria, Ill., and began his business career in fire insurance as office boy in the Chicago office of the Orient Insurance Company in 1881. He was agency superintendent for the western department of the London and Lancashire Insurance Company from 1888 to 1902, and in the latter year entered the service of the Hartford Fire. He was appointed to his present position in 1910.

BOSTON BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS was organized November 14, 1882. At the thirtieth annual meeting, held in November, 1913, officers were elected as follows: President, Edward F. Woods; vice-president, Frank A. Dewick; secretary, F. Elliott Cabot; treasurer, A. Jarratt Lewis; executive committee, Samuel B. Reed, Charles F. Simmons, Henry M. Fenton, William Gilmour, and Horace H. Soule.

BOSTON FIRE INSURANCE LOSSES. [See Boston Protective Department.]

BOSTON INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1873; capital, \$1,000,000. R. B. Fuller, president; Herbert Fuller and William R. Hedge, vice-presidents; Ward Williams, vice-president and assistant secretary; Freeman Nickerson, secretary; J. K. Hall, assistant secretary; Edmund Winchester, manager fire department. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$6,384,841.87; liabilities, \$2,853,312.36.

BOSTON INSURANCE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. [See Insurance Library Association.]

BOSTON MANUFACTURERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1850. Joseph P. Gray, president; L. H. Kimhardt, vice-president; H. Dwight Hall, secretary; John B. Seward, treasurer; E. F. Robinson, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$2,560,072.75; liabilities, \$1,511,354.71.

BOSTON PROTECTIVE DEPARTMENT has grown and developed out of small beginnings. In 1849 its sole equipment consisted of two canvas bags, each containing three oil covers. The headquarters were located in the insurance office of Dobson & Jordan, No. 50 State street. Assistant Engineer F. A. Coburn of the fire department was in charge, and had a key to the office door. He was authorized to press any person into service to help carry the covers.

In 1858 the fire department allowed the insurance companies to place six oil covers on the ladder of Ladder Company No. 1, to be used at fires. The men were paid at the rate of 50 cents an hour for their services. October 1, 1868, the first company was organized by Assistant Engineer W. A. Green of the fire department, and consisted of nine men, the driver being the only permanent man. The apparatus and equipment at that time consisted of a one-horse milk wagon, twenty-five covers, and a number of brooms and shovels, the whole being housed in the old Engine Company No. 8's house in North Bennett street. Up to March 29, 1874, the department was maintained by voluntary contribution. In 1874 the legislature granted a charter to the organization, which was accepted March 11, immediately after its passage, and a code of by-laws adopted. The original title, "The Boston Protective Department," was re-

tained in the corporate name, and the fire insurance companies doing business in Boston are required to maintain it.

The maximum amount of expenditures was placed at \$30,000. Capt. J. S. Jacobs was appointed superintendent in 1874, and Company No. 2 was organized and located on Shawmut avenue, corner of Pleasant street. In 1875 the annual appropriation for the support of the department was increased to \$40,000. July 1, 1880, Samuel Abbott, Jr., was elected superintendent, and is still at the head of the department. In 1891 the appropriation was increased to \$50,000, in 1896 to \$65,000, in 1898 to \$70,000, in 1905 to \$85,000, and in 1906 and 1907 a sum not to exceed \$90,000 and in 1909 a sum not to exceed \$100,000, and since a sum not to exceed \$105,000, which was increased in 1914 to not exceeding \$110,000. The department voted to adopt the New York system, known as "double banking," requiring two extra wagons and a double outfit at each house, with a second crew of men who will be on duty through the night and subject to "call" service during the day. The department consists of three companies and a force of 64 men. In July, 1909, an automobile was placed in service.

The thirty-ninth annual report of the department for the year ending December 31, 1913, gave the number of alarms as 4,947, of which 3,807 were for fires, and of these 1,508 occurred in brick and stone buildings, 1,409 in wooden buildings, and 890 outside. Of these fires 2,495 were confined to the floors where they originated; 387 to the buildings where they originated; 17 extended to adjoining property, and 18 extended beyond adjoining property; originating in automobiles, 102; not originating in buildings, 778; not originating in, but involving buildings, 10. The total loss on buildings and contents, \$4,254,847.91; total insurance involved, \$39,086,321.64; and the total insurance loss was \$4,076,734.94. The insurance loss on buildings was \$1,414,757.07, and on contents, \$2,661,977.87. The loss on buildings and contents, direct loss, was \$3,903,510.35, and on buildings and contents, exposure losses, was \$351,337.56.

The officers of the department elected at the annual meeting in March, 1914, are: President, Charles F. Simmons; vice-president, H. H. Whitney; secretary and treasurer, Edward Spaulding; superintendent, Samuel Abbott.

BRANCH, J. B., president of the Providence Washington Insurance Company of Providence, R. I., is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was born February 18, 1851. He was educated in the public schools and high school of Providence, and went from the latter into the office of the American Insurance Company of Providence. In 1871 he entered the office of the Newport Fire and Marine Insurance Company, which was formed to take the business of the American Insurance Company, and was appointed its assistant secretary July 6, 1874. Upon the amalgamation of the Newport with the Providence Washington, May 22, 1875, he became assistant secretary of the latter company; was elected secretary in April, 1881, vice-president in January, 1889, and president in January, 1904.

BREEDING, WILLIAM HENRY, general agent of the Pacific Coast department of the Ætna Insurance Company, San Francisco, was born of American parentage in Texas, March 20, 1871. He was educated in the public grammar and high schools, and acquired his early insurance experience as a clerk in local and general agencies in Texas. He was accountant and later special agent of the Alamo Insurance Company of San Antonio, and on the reinsurance of that company in the Germania Fire of New York he became Texas special agent for the Germania Fire; later traveling throughout the southern field for that company with headquarters in New York, and in 1900 was appointed manager of the company's Pacific Coast department, which he established. He became special agent of the Ætna in 1907, and was appointed to his present position in March, 1913.

BREWSTER, JAMES H., United States manager of the Scottish Union and National, entered the office of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company in 1867, and was appointed assistant secretary in 1873. He retired from that company in October, 1880, receiving the appointment of United States assistant manager of the Scottish Union and National and the Lion Fire Insurance Companies, a position he occupied until January 1, 1900, when he received his present appointment.

BRITISH AMERICA ASSURANCE COMPANY of Toronto, Can., incorporated 1833. W. R. Brock, president; W. B. Meikle, vice-president and general manager; John Sime, assistant general manager. United States assets, \$1,889,180; surplus to policyholders, \$727,908; losses paid in United States since entry, \$22,668,859.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited) of Liverpool, Eng. W. L. H. Simpson, manager and attorney; John E. Hoffman, secretary, New York. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,048,897.33; liabilities, \$333,421.70.

BROKER, TERM DEFINED. The insurance laws of a few states define who are brokers, as follows:

COLORADO. The Colorado law is contained in Section 21 of the Acts of 1907, creating an insurance department, and reads as follows:

Whoever, for compensation, not being the appointed officer, agent or solicitor of the company in which insurance or reinsurance is effected, acts or aids in any manner in negotiating any contract of insurance or reinsurance for a person other than himself, shall be insurance broker, and no person shall act as such broker unless licensed by the Commissioner as herein provided.

CONNECTICUT. Section 2935 as amended in 1889 and 1901:

Section 2935. Whoever for compensation acts or aids in any manner in negotiating contracts of insurance or reinsurance, or placing risks or effecting insurance or reinsurance for a person other than himself, and not being the appointed agent or officer of the company in which such insurance or reinsurance is effected, shall be deemed an insurance broker.

KANSAS. Chapter 224, Laws of 1907:

Any person, firm, corporation or association, who acts or aids in any manner in negotiating contracts of insurance or reinsurance, or placing risks, or effecting insurance or reinsurance, for any other person or corporation than himself in unauthorized companies, shall be deemed an insurance broker.
* * * * *

The act provides for the licensing of regular authorized agents as brokers.

MARYLAND. Section 143A, Chapter 740, Laws of 1900:

Whoever for compensation acts or aids in any manner in negotiating contracts of insurance or reinsurance, or placing risks, or effecting insurance or reinsurance for a person other than himself, and not being duly appointed solicitor, agent, or officer of the company in which such insurance or reinsurance is effected, shall be deemed an insurance broker within the meaning of this article.

MASSACHUSETTS. Section 93 of Chapter 522 of the Acts of 1894:

Section 93. Whoever for compensation acts or aids in any manner in negotiating contracts for insurance or reinsurance, or placing risks or effecting insurance or reinsurance for a person other than himself, and not being the appointed agent or officer of the company in which such insurance or reinsurance is effected, shall be deemed an insurance broker, and no person shall act as such broker save as provided in this section.

MINNESOTA. Section 1620 revised Laws of 1905 as amended in 1913.

Whosoever, not being the appointed agent or officer of the insuring company, for compensation acts for or in any manner aids another in effecting insurance or reinsurance, shall be deemed an insurance broker. * * * *

MISSOURI. Article 7, Section 7997, Laws of 1897 amended:

Section 7997. Insurance Brokers.—Whoever, for compensation, acts or aids in any manner in negotiating contracts of insurance or reinsurance, or placing risks or effecting insurance or reinsurance for any person other than himself, and not being the appointed agent or officer of the company in which such insurance or reinsurance is effected, shall be deemed an insurance broker. * * * *

NEVADA. Section 15 of the Insurance Act of 1881:

Section 15. Any person who solicits insurance, receives an application or order to write, renew or procure any policy, collect any premium or who attempts as middleman to place any fire insurance in this State, when such person holds no authority as agent from any insurance company or general agent of such company, shall be deemed an insurance broker.

NEW YORK. Section 143, Laws of 1913, amending Chapter 33 of the Laws of 1909.

The term broker in this section shall include any person, partnership, association or corporation who, for money, commission or anything of value, acts or aids in any manner on behalf of the insured in negotiating contracts of insurance or placing or taking out insurances, including surety bonds.

PENNSYLVANIA. Section 19 of an Act of 1911 to Establish an Insurance Department:

An insurance broker is a person, not an officer or agent of the company interested, who, for compensation, acts or aids in any manner in obtaining insurance for a person other than himself.

RHODE ISLAND. Chapter 416, Laws of 1896:

Whoever for compensation, acts or aids in any manner in negotiating contracts of insurance or reinsurance, or placing risks, or effecting insurance or reinsurance for a person other than himself, and not being the appointed agent or officer of the company in which such insurance or reinsurance is effected, shall be deemed an insurance broker.

VIRGINIA. Section 83 as amended in 1904, Chapter 20, Acts of 1904:

No person shall, without a license, act as insurance broker. Every person who shall solicit for compensation, directly or indirectly, to be derived therefrom any fire, marine, life, or other insurance, either on account of any person desiring to effect any such insurance, or on account of any insurance company, except the duly authorized agent (or a clerk actually employed in his office) of any insurance company licensed to do business in this state, shall be deemed an insurance broker. Any insurance agent (or a clerk actually employed in his office) who shall solicit, directly or indirectly, any fire, marine, or other insurance, either on account of any person desiring to effect any such insurance, or on account of any insurance company licensed to do business in this state, other than for the insurance company or companies for which he is the duly authorized agent, shall be deemed an insurance broker.

WASHINGTON. Laws of 1911, Chapter 49:

Section 2. "Broker" or "Insurance Broker" is any person, co-partnership or corporation, who, for compensation, not being an appointed agent for the company in which insurance or reinsurance is effected, acts or aids in any manner in negotiating contracts of insurance or reinsurance or placing risks or effecting insurance or reinsurance for a party other than himself or itself.

BROWNE, JOHN D., late president of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company. [See Death Roll.]

BROWN, J. WOODS, general agent of the Fire Association of Philadelphia for the middle department, was born at Milton, Pa., June 25, 1864. He was graduated from Princeton University in 1885. In 1888 he established a local fire insurance agency at Milton, Pa., and in the early part of 1891 he was appointed deputy insurance commissioner of Pennsylvania by Governor Pattison, and retained that position until 1895, when he resigned to enter service of the Merchants' of Newark as special agent for Pennsylvania. He remained with the company until February, 1901, when he was appointed special agent for the Fire Association, with headquarters at the home office. In March, 1906, was appointed general agent of the Fire Association.

BRUSH, EDWARD CLIFFORD, manager of the New England department of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, Boston, is a native of Florida, and was born in St. Augustine, July 24, 1845. He is descended from the early Colonial and Spanish settlers in Florida, and received his education in St. John's Academy, St. Augustine. He served in the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, and was for some years special agent for the Commercial Union Assurance Company, Ltd., for the southern states, subsequently being transferred to the New England field, and later was appointed manager of the fire branch of Boston Insurance Company. He is treasurer of the Insurance Library Association of Boston and was president of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters from 1907-9.

BUCHENBERGER, HUGO C., former associate manager of the United States branch of Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company, is a native of Heidelberg, Germany, where he was born July 1, 1852. He was entered upon a mercantile career upon reaching manhood, and in 1875 he became connected with the Hamburg-Bremen. He was appointed associate manager of the United States branch in March, 1882, and in 1907 was appointed managing director at the home office.

BUCKS COUNTY CONTRIBUTIONSHIP. Morrisville, Pa., was organized in 1809 by the Quaker farmers of Bucks county, Pa., and is still doing business in a conservative way. It is a mutual company, insuring farm buildings principally, and its full name is "The Bucks County Contributionship for Insuring Houses and other Buildings from Loss by Fire." Its business is confined to Pennsylvania and New Jersey. The officers are: Thomas C. Knowles, president, and William Balderston, secretary.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y. The company was merged with the Buffalo German Insurance Company in March, 1914.

BUFFALO-GERMAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y. Organized 1867; capital, \$200,000. John G. Wickser, president; Edwin B. Eggert, vice-president; Fred Greiner, second vice-president; Charles A. Georger, secretary; Louis W. Fisher and Geo. H. Hofheins, assistant secretaries.

BULKLEY, GEORGE GRANT, assistant secretary of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, is a native of Connecticut and was born in Rocky Hill, February 4, 1871. He was educated in the public schools of Hartford, Conn., and began his insurance career in the office of the Orient Insurance Company, Hartford, and was appointed to his present position in 1912.

BULLARD, A. F., was born at New Bedford, Mass., in 1842. He went to the war with a Massachusetts regiment and was soon promoted to a captaincy for gallantry in the field. He entered the

service of the Home of New York July, 1882, as special agent in Kansas. Afterward he was Kansas and Missouri state agent of the Firemen's Fund, and on December 1, 1894, he accepted the state agency of the North British and Mercantile for Missouri and Kansas. Since June 1, 1902, he has been general adjuster with Fred S. James & Co., Chicago. Captain Bullard was elected president of the Association of Fire Underwriters of Missouri in 1894.

BURCHELL, GEORGE W., vice-president of the Queen Insurance Company of America, was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., May 31, 1850. When but fourteen years of age, in 1864, he entered the office of the Niagara Fire as a clerk, and continued there until 1869. He was in the mercantile business two years, and then with the Phenix of Brooklyn from 1871 to 1881, being special agent in the eastern and middle states the last eight years. In 1881 he went into the service of the Queen of Liverpool, traveling for it as general agent in the middle states, until 1889, when he became deputy manager of the United States branch. When the Queen Insurance Company of America was organized under the laws of the state of New York, to take the business of the Liverpool company, Mr. Burchell was appointed secretary. He was elected vice-president in April, 1900, and is also a director of the company. He was elected president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters of America at the annual meetings in May, 1906, and 1907, and elected vice-president of New York Board of Fire Underwriters at the annual meeting, May, 1906, and elected president of the Underwriters Salvage Company of New York in July, 1906. He is also a director of the Royal Indemnity Company of New York.

BURPEE, WILLIAM B., secretary of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, was born at Sutton, N. H., September 8, 1864. He received a public school education, and entered the service of the New Hampshire Fire as junior clerk in 1884. He served as chairman of the executive committee of the New England Insurance Exchange during 1904-1905. He was elected assistant secretary of the New Hampshire in August, 1905, and made secretary in January, 1909.

BURTIS, AREUNAH MARTIN, one of the secretaries of the Home Insurance Company of New York, is a native of that city, and was educated in its schools. He was a soldier of the Civil War, returning from which he entered the service of the Home in the autumn of 1864 as a clerk, and in subsequent years advanced by successive steps through the positions of adjuster, special agent, and assistant secretary to his present position, to which he was elected in March, 1898.

BURTIS, DAVID J., secretary of the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company, New York, was born in New York city, July 21, 1853. He received a public school education and began his Insurance career as a clerk in the office of the Firemen's Trust

Insurance Company in 1870. He became connected with the Empire City Fire in 1875, and was elected secretary of the company in 1885, and president in 1906, and on the merger of the company with The Williamsburgh City Fire in 1912 became vice-president and secretary of the merged company. He has been assistant treasurer of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, resigned in 1910 as trustee of the Universal Savings Bank, and is a member of the Seventh Regiment Veterans' Association and Seventh Regiment Veteran and Active League of New York and also a member of the National Geographic Society.

BUSH, HARRY REYNOLDS, president of the Dixie Fire Insurance Company, Greensboro, N. C., is of Scotch descent and a native of Virginia and was born at Norfolk, March 7, 1868. He was educated at the public and high schools and in the Dudley Institute of Frankfort, Ky., and has spent all his business life in fire underwriting. He began his insurance career in a local agency at Louisville, Ky., and represented the Caledonian Insurance Company as special agent for eight years. Later he became special agent of the London Assurance Corporation; superintendent of agents for the Traders Insurance Company; and subsequently was appointed manager of the southern department of the American Insurance Company of Newark. This latter position he held three years and until elected vice-president of the Dixie Fire Insurance Company in 1909. He was for a number of years a member of the executive committee, and successively vice-president and president of the Kentucky and Tennessee Board of Fire Underwriters, and has also served as a member of the executive committee of the South-Eastern Underwriters Association. He is at present president of the Association of Southern Fire Insurance Companies and of the South-Eastern Underwriters Association, having been elected in 1912 and re-elected in 1913.

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CABOT, FRANCIS ELLIOT, secretary of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters, was born in Boston, February 6, 1859. He was educated in the Brookline High School, Roxbury Latin School, and graduated from Harvard University in 1880 with the degree of A.B. He engaged in telephone and electric light work, and in 1884, became an inspector for the Boston Board of Underwriters. He served for one year, 1888-1889, as superintendent of surveys of the Buffalo Association, and later became superintendent and engineer of the Boston Board. He was elected to his present position with the Board in November, 1908. He is a member of the Council of Underwriters Laboratories, member of the committee on standards, chairman of the electrical committee and of the National Fire Protection Association, and an associate member of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

CALEDONIAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Organized 1897; capital, \$200,000. Charles H. Post, president; Milward Prain, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$253,369; liabilities, \$17,431.

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY of Edinburgh began business in United States in 1890, reinsuring the Anglo-Nevada. Charles H. Post, United States manager, New York. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$2,250,445; liabilities, \$1,613,838.

CALIFORNIA INSURANCE COMPANY, San Francisco, Cal. Re-organized 1905 (organized 1861); capital, \$400,000. E. T. Niebling, president; George W. Brooks, secretary; J. W. Warner, assistant secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,140,865.35; liabilities, \$549,229.14.

CALIFORNIA STATE ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS, was organized at a meeting held in Oakland in 1908, and I. H. Clay was elected president and Fred W. Le Ballister, secretary. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in May, 1914, are: President, W. G. Thompson, Napa; vice-presidents, Noah Adair, M. G. Callaghan, Mac O. Robbins; secretary, C. Fred Burks, Oakland; treasurer, Leo R. Weil.

CALUMET INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois. The company reinsured in the National Union Insurance Company of Pittsburgh in 1913.

CAMDEN FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Camden, N. J. Organized 1841; capital, \$600,000. Edmund E. Read, Jr., president; Joseph K. Sharp, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$3,056,474.70; liabilities, \$1,644,368.42.

CAMPBELL, EDWARD T., president American Central Insurance Company, St. Louis, Mo., is of Scotch-English descent, and was born at Princeton, Ky., September 25, 1861. He was educated at Bethany College, West Virginia, and took the law course at Cumberland University. He practised law at Hopkinsville, Ky., meanwhile acquiring an insurance experience as local agent. He was special agent and adjuster in Kansas for the German-American Insurance Company, New York, from 1886 to 1890, when he became resident secretary of the North British and Mercantile at Kansas City, and two years later became general agent for that company at New York. He became assistant secretary of the American Central Insurance Company in 1894, vice-president in 1903, and president of the company in 1907. He is a director of the National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, and a member of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, St. Louis Club, Noonday Club, and the Glen Echo Country Club.

CANCELLATION. The fire insurance policy provides for cancellation at any time by either the owner of the property or the company, by giving legal notice. If cancelled by the insured the premium is returned, less the short rate for the expired time. If cancellation is desired by the company the *pro rata* portion of the premium must be returned before cancellation is complete. Notice alone is not sufficient.

CAPITAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Concord, N. H. Organized 1886; capital, \$200,000. Charles L. Jackman, president; Josiah E. Fernald, treasurer; Freeman T. Jackman, assistant secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$761,371.14; liabilities, \$305,274.97.

CAPITAL, INCREASE OF, IN 1913. In fire insurance in 1913 the following companies increased their capital:

Cleveland National Fire, Cleveland, Ohio, \$600,000 to \$700,000; First National Fire, Washington, D.C., \$488,287 to \$1,250,000; Hartford Fire authorized to increase its capital from \$2,000,000 to \$10,000,000; Home, New York, \$3,000,000 to \$6,000,000; New Brunswick Fire, New Brunswick, N. J., from \$200,000 to \$300,000; New Jersey Fire, Newark, \$900,000 to \$1,000,000; New York Insurance Company, \$500,000 to \$1,000,000; North River Fire, New York, \$350,000 to \$500,000; Orient Fire, Hartford, \$500,000 to \$1,000,000; Pacific States Fire, Portland, Ore., \$500,000 to \$1,000,000; Springfield Fire and Marine, \$2,000,000 to \$2,500,000; Standard Fire, Hartford, \$500,000 to \$1,000,000; Union, Bangor, Me., \$200,000 to \$300,000. The American Central, St. Louis, reduced its capital from \$2,000,000 to \$1,000,000; Dakota Western, Sioux Falls, S. D., \$137,386 to \$100,000; St. Joseph Fire, St. Joseph, Mo., \$400,000 to \$200,000.

CAROLINA FIELD CLUB was organized at a meeting in Asheville, N. C., in April, 1906, and its membership consists of officers and general and special agents of companies. Its purposes are social, and the promotion of good underwriting practices in the states of North and South Carolina. Officers were elected as follows: President, Jefferson Pearce, Special Agent of the North British & Mercantile; vice-president, E. H. Chisholm, Special Agent of the Piedmont; secretary, Robert G. Hayes, Special Agent of the

National of Hartford. The present officers are: President, Robert G. Hayes, National, Hartford; vice-president, Geo. P. Folk, North Carolina, Home; second vice-president, J. M. Robertson, Phoenix, Hartford; secretary, Dan M. Murchison; manager, Harvey Lambert & Bro., general agency; executive committee, Ben J. Smith, Home, New York; Vernon G. Weaver, Piedmont, Charlotte, N. C.; D. E. Witt, New Hampshire; W. E. Ashley, Unds. of Greensboro, N. C.; R. S. Busbee, secretary, Atlantic Fire; A. L. de Rossit, Liverpool and London and Globe, North Carolina; Edward Cay, Liverpool and London and Globe, South Carolina.

CAROLINA INSURANCE COMPANY, Wilmington, N. C. Organized 1887; capital, \$50,000. R. R. Bellamy, president; H. C. McQueen, vice-president; M. S. Willard, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$122,215; liabilities, \$31,981.

CASE, CHARLES LYMAN, United States branch manager of the London Assurance Corporation, was born in Chelsea, Mass., in 1850. After preparation for college, which he had to abandon on account of ill health, and after a brief clerkship in a Boston book store, he went in 1870 to Chicago, Ill., and entered the insurance agency office of C. H. Case & Co. His field service began in 1872 with the Insurance Company of North America, and subsequently he represented the Pennsylvania Fire in connection with the Insurance Company of North America, in a similar position. In 1877 he established a local agency at St. Louis, Mo., but returned to Chicago in 1887 to take the western management of the London Assurance Corporation, and succeeded to the United States management on the retirement of Mr. Marks in 1892, removing from Chicago to the United States headquarters at New York.

CENTRAL NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. [See Anglo-American Reinsurance Company.]

CENTURY INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd., Edinburgh, Scotland. Henry W. Brown & Co., Philadelphia, United States managers. United States branch, 100 William St., New York. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$707,830.34; liabilities, \$199,477.18.

CHAPMAN, BENJAMIN GAINES, JR., secretary of the American Central Insurance Company, St. Louis, Mo., was born of American parentage in St. Louis, Mo., July 11, 1883. He received a public and manual training school education and entered Washington University, but did not complete the college course. He was engaged with the Burroughs' Adding Machine Company for six years before entering the service of the American Central Insurance Company.

CHASE, CHARLES EDWARD, former president of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, and chairman of the Board of Directors, was born in Dubuque, Ia., March 29, 1857. He was educated in the public schools of Hartford, graduating from the High School

in 1876, and in 1877 began his business career in the local agency of the Hartford Fire. In 1880 he entered the home office in a clerical capacity, and in July, 1890, was appointed second assistant secretary. He was elected vice-president in 1903, and succeeded his father in the presidency in January, 1908, but resigned in 1913. He was president of the Hartford Board of Fire Underwriters from 1894 to 1908, when he declined a re-election, and was elected a member of the common council in 1892, and a member of the board of aldermen in 1893 and 1895. He is actively interested in a number of Hartford organizations, being a director of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, the Hartford Board of Trade, the Hartford National Bank, the Connecticut Trust & Safe Deposit Company, and trustee of the Society for Savings.

CHICAGO BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS. The first board of underwriters of Chicago was organized in 1849. W. Dole, who represented a company now long defunct, the Columbus Insurance Company of Ohio, was the first president, and John C. Dodge was secretary. After this organization fell to pieces another board was formed in 1856, with the pioneer insurance man of Chicago, Gurdan H. Hubbard of the *Ætna*, as president, and J. Kearney Rodgers as secretary and surveyor. In 1861 this organization was duly incorporated by the legislature as the Chicago Board of Underwriters.

Following the great fire the board was reorganized February 22, 1872, with S. M. Moore as president, General A. C. Ducat, vice-president; J. Goodwin, Jr., treasurer, and Alfred Wright, secretary. The career of the board was undisturbed until 1880, when, because of violent internal dissensions, a number of members withdrew, and, on January 27, started a rival organization, to which they gave the name of the Underwriters' Exchange. The first officers were Robert J. Smith, president; William E. Rollo, vice-president; and R. M. Trimingham, secretary. The two bodies continued their labors on parallel lines for five years, sometimes in harmony, but more often in hostility, until in 1885, after repeated efforts, a union of forces was effected. A new organization was created (the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association), and into this the Exchange was merged. The board members also became members of the association, but the Board of Underwriters was continued, shorn of all its executive powers except that of supervision of the fire patrol. This was done to comply with the state law which authorized the organization of the fire patrol. In January, 1906, the board assumed the executive powers of the old associations. Officers were elected at the annual meeting in 1914, as follows: President, M. J. Naghten; vice-president, H. G. Buswell; secretary, R. N. Trimingham; treasurer, George S. Haskell; manager, H. H. Glidden.

CHICAGO FIRE INSURANCE PATROL. [See Patrol.]

CHICAGO, MANAGERS OF DEPARTMENTS WITH HEADQUARTERS AT.

<i>Companies.</i>	<i>Managers.</i>	<i>Offices.</i>
Aachen & Munich.....	H. W. Murray.....	23 So. La Salle St.
Ætna	T. E. Gallagher.....	Insurance Exchange.
American Central, Missouri....	Rogers & Rollo.....	Insurance Exchange.
Atlas, London	George E. Haas.....	Insurance Exchange.
British America	W. R. Townley.....	76 W. Monroe St.
Caledonian	Ernest Heim	Insurance Exchange.
Citizens, St. Louis.....	Dugan & Carr.....	39 So. La Salle St.
Commerce, Albany	Wiley, Corlies & Magill.	Insurance Exchange.
Commercial Union, N. Y.....	H. C. Eddy.....	76 W. Monroe St.
Continental, N. Y.....	C. R. Tuttle	332 So. La Salle St.
Detroit F. & M.....	I. J. Lewis.....	Insurance Exchange.
Farmers, York.....	George E. Redfield.....	Insurance Exchange.
Fidelity-Phenix	C. R. Street.....	137 So. La Salle St.
Fidelity Underwriters.....	C. R. Tuttle.....	Postal Telegraph Bldg.
Fire Association, Pa.....	J. W. Cochran.....	Insurance Exchange.
Fireman's Fund, Cal.....	John Marshall, Jr.....	New York Life Bldg.
Firemen's Newark	Neal Bassett	137 So. La Salle St.
German Fire, W. Va.....	Herrick & Auerbach....	Insurance Exchange.
German, Peoria, Ill.....	Brummel Bros.....	Insurance Exchange.
German-American, N. Y.....	W. H. Sage.....	76 W. Monroe St.
Germania Fire, N. Y.....	E. G. Halle.....	206 Royal Building.
Girard F. & M., Philadelphia..	W. E. Rollo & Son....	Insurance Exchange.
Hanover Fire, New York.....	C. W. Higley.....	Insurance Exchange.
Hartford Fire, Conn.....	Dugan & Carr.....	New York Life Bldg.
Insurance Co. of North America.	W. N. Johnson.....	Am. Trust Bldg.
Liverpool & London & Globe..	W. S. Warren.....	Insurance Exchange.
London & Lancashire.....	Charles E. Dox.....	New York Life Bldg.
Lumbermen's, Pa.....	Herrick & Auerbach....	Insurance Exchange.
Mechanics, Philadelphia	Herrick & Auerbach....	Insurance Exchange.
Mechanics & Traders, La.....	Fred S. James.....	Insurance Exchange.
Metropolitan Fire	Home Office	Insurance Exchange.
Michigan F. & M., Detroit.....	I. J. Lewis.....	Insurance Exchange.
Milwaukee Mechanics	Harry Fox	Insurance Exchange.
National Fire, Conn.....	Fred S. James.....	Insurance Exchange.
National, Paris	Starkweather & Shepley.	Insurance Exchange.
Niagara Fire, N. Y.....	W. L. Steele.....	Insurance Exchange.
Northern, London	Gerald H. Lermitt.....	642 Monadnock Bldg.
Northwestern National	John D. McCune.....	Insurance Exchange.
Ohio Farmers	McConnell & Hicox....	Insurance Exchange.
Orient, Hartford	Charles E. Dox.....	New York Life Bldg.
Pacific Fire	Rollins & Burdick.....	Insurance Exchange.
Palatine, London, England.....	H. C. Eddy.....	76 W. Monroe St.
Pennsylvania Fire	C. H. Barry.....	76 W. Monroe St.
Philadelphia Underwriters	J. W. Cochran.....	Insurance Exchange.
Phoenix, Hartford	Lovejoy & Spear.....	Insurance Exchange.
Phoenix, London	R. E. Lidster	Insurance Exchange.
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	Herrick & Auerbach....	Insurance Exchange.
Providence-Washington	S. T. Collins.....	Insurance Exchange.
Prussian-National	Harold W. Letton.....	Insurance Exchange.
Queen, New York.....	P. D. McGregor.....	Royal Ins. Building.
Rhode Island	Starkweather & Shepley..	Insurance Exchange.
Royal, Liverpool	George W. Law.....	1200 Royal Building.
Royal Exchange	John Naghten & Co....	Insurance Exchange.
Spring Garden, Philadelphia....	Critchell, Miller, Whitney & Barbour	7 So. La Salle St.
Springfield F. & M., Mass.....	A. F. Dean.....	134 So. La Salle St.
Sun, London.....	P. T. Kelsey.....	76 W. Monroe St.
Svea, Sweden	John Naghten & Co....	Insurance Exchange.
Union, London	A. F. Shaw & Co.....	Insurance Exchange.
Westchester Fire	S. Schwartz	1101 Royal Bldg.
Western, Toronto	W. R. Townley.....	76 W. Monroe St.

CHICAGO UNDERWRITERS' Association. [See Chicago Board of Underwriters.]

CHRISTOPHER, RICHARD C., assistant United States manager of the Caledonian Insurance Company of Scotland, was born in New York city, and was educated in the public schools of that city and in Dolbear's Business College. He entered the employ of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, afterwards becoming special agent for New York state, and in 1890 he was appointed general agent for the same company in the middle department field. From 1892-1894 he represented the Caledonian Insurance Company and Niagara Fire Insurance Company as general agent in the same field, and from the latter year until 1905 was general agent for the Caledonian Insurance Company in the same territory. He was elected president of the Underwriters Association of the middle department in 1904, but resigned when appointed second assistant manager of the Caledonian in 1905. He was appointed to his present position in 1906, and is also vice-president and a director of the Caledonian-American Insurance Company of New York.

CHUBB, WILLIAM, president of the Reliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in that city March 21, 1845. After leaving school at the age of fifteen years, he entered the office of the Reliance as clerk, and his whole business life has been connected with that company. He was elected secretary in 1869, vice-president in 1892, and president in 1894.

CINCINNATI EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY (Mutual), Cincinnati, O. Organized 1826. Frank J. Jones, president; E. H. Ernst, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$792,297; liabilities, \$300,969.

CINCINNATI UNDERWRITERS ASSOCIATION of Cincinnati, Ohio. At the annual meeting held in January, 1914, the following officers were elected; President, L. E. Guntrum; vice-president, Joseph Gunther; secretary, William Stredelman; treasurer, E. F. Weiss; governing committee, Nat L. Bartlett, Arthur Clemons, Benjamin Block.

CITIZENS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Charlestown, W. Va. Organized 1907; capital, \$1,000,000. (Home office, Baltimore.) R. W. Alexander, president; A. N. Stewart, vice-president; W. W. Alexander, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,731,746.48; liabilities, \$554,734.64.

CITIZENS INSURANCE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo. Organized 1837; capital, \$200,000. Charles E. Chase, president; P. O. Crocker, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$811,335.34; liabilities, \$451,629.35.

CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa. Organized 1870; capital, \$100,000 paid in; Eugene S. Reilly, president; Edward M. Bigelow, vice-president; W. R. Berger, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$182,591; liabilities, \$32,271.

CITIZENS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Incorporated 1846. George W. Hinkley, president and treasurer; Herman Bird, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$92,555.33; liabilities, \$47,832.29.

CITY OF NEW YORK INSURANCE COMPANY, New York. Organized 1905; capital, \$580,000. Major A. White, president; J. Carroll French, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,552,957.47; liabilities, \$698,809.05.

CLARK, WILLIAM B., president of the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in that city in June, 1841. When sixteen years old he entered the office of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford as bookkeeper, and remained with that company eleven years, the last four as secretary. Mr. Clark joined the Ætna in 1868 as assistant secretary. He was elected vice-president in September, 1888, and was elected president November 30, 1892. He was vice-president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in 1894 and 1895, and was elected to the presidency of the board in 1896.

CLAUSES, LIMITING, IN FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES.
[See Policy Forms, Fire.]

CLAUSES LIMITING THE LIABILITY OF THE INSURER, IN FIRE INSURANCE. [See Co-Insurance Clause; Legislation; Policy Forms, Fire.]

CLEMENCE, E. R., treasurer of the Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department, was born at Terryville, Conn., March 5, 1847, and was educated in the schools of that state. He began the insurance business in Philadelphia in the old established firm of James I. Boswell in 1871, and when the Ætna Insurance Company established its branch office in that city in 1875 was appointed chief clerk. Mr. Clemence has been identified with the middle department association since its organization, and was its secretary and treasurer from November, 1888, to April, 1905,—on that date the offices were divided and he was appointed treasurer.

CLEVELAND FIRE INSURANCE EXCHANGE. In May, 1889, the Cleveland Board of Fire Underwriters was reorganized with the above title. The organization was completed in June with the following officers: A. W. Parsons, president; A. W. Neale, vice-president; J. T. Kirkwood, treasurer; M. C. Willis, secretary. The officers elected at the annual meeting in February, 1914, were: President, A. W. Neale; vice-president, George C. Simpson; secretary-treasurer, M. C. Willis.

CLEVELAND INSURANCE SOCIETY, Cleveland, Ohio, was organized in June, 1912, and officers were elected as follows:

President, A. W. Neale; vice-president, C. H. Patton; secretary, Kenneth R. Taylor; treasurer, George C. Simpson; librarian, L. W. Theis. The present officers, elected in June, 1914, are: President, Carroll L. DeWitt; vice-president, L. A. Welbor; secretary, Ford A. Drake; treasurer, George C. Simpson; librarian, Bernard T. Duffey.

CLIFFORD, CHARLES CLIFTON, assistant secretary of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, Manchester, N. H., was educated in the public schools of that city and began his business career as a clerk in the local post-office. He is a native of New Hampshire, and was born of American parentage at Danville, N. H., August 8, 1865. He began his insurance career with the New Hampshire Fire in 1885, and was appointed special agent of the company for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut in 1893. He was appointed to his present position in 1905.

COCHRAN, SAMUEL POYNTZ, member of the firm of Trezevant & Cochran, Dallas, Tex., southwestern department managers for a number of prominent companies, was born in Lexington, Ky., September 11, 1855, of Scotch-Irish ancestry. He was educated in the public schools in Covington, Ky., and on leaving school in 1873 he began his insurance career as one of the surveying corps employed by the National Board of Fire Underwriters to survey and rate Cincinnati, Ohio, on the schedule plan. He was engaged in this work in Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, and Toledo, Ohio, for about a year, and then entered the general agency office of J. W. Cochran & Sons, general agents of the Franklin Fire of Philadelphia, at Lexington, Ky. Later he engaged in the local agency business at Covington, and served as deputy United States marshal for the eastern district of Kentucky. In 1881 he became special agent of the Phoenix of Hartford for Texas, and for a short time acted in the same capacity for the Springfield Fire and Marine. On July 1, 1883, he became connected with and on January 1, 1884, was admitted to full partnership in the firm of Dargan & Trezevant, and July 1, 1888, the firm name was changed to Trezevant & Cochran. Mr. Cochran is prominent in Masonic circles, having served as presiding officer in each of the five Masonic Grand Bodies in Texas; Active Member or Sovereign Grand Inspector General of the Supreme Council, 33°, of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, for Texas; president of the Board of Directors of the Home for Aged Masons, and is actively interested in many public enterprises. The general agency of Trezevant & Cochran was established in March, 1876, by Dargan & Trezevant, with the Fire Association of Philadelphia as its first company, which has remained continuously in the office.

CO-INSURANCE CLAUSE IN FIRE UNDERWRITING. The 80 per cent. co-insurance clause, which was adopted by fire insurance companies and associations, went into effect on rated risks in New York, New England, and many of the principal

cities from 1892 to 1899, but encountered considerable opposition from property-owners almost solely because it was not understood, and excited hostile legislation in a large number of legislatures.

Laws prohibiting the co-insurance clauses are in force, therefore, in ten states: Missouri (1893, modified in 1903 as to cities), Iowa (1897), Louisiana (1894 and 1908), Indiana (1895), Georgia (1895), Michigan (1895 and 1907), Wisconsin (1897), New Jersey (1900), Texas (1911 amended 1913).

The Georgia law (known as the Dodson law) of 1895 is as follows:

Section 1. That from and after the passage of this act all insurance companies issuing policies on property in this State pay to their policy-holders the full amount of loss sustained upon the property insured by them; provided said amount of loss does not exceed the amount of insurance expressed in the policy, and that all stipulations in such policies to the contrary shall be null and void; provided that in cases of losses on stocks of goods and merchandise and other species of personal property changing in specifics and quantity by the usual customs of trade, only the actual value of the property at the time of loss may be recovered, provided the loss does not exceed the amount expressed in the policy.

The Indiana law of 1895, as amended in 1901, is as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any fire insurance company doing business in this State to issue any policy or contract of insurance covering property in this State which shall contain any clause or provision requiring the assured to take out or maintain a larger amount of insurance than that expressed in such policy, nor in any way providing that the assured shall be liable as co-insurer with the company issuing the policy for any part of the loss or damage which may be caused by fire or lightning to the property described in such policy, and any such clause or provision shall be null and void and of no effect except that it may be lawful for such insurance companies to issue, and it may be optional with the assured to accept a policy or contract of insurance containing a co-insurance clause or provision when a reduction in the rate for insurance on the property described in such policy is the consideration named, and when so accepted the co-insurance clause or provision shall be binding on the assured and the company: Provided, that the provision of this act shall not apply to railroad or marine insurance.

Section 2. The insertion of any such clauses, riders, or provisions, except as provided in the first section of this act, shall be null and void.

Section 3. Any insurance company violating the provisions of this law shall, upon conviction, forfeit its right to do business in this State.

Section 4. Any person, upon knowledge of a violation of the provisions of this act, may file with the auditor of State charges in writing, detailing the charges clearly. The auditor of State, upon receiving such notice, shall forthwith give ten days' notice to the president of the insurance company charged with such violation, requiring said company to appear before him and show cause why the authority of said company to do business in this State should not be revoked.

Section 5. Any insurance company doing business in this State failing to appear before the auditor of State as required in notice issued by him, for a period of twenty days after the mailing of such notice, as required by this act, shall be found guilty of having violated its provisions, and the auditor of State shall forthwith suspend such company from doing business in this State until its compliance is made with this act.

Section 6. Upon the appearance of any insurance company charged with a violation of the provisions of this act, a full hearing of the charges shall be had before the auditor of State. The auditor of State shall have exclusive jurisdiction of such hearing. After such hearing is had the auditor of State shall render a judgment of guilty or not guilty; and in case he shall find such insurance company guilty of a violation of this act, he shall forthwith suspend such company from doing business in this State, and said company shall stand so suspended until a full and complete compliance is made by it with the provisions of this act.

The following is Section 1746 of the code, adopted by the Iowa legislature in 1897, and as amended in 1911:

Section 1746. Any provision, contract, or stipulation contained in any policy of insurance issued by any insurance company doing business in the State under the provisions of this chapter, providing or stipulating that the insured shall maintain any insurance or any property covered by such policy to any extent, or shall to any extent be an insurer of the property insured in such policy, shall be void, and the auditor of State shall refuse to authorize any such company to do business or to renew the authority or the certificate of any such company when the form of policy issued or proposed contains any such provisions, contract, or stipulation.

The amendment of 1911 added a provision that upon written request "a rider providing for co-insurance may be attached to and become a part of the policy," but in no case to "apply to dwellings or farm property, nor to any risk where the total value of the property to be insured is less than twenty-five thousand dollars, except as to elevators and grain warehouses and their contents." The request for the co-insurance clause may be written or printed and must be signed by the insured and a copy left with him, and the form of the clause to be used, is prescribed by the law, and no other form shall be used. The forms as prescribed are as follows:—

REQUEST FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE CO-INSURANCE CLAUSE.

In consideration of a reduction from the established rate of per cent to per cent, in premiums to be paid to the Insurance Company for insurance upon the following described property I hereby request that a co-insurance rider be attached to the policy to be issued by said company and hereby agree, that during the life of the policy, I will maintain insurance on said property to the extent of at least dollars, (or) per cent (whichever may be agreed upon) of the actual cash value thereof at the time of fire, and that failing to do so, I shall become a co-insurer to the extent of such deficit.

Before signing this request or the co-insurance rider to be attached to the policy to be issued I carefully read each of them and fully understand that in case I shall fail to maintain insurance on the previously described property to the extent above provided then in the event of loss or damage this company shall not be liable for a greater per cent of the loss or damage to said property than—

1. The total amount of insurance maintained bears to dollars, or;

2. The total amount of insurance maintained bears to per cent of the actual cash value of the property insured at the time of fire.

Date Insured

IOWA CO-INSURANCE AND REDUCED RATE CLAUSE.

(This clause must be signed by both the insured and the agent.) In consideration of the acceptance by the insured of a reduction in premiums from the established rate of per cent to per cent, it is hereby agreed that the insured shall maintain insurance during the life of this policy upon the property insured

1. To the extent of dollars, or

2. To the extent of at least per cent of the actual cash value thereof at the time of fire (whatever may be agreed upon) and, that failing to do so the insured shall be a co-insurer to the extent of such deficit.

This clause at the request of the insured, is attached to and forms part of policy number of the Insurance Company of and shall in no case apply to dwellings or farm

property, nor to any risk wherein the total value of the property shall be less than twenty-five thousand dollars, except grain elevators and grain warehouses, and the contents of the same.

.....Insured.

.....Agent.

NOTE.—The co-insurance rider to be used shall be signed by both the agent and the insured and a copy thereof shall be left with the insured at the time the application is made for insurance.

The Louisiana legislature in 1908 enacted the following:

Section 1. That no insurance policy hereafter issued by any insurance company authorized to do business in this State, shall contain any clause or provision requiring the assured to take out or maintain a larger amount of insurance than that covered by such policy, nor in any way providing that the assured shall be liable as co-insurer with the company issuing the policy for any part of the loss or damage which may be occasioned by fire, lightning or windstorm to the property located in this State covered by such policy, nor making provisions for a reduction of such loss or damage, or any part thereof by reason of the failure of the assured to take out and maintain other insurance upon said property. And all clauses and provisions in such insurance policies, issued after the taking effect of this Act, in contravention of the prohibitions in this act contained, shall be *ab initio* void and of no effect: Provided, that the provisions of this Act shall not apply to policies issued upon personal or movable property whenever the said policies are stamped on the face and back of the policy as follows: "This policy is issued subject to the conditions of the co-insurance clause attached hereto."

The Michigan legislature of 1907 enacted a law to provide for co-insurance rider clauses to be attached to the standard policy form. The act reads as follows:

Section 1. Whenever any person, firm or corporation shall make written application to any insurance company, authorized to do business within the State of Michigan, to attach to any existing policy or to one to be issued by such company, the latter shall have the right to issue and attach such co-insurance clause, but not otherwise.

Section 2. Such application shall be made substantially in the following form:

....hereby request that there be attached to policy No. of the Insurance Company, the following co-insurance clause, to wit:

"It is hereby agreed that the assured shall maintain insurance during the life of this policy, upon the property hereby insured, to the extent of at least per cent of the actual cash value thereof, and that failing to do so the assured shall be a co-insurer to the extent of the difference between the amount insured and the said per cent of the cash value, and to that extent shall bear his, her, or their proportion of any loss. It is also agreed that if this policy be divided into two or more items the foregoing conditions shall apply to each item separately. To the provisions of which agree in consideration of a reduced premium rate.

"It is understood by the undersigned that the effect of the above mentioned co-insurance clause when attached will be to reduce the liability of the insurance company unless the property described in the policy covered by said insurance is insured for per cent of its actual cash value, except where the loss exceeds the amount of the insurance required under this clause."

Dated.....

.....

Assured.

Section 3. All co-insurance rider clauses attached to any insurance policy in pursuance of the application mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be in the form therein stated and duly signed by the company or its authorized agent.

The Minnesota law of 1895 is a part of Section 25 of the General Insurance Law adopted that year. The clause is as follows:

Section 25.Any provision, contract, or stipulation contained in any contract or policy of insurance issued or made by any fire insurance company, association, syndicate, or corporation, insuring any property within this State except risks equipped by automatic sprinklers, whereby it is provided or stipulated that the assured shall maintain insurance on any property covered by the policy to the extent of eighty per cent. on the value thereof, or to any extent whatever, and any provision or stipulation in any such contract or policy of insurance that the insured shall be an insurer of the property insured to any extent, and any provision or stipulation in any such contract or policy to the effect that the insured shall bear any portion of the loss on the property insured, are hereby declared to be null and void, and the liability of the company, syndicate, association, or corporation issuing the policy shall be the same as if no such agreement, stipulation, or contract were contained in such policy, nor shall any such insurance company insert any condition, stipulation, or agreement in any policy of insurance requiring a certificate from any notary public, justice of the peace, or other magistrate or person, as to anything whatever connected with such insurance or loss, and any such condition or stipulation shall be void.

The legislature of 1903, however, modified the above by adding a provision permitting the co-insurance clause in policies on other risks than dwellings and farm property in excess of \$25,000 where consideration is given in a reduced rate. This addition to the section (25) is as follows:

Provided, however, that it shall be lawful for such insurance companies, at the written request of the insured only, to issue, and it may be optional with the assured to accept a policy or contract of insurance containing a co-insurance clause or provision wherever a reduction in the rate of insurance on the property described in such policy is the consideration named for the taking of such co-insurance, and when so requested in writing, of which fact such writing shall be the only evidence and so accepted, the said co-insurance clause or provision shall be binding on the assured and on the company issuing such policy; provided, further, that the clause herein relating to co-insurance shall in no case apply to dwellings or to farm property; nor shall said clause apply to any risk wherein the total insurance shall be less than \$25,000 on any one risk, except grain elevators and warehouses and contents of same, and any person who solicits insurance and procures the application therefor shall be held to be the agent of the party thereafter issuing the policy upon such application, or a renewal thereof, anything in the application or policy to the contrary notwithstanding.

The legislature of 1907 amended this section, reducing the amount of insurance to \$20,000.

An act amending the standard fire insurance policy section of the general laws of 1895 was passed by the Minnesota legislature of 1897. Section 53 (Chapter 175), as amended, contains the following among the stipulations in the standard policy:

Seventh—No provision shall be attached to or included in said policy limiting the amount to be paid in case of total loss on buildings to less than the amount of insurance on the same.

This stipulation, is, however, governed by the amendment to Section 25 of the General Insurance Law passed in 1903 and printed above.

The following is the text of the Missouri law of 1893, as amended by the act of 1903:

Section 7972 R. S. No fire insurance policy which may be issued after this section takes effect shall contain any clause or provision requiring the assured to take out or maintain a larger amount of insurance than that covered by such policy, nor in any way providing that the assured shall be liable as co-insurer with the company issuing the policy for any part of the loss or damage which may be occasioned by fire or lightning to the property covered by such policy, nor making provision for a reduction of such loss or damage, or any part thereof, by reason of the failure of the assured to take out or maintain other insurance upon said property, unless the acceptance by the insured of said clause or provision is endorsed upon the policy by signing across said clause or provision the name of the assured to whom said policy is issued; provided, that the provisions of this clause shall only apply to cities in this State containing 100,000 inhabitants or over. And all clauses and provisions in fire policies issued after the taking effect of this section in contravention of this section shall be ab initio void and of no effect.

The New Jersey law of 1900, is as follows:

Section 1. No fire insurance company doing business in this State may issue any policy or contract of insurance covering property in this State which shall contain any clause or provision requiring the assured to take out or maintain a larger amount of insurance than that expressed in such policy, nor in any way providing that the assured shall be liable as co-insurer with the company issuing the policy for any part of the loss or damage which may be caused by fire or lightning to the property described in such policy, and any such clause or provision shall be null and void and of no effect; provided that it may be optional with the assured to accept a policy or contract of insurance containing a co-insurance clause or provision when a reduction in the rate for insurance on the property described in such policy is the consideration named in such clause, and when so accepted the co-insurance clause or provision shall be binding on the insured.

Tennessee enacted a law in 1893, but amended it in 1903. The law of 1903 permits the use of the three-quarters value clause and also the co-insurance clause, if its acceptance is optional with the insured, and provided the consideration is a reduced rate. The clause must be printed in bold type across the face of the policy, and is applicable only in cities and towns having a population of over 15,000.

TEXAS. Laws of 1911, Article 4893, Chapter 9, as amended in 1913.

Article 4893. Co-Insurance Clauses.—No company subject to the provisions of this chapter shall issue any policy or contract of insurance covering property, real or personal, situated in this State, which shall contain any clause or provision requiring the assured to take out and maintain a larger amount of insurance than that expressed in such policy, nor in any way providing that the assured will be liable as a co-insurer with the company issuing the policy for any part of the loss or damage which may be caused by fire to the property described in the policy, and any such clause or provision shall be null and void and of no effect, whether written with or without the consent of the assured; and any company issuing a policy with such provision or provisions therein shall nevertheless be liable to the assured for the full amount of the damage and loss sustained by the property holder, not exceeding the face of the policy, notwithstanding such provision or provisions.

188. Provided, that oil in tanks, wool, mohair, grain, rice, cotton, cottonseed oil mills and products attached thereto, are hereby exempted from the provisions of this act.

Section 211 of the Act of 1913 creating a State Insurance Commission, also prohibits co-insurance.

The following is Section one of Chapter 343 of the act of April 24, 1897, of the Wisconsin legislature. It is a substitute for the anti-co-insurance law of 1895, which absolutely prohibited limiting clauses. [See Cyclopedia for 1896-97.]

Section 1. No fire insurance company doing business in this State shall issue any policy containing any provision limiting the amount to be paid in case of loss below the actual cash value of the property, if within the amount for which premium is paid, unless at the option of the insured. A reduced rate shall be given for the use of a co-insurance clause made a part of the policy.

THE CO-INSURANCE CLAUSE DEFINED.

What is known in the United States as "co-insurance" has been common to marine underwriting under the name of "average" from the earliest knowledge we have of insurance. The principle involved is that of a common peril shared by all interested. If any portion of a cargo was jettisoned in order to save the rest, or if the whole cargo was thrown overboard to save the ship, all whose interests were imperiled contributed to make good the loss. In fire insurance the principle is applied to all policies issued in France, Belgium, Germany, and Russia. It is used in floating policies in the United Kingdom, and in English policies in Egypt, India, China, and Japan. It has been used in a desultory fashion in the United States, at different times, but it is only within a few years that a serious attempt has been made to apply co-insurance universally to fire insurance policies in this country.

The principle is that the entire property at risk should bear the burden of the loss of any part of it. That can only be done when the property is either fully insured or is totally destroyed. The co-insurance clause is only operative in partial losses, which are a large percentage of the fire losses. In these cases the owner contracts that he will either carry insurance to the limit required, or himself become a co-insurer for the deficiency. Without this clause the underwriter cannot intelligently rate any risk. Property worth \$10,000 and insured for \$10,000 is a very different risk from the same property insured for \$1,000. In the one case the destruction of one-tenth of the property means a 10 per cent. loss, and in the other case it means a total loss. The two risks cannot properly be written at the same rate, because they do not involve the same hazard. The effect of the universal application of the principle would be that the amount of insurance would be somewhat increased, the premium rate would be reduced, while rates would be equalized as between the owners who have heretofore carried partial insurance and those who have carried full insurance. For some reason, which it would be difficult to explain, except upon the hypothesis that the property-owner does not know the exact value of his property, but that he ought to be able to guess within a named percentage of it, the clause which has come into use in the United States is known as the "percentage co-insurance clause," and in the standard forms of policies reads:

If at the time of fire the whole amount of insurance on the property covered by this policy shall be less than per cent. of the actual cash value thereof, this company shall in case of loss or damage be liable for only such portion of such loss or damage as the amount insured by this policy shall bear to the said per cent. of the actual cash value of such property.

The French clause translated reads:

If at the time of a fire the value of the objects covered by the policy is found to exceed the total of the insurance, the assured is considered as having remained his own insurer for that excess, and he is to bear in that character his proportion of the loss.

The German clause employed is:

If in case of a fire the insured objects should exceed the sum insured, and they should be partly saved, the assured will be considered as self-insurer for the excess, and is to bear his share of the loss *pro rata*.

To make another illustration of the operation of the co-insurance clause in the United States policy: suppose the percentage inserted in the clause is 80, if the whole amount of insurance at time of fire be less than eighty per cent. of value of the insured property, the owner must bear his share of any loss for the difference between the total amount of insurance carried and eighty per cent. of the value of the property insured, just as though he were an insurance company and had issued his policy for this amount. Thus, with a stock of goods worth \$10,000 and an insurance of only \$5,000, \$8,000 would be eighty per cent. of value, which would make the owner, in case of a fire, be interested to the extent of \$3,000, just as though he were an insurance company and had issued a policy insuring his own property for \$3,000. This would make the necessary \$8,000 insurance, or eighty per cent. of value, he having become a co-insurer with the regular insurance company, having its policy on the risk for \$5,000. A fire doing a damage, say, of \$4,000, would be paid for in the following way:

Regular insurance company would pay five-eighths of \$4,000, or.....	\$2,500
Owner would pay to himself (his share).....	1,500
	<hr/>
Making up the whole loss	\$4,000

Suppose now that his regular insurance had been \$8,000, the co-insurance clause would cost him nothing, as the regular insurance company would pay him "as the amount of insurance shall bear eighty per cent. of value," which means, in this case, the regular company would pay him eighty-eighths of \$4,000, or his full loss.

On the other hand, suppose the property to have been entirely destroyed, or a total loss, he would get the full amount of his regular insurance, because five-eighths of \$10,000 would amount to more than the face of the policy.

Again, suppose a man with \$10,000 value is insured in the old way for but \$5,000, a rate of one per cent., making his yearly premium \$50, and a fire causes loss of \$5,000. He collects this from the companies, while his neighbor, with the same value, hazard, and rate, gets insured for \$8,000, at a cost of \$80 per annum, and he has a damage of \$5,000; the one gets the same as the other gets, only No. 1 has paid less than No. 2 paid for his insurance, while if the eighty per cent. co-insurance clause were a part of both contracts, No. 1 would have received from the companies but \$3,125, while No. 2, who had enough to satisfy the demands of the eighty per cent. co-insurance clause, would receive his full loss, or \$5,000.

Small fires being by far the more common, and, it may be added, by far the more expense to the companies, rates can be made with more fairness on the basis of co-insurance than without it.

The use of the co-insurance or average clause was made obligatory in Great Britain on floating policies in 1828 (see Walford's *Cyclopedia*), but the clause adopted was a long one. It can be found on pages 332-3, Vol. 1.

COLOGNE REINSURANCE COMPANY, Cologne, Germany. E. M. Cragin, New York, United States manager.

COLONIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, New York. Organized 1896; capital, \$200,000. Leo H. Wise, president; E. E. Hall, vice-president; E. S. Powell, Jr., secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$450,550; liabilities, \$118,921.

COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Athens, Ga. Organized 1908; capital, \$100,000. J. Y. Carithers, president; Langdon C. Quinn, secretary; W. B. Wilkinson, assistant secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$208,717; liabilities, \$70,656.

COLUMBIA INSURANCE COMPANY, Dayton, Ohio. Organized 1881; capital, \$150,000. O. I. Gunckel, president; Herman Rice, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$788,766; liabilities, \$117,087.

COLUMBIA INSURANCE COMPANY, Jersey City, N. J. Organized 1901, transacts automobile, marine and inland insurance; capital, \$400,000. Geo. F. Crane, president; C. E. Dean, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$973,679.62; liabilities, \$234,558.13.

COMMERCE INSURANCE COMPANY, Albany, N. Y. Chartered 1859; capital, \$200,000. E. Darwin Jenison, president; A. J. Hinman, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$748,641.87; liabilities, \$276,843.39.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY was organized in London in 1861, and came into the United States through the Golden Gate, establishing an agency in San Francisco in 1870. It was admitted to New York, and began a general business throughout the country, in 1871, under the management of Alliger Brothers. At the close of 1871 its assets in the United States were \$346,037. In 1877 Alfred Pell was appointed to the United States management. In 1878 Charles Sewall became associated with him, and in November, 1885, Mr. Sewall became manager in name, and so continued until his death in December, 1898. He was succeeded by Alexander H. Wray in February, 1899. The Commercial Union closed the year 1913 with United States assets of \$6,904,095.52, surplus of \$2,114,614.32, and a premium income of \$4,153,926.49. Charles J. Holman, then resident secretary of the northwestern department at Denver, was appointed assistant manager in 1899, and Wm. M. Ballard was appointed branch secretary in January, 1901. E. T. Niebling is the manager of the Pacific Coast branch. In 1913 Clarence E. Porter was also appointed an assistant manager.

COMMERCIAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York city. Organized 1890; capital, \$200,000. A. H. Wray, president; C. J. Holman, vice-president and secretary; Wm. M. Ballard, assistant secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,089,437.42; liabilities, \$496,344.70.

COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF INSURANCE, LIST OF. [See Insurance Departments, fire section, and also National Insurance Commissioners' Convention, life section.]

COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Texas, Dallas, Texas. Organized 1903; capital, \$250,000. I. Jalonick, president; J. B. Adoue, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$604,454.09; liabilities, \$251,585.90.

COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY, New York City. Organized 1886; capital, \$500,000; E. G. Richards, president; J. F. Hastings, Wm. P. Young, and Charles R. Perkins, vice-presidents; Robert Newbould, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$2,633,267.30; liabilities, \$950,603.43.

COMPACTS OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, STATE LAWS AGAINST. [See Anti-Compact Laws.]

COMPANIES ORGANIZED OR PROJECTED IN 1913.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Name.	Cash Capital.	Proposed Surplus.	Proposed Capital.
Associated Industries Fire, Chicago.....
Atlantic Fire, Jacksonville, Fla.....	\$80,000

CONTINENTAL (FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY

Name.	Cash Capital.	Proposed Surplus.	Proposed Capital.
Bankers & Merchants' Fire, Minneapolis Minn.....			\$1,000,000
Columbian National Fire, Detroit.....	\$1,000,000		
Guardian Fire, Salt Lake City, Utah.....			500,000
Hibernia Fire, Chicago, Ill.....			500,000
Liberty Fire, Jersey City, N. J.....	100,000		1,000,000
Missouri National Fire, Joplin, Mo.....	1,000,000		1,000,000
Mountain City Fire, Greenville, S. C.....			50,000
National Fire of the United States, Evansville, Ind.....			4,000,000
People's National, Toledo, O.....		\$50,000	100,000
Phoenix Mutual, Concord, N. H.....	50,000		
Shawnee Fire and Marine, Lima, O.....	100,000		
United States, Jacksonville, Fla.....			50,000
United States Fire, Memphis, Tenn.....			200,000
Washington National Fire, Spokane, Wash....	100,000		
Waco Fire, Waco, Tex.....			100,000

The following underwriters' agencies and inter-insurers were organized: Germania Underwriters by the Germania Fire of New York; Hardware Inter-Insurers of Los Angeles, Cal.; Newark Fire Underwriters by the Newark Fire of New Jersey; Underwriters at Lloyds of Minneapolis, Minn. The following foreign fire insurance companies were admitted during 1913: International Reinsurance of Vienna, deposit in New York, \$255,000; Netherlands Fire and Life of The Hague, (direct business), \$225,000; Paternelle Fire of Paris, \$200,000; Second Russian of St. Petersburg, \$200,000; Urbaine Fire of Paris, \$200,000.

Mutual companies were organized or projected as follows: Indemnity Exchange Mutual Fire, Los Angeles, Cal.; Ohio Mutual Auto Fire Insurance Association, Hamilton, Ohio; United Mutual Fire, Houston, Texas.

CONCORDIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Milwaukee, Wis. Organized 1870; capital, \$600,000. Gustav Wol-laeger, Jr., president; Frank Damkoehler, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$2,367,792.38; liabilities, \$1,345,842.42.

CONNECTICUT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Conn., was organized and began business in 1850. Capital, \$1,000,000. Edward Milligan, president; W. T. Howe, vice-president; J. A. Cosmus, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$6,761,549.25; liabilities, \$4,445,238.03.

CONNECTICUT STATE ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. A meeting of Connecticut agents was held July 12, 1899, in West Haven, and an association organized with John C. North of New Haven, president, and J. N. Phelan, Bridgeport, secretary. At the annual meeting held in November, 1913, the following officers and executive committee were elected: President, E. W. Kneen, Shelton; vice-presidents, J. J. Fisher, Bridgeport; F. F. Small, Hartford; L. D. Rhinehart, Stamford; secretary and treasurer, J. Richard North, New Haven; executive committee, C. E. Puffer, chairman, J. L. Case, E. W. Schultz, W. S. Chappell, E. S. Cowles, W. E. Sloan, C. L. McNeil, P. L. Holzer, C. E. Curtis, W. H. Heald, F. H. Mason, Dale D. Butler.

CONTINENTAL (FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY, New York. Organized January, 1853; capital, \$2,000,000. Henry Evans, president; George E. Kline, vice-president; J. E. Lopez, second

vice-president and secretary; David Rumsey, second vice-president and counsel; C. R. Tuttle, J. A. Swinnerton, Ernest Sturm and F. R. Millard, secretaries; C. A. Cross, auditor. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$27,628,476.64; liabilities, \$10,564,978.34.

COOK COUNTY FIELD CLUB was organized in December, 1913, by the field men of Cook County, Ill. The officers elected were: President, George H. Coleman, Royal; vice-president, A. W. Jenkinson, Northern; secretary and treasurer, William W. Moore, Liverpool and London and Globe.

CORCORAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Washington, D. C. Organized 1873; capital, \$100,000. W. E. Edmonston, president; L. R. Peak, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$273,072; liabilities, \$18,872.

CORNISH, JOHN B., ex-president of the New England Insurance Exchange, and New England special agent of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, was born in 1846, at Barnstable, Mass., where his boyhood was spent. After leaving school he traveled through New England, the middle, and western states for publishing houses for fifteen years, and was special deputy collector in the customs district of Barnstable for four years. In 1887 he entered the fire insurance business, being appointed assistant to U. C. Crosby, then New England special agent of the Phenix Insurance Company of New York, late United States manager of the Royal Exchange Assurance. This was a fine training for Mr. Cornish, and prepared him for the important positions he has held in the exchange as president, vice-president, a member of the executive committee, chairman of the non-paying hazards committee, and a number of standing committees of the Exchange.

COSMUS, JOHN ALBERT, secretary of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, is of Danish descent and was born in Jersey City, N. J., May 22, 1868. He was educated in the public and high schools of his native city, and in New York University, but left college before graduation to engage in civil engineering. He began his insurance work with the Continental Insurance Company of New York in 1897 as inspector, and was appointed special agent for that company in New York state in 1900. In 1905 he was appointed special agent in New York state for the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, and was appointed general agent at the home office in the latter part of the same year. He was appointed assistant secretary in January, 1907, and secretary in 1913.

COTTON AND WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ENGLAND, Boston, Mass. Organized 1875. William B. Plunkett, president; C. C. Converse, vice-president; Benjamin Taft, secretary and treasurer; W. B. Brophy, assistant secretary and treasurer. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$494,871.47; liabilities, \$274,206.74.

COTTON INSURANCE ASSOCIATION is an association of companies, members of the Southeastern Tariff Association, and was organized in 1905 for the purpose of handling insurance on cotton in the Southern states. The operations of the association are under direction of a general advisory committee, and the headquarters of the Association are in Atlanta. The present officers of the Association are: Guy Carpenter, manager; George J. Dexter, assistant manager; and Fielding Smith, Atlanta, Ga., O. L. Harrison, Dallas, Tex., E. R. Schoen, Atlanta, Ga., R. B. Berkeley, Memphis, Tenn., H. D. Green, Little Rock, Ark., Wm. E. Finch, Atlanta, Ga., special agents.

COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1832; capital, \$400,000. C. R. Peck, president; E. A. Law, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,156,658.28; liabilities, \$564,789.02.

COWLES, EDMUND B., of Field & Cowles, Boston. [See Death Roll.]

CRAWFORD, GEORGE R., president of the Westchester Fire Insurance Company of New York, was born at White Plains, Westchester county, N. Y., June 21, 1841. When sixteen years of age he entered the insurance business as a clerk in an agency firm. Three years later he became a partner with his father in the fire insurance business, the firm name being Elisha Crawford & Son. In 1865 he was elected secretary of the Westchester, serving in that capacity until 1879, when he was promoted to the presidency of the company. Mr. Crawford has been president of the village of Mount Vernon, N. Y., and organized the Mount Vernon fire department, acting as its chief engineer.

CROCKETT, LEWIS W., secretary of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, was born at Lawrence, Mass., but became a resident of Manchester at an early age. Upon completing his education, he entered the employ of the Merchants' National Bank of Manchester, of which Ex-Governor J. A. Weston and John C. French, both former presidents of the New Hampshire, were officials. After three years in the bank, Mr. Crockett was transferred to the home office of the New Hampshire and worked through various assignments until 1895, when he was made cashier. In January, 1900, he was advanced to an assistant secretary, and in August, 1905, was elected secretary.

CROSBY, EVERETT U., of the firm of Henry W. Brown & Co., 435 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., was born at Worcester, Mass., in 1871, and began the insurance business in the department of sprinklered risks maintained by the Phenix, National, Queen, and New Hampshire Insurance Companies at Boston, subsequently becoming manager of this department. In 1894 the department was

merged into the present Underwriters' Bureau of New England, Mr. Crosby being made secretary and manager, which position he held until 1900, when he resigned to accept the position of general agent with the North British and Mercantile. This position he held for seven years and also organized the Improved Risks Department for that company. Leaving the North British and Mercantile in 1906 his present connection with Brown & Co. was made. He was one of the organizers of the National Fire Protection Association, holding the office of secretary and treasurer for seven years, and later that of chairman of the executive committee. He is one of the National Board's committee of consulting engineers, and an ex-president of the Insurance Society of New York. Also author of "The Hand Book of Fire Protection for Improved Risks," and of a procedure for rating sprinklered risks known as the "Restricted Rating Schedule," and used by the Eastern and Southern rate makers. Is manager of the Independence Inspection Bureau, 137 S. 5th St., Philadelphia, a property owners fire prevention organization. He was appointed by President Roosevelt a member of the United States Government National Advisory Board on Fuels and Structural Materials and is vice-president of the Independence Insurance Company and one of the United States managers of the Century Insurance Company. In addition to the above, in October, 1913, became a member of the New York insurance firm of Willcox, Peck, Brown, & Crosby.

CROSBY, UBERTO C., former United States manager Royal Exchange Assurance of London, England, is a native of Mattapoisett, Mass. He entered the office of the Bay State Fire Insurance Company at Worcester as a clerk in 1866. He afterwards became secretary of the company and continued with it until the Boston fire of 1872, when it discontinued business owing to the heavy losses at that time. He then became New England special agent for the Commercial Union Assurance Company of London. He resigned that position in 1883 and became special agent of the Phenix Insurance Company of New York for New England and the Maritime provinces. In September, 1899, he accepted the position of secretary of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, and at the death of its former president was elected to that position in January, 1900. He resigned that position May 1, 1905, to accept the position of United States manager of the Royal Exchange Assurance, London, England. Mr. Crosby retired as manager December 31, 1911, and was appointed a director in the United States.

CUNNINGHAM, JOHN L., former president of the Glens Falls Insurance Company, New York, was elected to that office January 20, 1892, succeeding Russell M. Little, deceased. President Cunningham was born at Hudson, N. Y., April 5, 1840. His boyhood was passed on a farm in Essex county, New York, and afterward pursued his legal studies at the Union University Law School at

Albany, graduating in 1861 with the degree of LL.B. He practiced law at Essex until he enlisted in the 118th New York Regiment in 1862 and went to the front. He saw a good deal of active service, was for some time provost marshal at Portsmouth, Va., and came out of the war with the rank of major and brevet lieutenant-colonel. On returning home he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Sixteenth Congressional District of New York, which position he resigned to join the field force of the Glens Falls as a special agent. In 1872 Colonel Cunningham was elected secretary of the company, and became virtually its manager. On the death of President Little in 1892 he succeeded to the presidency, and resigned April 29, 1914; but continues unofficial service and remains on board of directors and its executive committee.

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DAMON, ALONZO WILLARD, president of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, was born at South Scituate, now Norwell, Mass., February 11, 1847, and was the son of Davis Damon, a descendant of John Damon, one of the early settlers of Plymouth, Mass. His insurance life began as a clerk in the office of the Washington Insurance Company of Boston in 1862. He worked his way up to the secretaryship of that company, and served it in that capacity from 1880 to 1887. The following year he took the New England special agency for the Franklin Fire of Philadelphia, but in 1890 the late President Dunham of the Springfield Fire and Marine sent for him, and offered him the special agency for eastern New England, which he accepted. He was called to the home office as assistant secretary in the winter of the same year, and on the death of President Wright he was, in April, 1895, advanced to the vacant presidency. He was president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in 1910.

DANA, GORHAM, manager of the Underwriters' Bureau of New England, Boston, Mass., was born in Charlestown, Mass., October, 1868. He was educated in the public schools and the Institute of Technology, Boston, from which he graduated with the class of 1892, and after graduation engaged in civil engineering. He was appointed an inspector of the Underwriters' Bureau of New England in 1894 and was appointed to his present position in 1903. He is chairman of the committee on Gravity Tanks and Uniform Requirements of the National Fire Protection Association, and secretary of the Fire Underwriters' Uniformity Association.

DARGAN, MILTON, manager of the southern department of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, is a native of South Carolina. He was born at Sumter in that state, February 22, 1862, and received his collegiate education at Furman University at Greenville, S. C., after which he became a cadet at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. From that institution, in 1883, he went immediately into the fire insurance business at Dallas, Tex., as a clerk in the office of Dargan & Trezevant. Subsequently Mr. Dargan saw much service in the field. He traveled as special agent for Dargan & Trezevant, and afterward secretary of the Association of Fire Underwriters for Texas, with headquarters at Houston, from July, 1887, until the disbandment of the organization, on account of anti-trust law, in 1889; then served the Queen of Liverpool as special agent and adjuster for Texas, Arkansas, and adjacent territory, until January, 1894, when he assumed the man-

agement of the southern department of the Lancashire. On July 16, 1900, Mr. Dargan was appointed manager of the eastern department of the Lancashire, with headquarters in New York, in addition to the southern department, which had been consolidated with the New York office. He continued in the office until the reinsurance and retirement of the company in 1901, and in 1902 he was appointed to his present position. He is a director of the Royal Indemnity Company of New York, a company organized for general casualty business by the Royal Insurance Company.

DAY, FREDERICK WILLIAM, assistant manager, at New York, of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool, England, was born in Hertfordshire, England, May 26, 1859. He received an English preparatory college education. In 1876 he came to America with his parents and shortly after entered the service of the National Fire Insurance Company of New York under the tutelage of Mr. Henry H. Hall. In 1881 he became connected with the Royal at its New York office, and in 1888 he was appointed its special agent for western New York, which position he filled for six years. In 1894 he was appointed superintendent of agencies in the New York office of the Royal, which post he held until, on the retirement of Mr. E. F. Beddall from the managership of the New York department of that company and the accession of Mr. C. F. Shallcross as manager in 1900, he was promoted to the position of second assistant manager. On the death of assistant manager Mr. George M. Coit, in 1903, Mr. Day was further promoted to his present office of assistant manager. He is an active worker in the Young Men's Christian Association and prominent in other social, charitable, and religious organizations in the metropolis. He was president of the Suburban Fire Insurance Exchange in 1911.

DEATH ROLL OF 1913. The following is a list of persons connected with the fire insurance business who died in 1913:

- Alexander, James A., fire insurance agent in New York City, died there December 3, aged 86 years.
- Amonson, Louis S., president of People's National Fire of Philadelphia, died at Newton Pa., from heart failure, April 28. He was a native of Norway and was born at Bergen, July 7, 1869. He was educated in the Latin School at Kristiania, Norway, and began his business career in fire insurance. He was secretary of agencies of the American Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and subsequently vice-president of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania and Union Insurance Company. He took an active part in the organization of the People's National Fire Insurance Company, and was elected president. He was also a vice-president and director of the United Firemen's Insurance Company, and a director in several of Philadelphia's business and financial institutions. He was active in the fire prevention movement and a frequent lecturer on the fire waste.
- Anderson, John McC., resident secretary of San Francisco of the North British and Mercantile, died there July 20, from heart failure, aged 43 years.
- Batre, Lloyd, local agent at Mobile, Ala., died there October 31, from heart disease, aged 52 years.
- Birdsall, George H., fire insurance agent, died at Scranton, Pa., January 28.
- Brooks, Jordan F., insurance agent at Savannah, Ga., died there April 19, aged 64 years.
- Brooks, Fred S., special agent and adjuster at Detroit, died there August 30, from paralysis.

- Brown, Joseph S., fire insurance agent at Pittsburgh, died there from uraemic poisoning June 6, aged 66 years.
- Brown, Vernon H., insurance financier, died in New York, August 5, aged 81 years.
- Buckingham, Waite B., local agent at Stevens Point, Wis., died there July 31, aged 76 years.
- Burgwyn, W. S. H., insurance agent at Weldon, N. C., died January 4.
- Butler, Frederick Warren, New York insurance broker, died at Plainfield, N. J., December 18.
- Callender, Elliott, insurance agent at Peoria, Ill., died in California, November 30.
- Campbell, Capt. Alexander F., fire insurance man at Chicago, died there December 23, from paralysis.
- Chapin, Jos. V., insurance agent at Ogdensburg, N. Y., died there February 17, aged 70 years.
- Chelgren, Henry A., special agent at Omaha, Neb., died at Sioux City, Ia., from heart disease, April 4.
- Cheney, John W., fire insurance agent at Camden, N. J., died there December 12, aged 78 years.
- Clapp, William H., fire insurance agent at Indianapolis, Ind., died there October 28.
- Colyer, Charles, vice-president of the Firemen's of Newark, died at Newark, N. J., November 10, from heart failure, aged 64 years.
- Cowles, Edmund B., New England manager of the Royal Insurance company, died at Brookline, Mass., from heart failure, April 28. He was born in New Haven, Conn., in May, 1846. He entered the office of the Home Insurance Company in 1865 as a clerk, and was subsequently elected assistant secretary. In 1870 he became connected with one of the Philadelphia companies as general agent for New England, and in 1872 organized the Meriden Fire Insurance Company of Meriden, Conn., and remained with it as secretary and manager until 1892, when he was appointed assistant manager of the New England department of the Royal and Pennsylvania Fire Insurance companies, located at Boston. In 1898 associated with Geo. P. Field under the name of Field & Cowles, managers of the New England department of the Royal Insurance Company of Liverpool.
- Creamer, L. F., special agent at Dayton, O., killed by an automobile October 11, near Xenia, Ohio.
- Crutcher, E. R., local agent at Kansas City, Mo., died there November 24.
- Curry, Edwin M., local agent at Beaumont, Tex., died there January 10, aged 81 years.
- Curry, John H., special agent in Kentucky, died at Lexington, July 11, from heart failure, aged 64 years.
- Dana, Francis, chief Western department examiner National Fire of Hartford, died at Chicago, Ill., from pneumonia, January 16, aged 55 years.
- Dean, Perry, fire insurance agent, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., September 27.
- Downing, Jerome F., general agent for the western department of the Philadelphia Underwriters, died at Erie, Pa., June 25, 1913. Mr. Downing was born at Enfield, Mass., March 24, 1827. He was reared on a farm, and reaching manhood entered journalism in his native state; soon after, securing the position of editor-in-chief of the *Troy (N. Y.) Daily Post*. Having decided to abandon journalism for the law, he became principal of the High School in Carlisle, Pa., studying law while occupying that position, and was admitted to the bar of that place in the spring of 1855, removing the same year to Erie, Pa. He was elected district attorney of the county in 1863, and the following year was appointed general agent for the Insurance Company of North America. In 1872 he became also general agent of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, and in 1895 Mr. Downing was instrumental in organizing the Philadelphia Underwriters of which he became manager. He retired as general agent of the Insurance Company of North America in 1910, after an unbroken service of forty-six years, but continued as manager of the Philadelphia Underwriters.
- Duncan, Alfred E., president of the Franklin Fire of Philadelphia, died at Overbrook, Pa., December 3, of debility, aged 49 years. He was born at Boston, in 1864, and began his insurance career there in the office of John C. Paige at the age of fifteen. He was engaged in various capacities in the western insurance field from 1884 until 1890 when he was appointed special agent of the Continental for Utah, Idaho and Montana. In 1896 he became special agent for the Philadelphia Underwriters in the Pennsylvania and Maryland fields, later becoming assistant manager. In 1903 he became special agent of the Phoenix of Hartford for Pennsylvania and Delaware, and represented the company in adjusting its San Francisco losses in 1906. He was elected president of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company in 1908.
- Early, C. C., insurance agent at Cincinnati, died there from pneumonia, April 13, aged 65 years.

- Early, E. R., examiner in the Western department of the National Fire of Hartford, died at Chicago, December 8.
- Eustace, John C., fire insurance agent and broker, died at New York City, May 20, aged 47 years.
- Farnsworth, Ed. P., fire insurance adjuster at San Francisco, Cal., died there from rupture, March 21.
- Faust, Nic., died at Kaukauna, Wis., from effects of a railroad accident, February 2, aged 71 years.
- Finney, Walter Braden, special agent in Wisconsin, died suddenly at Milwaukee from acute indigestion, August 19, aged 35 years.
- Firman, Warren S., local agent at Rochester, N. Y., died there November 3.
- Geer, Charles H., fire insurance agent at Lynn, Mass., died there December 13, aged 63 years.
- Gough, W. Bennett, secretary of the Arizona Fire, died at Phoenix, Ariz., June 10, aged 53 years.
- Hall, W. L., insurance agent at Guthrie, Okla., suicided there by shooting, December 15, aged 38 years.
- Halm, George M., president of the Arizona Fire, died at Phoenix, Ariz., December 9, from heart failure, aged 59 years.
- Hammond, L. D., of Fred S. James & Co., Chicago, died there February 11, aged 69 years.
- Haney, Joseph G., insurance agent at Youngstown, Ohio, died there November 25.
- Hatch, R. B., insurance agent at Peterboro, Ky., died there June 10.
- Hird, Thomas A., Pennsylvania special agent, died at White Haven, Pa., November 5.
- Hoffmann, Bert, president of the Arkansas Mutual Fire, died by drowning at Dora, Ark., July 19.
- Holt, Irving L., special agent, fire insurance, died at Easthampton, Conn., August 7, aged 63.
- Hoxie, John M., insurance agent at Mystic, Conn., died there May 28.
- Hubble, John P., Kentucky State agent of the National Fire of Hartford, died at Louisville, Ky., from nephritis, January 19.
- Jackman, Lyman, president of the Capitol Fire of Concord, N. H., died there June 23, from pneumonia, aged 76 years.
- Jennings, John A., fire insurance agent at Boston, died there August 25, from heart disease, aged 48 years.
- Jones, E. C., fire insurance state agent, died at Burlington, Ia., December 12, from accidental gas suffocation, aged 40 years.
- Keith, George, local agent at Maryville, Ia., killed by a motor car accident, July 30.
- Kelly, Matthew M., insurance agent at Utica, N. Y., died there June 1.
- Kennard, William, New York insurance agent, died at Vancouver, B. C., August 28, aged 65 years.
- Kinney, John, adjuster, died at Aurora, Ill., August 23, aged 75 years.
- Kirtland, James, insurance auditor at Chicago, died there June 21, following a surgical operation, aged 55 years.
- Kline, Paul, special agent, died at Pittsburgh, Pa., October 28.
- Kinne, C. Mason, former assistant manager of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company for the Pacific coast, died in San Francisco, December 25. He was born near Syracuse, N. Y., April 11, 1841. He became a resident of California in 1859, and began his business career there as an accountant. He was a Civil War veteran, and began his insurance career as city agent for the National Insurance Company in San Francisco in 1866. On the reinsurance of that company, he entered the service of the Pacific Insurance Company, and when that company reinsured in the Liverpool and London and Globe after the Chicago fire, he entered the service of the latter company, which he served in various capacities until his retirement January 1, 1912. He was a writer on insurance subjects, and was the author of what is known as the Kinne rule for apportioning losses on non-concurrent policies.
- Lee, Fergus G., fire insurance general agent at New Orleans, died there September 21. He was born in New Orleans, January 14, 1861, and received his education in that city. He entered the service of the Sun Mutual at the age of twenty and filled various positions in the company's service until elected president in 1912. He was also general agent for Louisiana for a number of companies, and active in the business affairs of New Orleans.
- Leeds, Daniel D., formerly secretary of the Hamilton Fire of New York, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., June 5, from heart disease, aged 65 years.
- Lauckner, Oscar O., Jr., local agent at New York City, died there November 11, from consumption, aged 23 years.
- Lawford, Jasper M., former insurance agent at Baltimore, Md., died there December 16, from pneumonia, aged 71 years.

- Little, William F., local agent at Portland, Me., died there December 11, from pneumonia, aged 67 years.
- Lotz, Frederick W., Western manager of the Westchester Fire, died at Chicago from an accident, March 31.
- Martin, P. B., special agent at Springfield, Ohio, died there May 18, aged 65 years.
- Masseck, Joseph S., insurance agent, died at Somerville, Mass., January 3, aged 75 years.
- Maury, I. M., local agent at Atlanta, Ga., died at Hampton Springs, Fla., November 19.
- McCully, Asher S., company adjuster at Philadelphia, died there August 8.
- McEntee, Judge Girard L., insurance agent at Rondout, N. Y., died there June 1.
- McKeen, Henry, Sr., insurance agent at Easton, Pa., died there from pneumonia, February 25, aged 61 years.
- McSween, Dr. J. F., fire insurance state agent, died at Memphis, Tenn., December 18, from heart disease, aged 68 years.
- Montgomery, George W., fire insurance agent in New York, died December 23, aged 74 years.
- Peltier, Charles F., insurance agent at Detroit, died there August 7, from apoplexy, aged 69 years.
- Pitkins, H. E., state agent in Wisconsin, died at Atlantic City, N. J., February 15.
- Reynolds, W. L., general agent of the German-American, died at Atlanta, Ga., January 17.
- Roberts, Thomas R., agent at Seattle, Wash., died in Arizona, March 4.
- Sanderson, A. G., general agent at Berkeley, Cal., died there March 8.
- Saunders, P. E., local agent at Harvard, Ill., died there July 11, aged 77 years.
- Schneider, Karl U., insurance agent at St. Joseph, Mo., died there November 14, from heart disease, aged 36 years.
- Schumann, Hugo, president of Germania Fire of New York, died at Brooklyn, N. Y., June 12, from heart disease, aged 71 years. Mr. Schumann was born in Germany in 1842, and came to the United States in 1860. On the breaking out of the war in 1861 he enlisted in the army, and served until he was wounded, when he received an honorable discharge. His connection with the Germania Fire Insurance Company dated from 1863. Four years after he entered the service he was elected secretary of the company. In 1886 he was made vice-president, and in 1891 he succeeded to the presidency.
- Searcy, Eugene T., insurance agent at Minonk, Ill., died there from apoplexy, July 10, aged 43 years.
- Shepard, Charles G., fire insurance manager at Chicago, died there November 16, from pneumonia, aged 61 years.
- Skilton, DeWitt C., former president of the Phoenix Fire of Hartford, died at Hartford, Conn., December 26, aged 74 years. He was born in Plymouth, Conn., January 11, 1839, and removed to Hartford in 1855, beginning his business career in a mercantile establishment. He began his insurance career as a clerk in the office of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company in 1861. In 1862 he went to the war as a lieutenant in the Twenty-second Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers. He returned the following year and resumed his desk in the office of the Hartford. In December, 1867, he was elected secretary of the Phoenix Insurance Company; in August, 1888, vice-president, and in February, 1891, president. Mr. Skilton was secretary of the National Board from 1881 to 1883, vice-president from 1884 to 1890, and was elected president in May, 1891, and was re-elected in 1892 and 1893, declining a re-election in 1894. He was a member of the committee which prepared the New York standard policy. Mr. Skilton resigned as president of the Phoenix in June, 1913.
- Templeton, John W., Chicago, fire insurance agent, died at Bloomington, Ill., July 13.
- Tharp, Major Joseph L., agent at San Francisco, died there July 8, aged 76 years.
- Tillotson, William L., New York local manager for the Niagara Fire, died at Rockville Centre, L. I., from pneumonia, March 20.
- Underwood, Charles R., died at LaFayette, Ind., from grip, March 4.
- Vandervoort, George B., died at Tonawanda, N. Y., from acute indigestion and heart failure, February 6.
- Vernor, Frank A., fire insurance state agent at Detroit, died there December 13, following an operation, aged 55 years. He was born at Marshall, Mich., October 7, 1858. He was admitted to the bar and practiced law before the Michigan courts, and his first insurance experience was acquired as assistant manager of the compact office of the Southwestern Michigan Underwriters' Union at Battle Creek and Kalamazoo. In 1886 he was appointed special agent for the Sun Fire Office for Michigan and Indiana, and the year following special agent of the Queen, Springfield Fire and Marine, and Guardian of England, for Michigan. Since then he had been connected with the Queen exclusively as state agent and was engaged

four months in San Francisco adjusting the Queen's losses in the conflagration in that city in April, 1906.
 Virchow, John, Illinois State agent for the Prussian National at Aurora, Ill., died at San Antonio, Tex., from pneumonia, March 11.
 Wachtel, Philip B., local agent at Petoskey, Mich., died there November 14, from tuberculosis of the stomach, aged 62 years.
 Warburton, Wilmot A., fire insurance agent at Brooklyn, N. Y., died there December 11, from kidney disease, aged 51 years.
 Weinhold, Joseph, fire insurance agent at Jackson, Miss., died there July 14.
 Weiss, V., insurance agent at Beaumont, Tex., died there August 6, aged 68 years.
 White, Henry W., fire insurance adjuster at Chicago, died there June 23, aged 60 years.
 Windmuller, Louis, founder of the German-American Insurance Company of New York, died at Woodside, N. Y., October 8, aged 78 years.

DE CAMP, JAMES M., general agent of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company for its central department, with headquarters at Cincinnati, was born in that city December 25, 1845. He was educated in its public schools and the Ohio Wesleyan University, from which he was graduated in 1867. The same year he entered the Cincinnati office of the Ætna and in 1869 went to Iowa as its special agent for three years. He was special agent of the Amazon of Cincinnati for New York and New England from 1872 to 1877, and New England special agent of the Liverpool and London and Globe from 1877 to 1879. He was then promoted to his present position. He was president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest in 1883. Mr. De Camp was elected president of the Western Union in 1900, and was re-elected in 1901, holding office until the following year.

DEED OF SETTLEMENT. In England all insurance companies formed prior to 1862 were organized under a deed of settlement which set forth the contemplated objects of the association. These deeds are analogous to our charters, and the phrase is used in our laws which compel filing a company's charter or deed of settlement.

DEPOSITS, SPECIAL, REQUIRED BY STATES. A few states require special deposits from fire insurance companies. Several states, however, require deposits by other state companies if they have not made deposits in their home states, and by companies of other countries, if they have not made deposits in some other state of the United States. The deposit required by foreign companies is usually \$200,000, and a certificate is required showing that such deposit has been made in some state or with United States trustees. Most of the states make the provisions of the reciprocal or retaliatory laws apply to deposits. The following is a statement of the states requiring special deposits from other than domestic fire insurance companies:

Florida—Fire companies, \$10,000 in bonds or cash or surety bond for \$20,000.
 Georgia—(Acts of 1905). Fire, marine and inland insurance companies, chartered by other states or foreign government, \$25,000 in bonds of the United States, of Georgia or of any county or municipality of Georgia.
 New Mexico—By fire insurance companies, \$10,000, in United States money,

or in territorial or county bonds, or real estate in the territory of that value must be owned.

New York—By fire and marine companies of other countries, \$200,000.

Virginia—By all companies (except those doing a marine business exclusively in the state) 5 per cent. of their capital in bonds of Virginia or the United States, or the cities or counties of Virginia, such deposits to be not less than \$10,000, nor more than \$50,000, and no single bond to be over \$10,000.

Ohio—A sum not less than \$100,000 in stocks or bonds of the United States, or the state of Ohio, or any municipality or county thereof.

Oregon—Fire companies, \$25,000 in United States bonds, or bonds of the state of Oregon, or municipal, school district or county bonds issued in Oregon, if the company has capital and surplus of \$200,000, and is licensed in New York State. A surety bond may be accepted.

DE ROODE, HOLGER, western fire underwriter, is descended from a noble Dutch family, and was born at Rotterdam, Holland. He came to this country at an early age and received his education principally at St. Francis Xavier's College in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. de Roode went into a fire insurance office in Cincinnati when less than sixteen years old, and has been continuously in the fire insurance business over thirty years, and in the local business in Chicago over twenty-five years. Meanwhile, he was general manager at Chicago for the Clinton Fire of New York, the Southern California and Providence-Washington insurance companies. He was the pioneer in the co-insurance movement and chairman of the first committee on the subject of the Western Union. Mr. de Roode is a prominent member of the Chicago Society for Ethical Culture and a Trustee of the Holland Society of Chicago, and has been a frequent contributor to the insurance press and the proceedings of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest and the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents. He is now the head of the firm of H. de Roode & Company, conducting a general insurance and investment agency in Chicago, representing principally the Milwaukee Mechanics and Lumber Fire Insurance Companies. In 1902 Mr. de Roode published and copyrighted a pamphlet entitled "Some Facts for Investors in Fire Insurance Shares," which has been accepted as an authority in insurance and financial circles.

DETROIT FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of Detroit, Mich. Organized 1866; capital, \$500,000. E. H. Butler, president; A. H. McDonell, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$2,277,539.42; liabilities, \$703,772.49.

DETROIT NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Detroit, Mich. Organized 1912; capital (authorized), \$500,000; paid in, \$370,700. M. O. Rowland, president; Paul Turner, vice-president and managing underwriter; Henry J. Guthard, secretary. Total admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$586,633.69; liabilities (except capital), \$92,879.79.

DEWITT, CARROLL, L., vice-president and underwriting manager of the Cleveland National Fire Insurance Company, was born at Findlay, Ohio, July 2, 1863. He was educated at Indianapolis and began his insurance career as a boy in the local agency of C. E. Coffin & Co. at that city in 1880. In 1890 he assisted in opening the resident secretary's office for Indiana of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, and the year following connected himself with the Glens Falls Insurance Company, serving this company for thirteen years as a special agent in a number of Central Western states. In 1904 he was appointed supervising general agent at Chicago of the Newark Fire Insurance Company with jurisdiction over the Central Western field. He was president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest in 1908. Mr. DeWitt was elected to his present position November 1, 1913.

DISCRIMINATION IN INSURANCE RATES, LAWS AGAINST. The laws of several states prohibit discrimination in the making of rates, or charges, for policies of fire insurance. Such legislation has been enacted within recent years, and is in most cases a section, or part of the laws providing for regulation, or supervision over rates or rating organizations. [See also Anti-Rebate Laws, Life Section.]

The following is a statement of the laws: —

NEW JERSEY. Laws of 1913, Chapter 85.

1. No corporation, firm, association, individual or aggregation of individuals, hereinafter called "insurer," doing the business of insurance within this State shall fix or make any rate or schedule of rates, or charge, demand, collect or receive, directly or indirectly, or through any special rate, tariff, drawback, rebate, concession, device or subterfuge, a rate for insurance, which discriminates unfairly between risks within this State of essentially the same hazard, nor shall any insurer against the hazards of fire or legal liability of employers make any such insurance within this State except in accordance with general basis schedules, embodying basis rates, charges, credits, terms, conditions, permits, standards and other data necessary to the computation of equitable rates and rules of practice for such insurance, which general basis schedules, embodying basis rates, charges, credits, terms, conditions, permits, standards and other data used for the determination of rates shall be filed by such insurer or its agent or expert duly authorized, with the Commissioner of Banking and Insurance . . . or with the amendments to such basis schedules which may be filed . . . from time to time. . .

The act provides that any one or more insurers, singly or jointly, may employ the services of experts in making such basis schedules or rates, and every insurer or agent shall, within ten days after written demand therefor, furnish to any person upon whose property a risk or rate has been made, full information as to such rate. The insurance commissioner may, whenever it is made to appear to his satisfaction that any such rule or general basis schedule, or amendment thereof, discriminates unfairly between risks of essentially the same hazard, or that any rate has been made not in accordance with the general basis schedule, order such discrimination removed or such rate corrected, and all such insurers shall forthwith comply with such order. The discrimination may not be removed by increasing the rates on any risk or classes of risk affected by such order unless the commissioner is satisfied that such increase is justifiable. Any

insurer, agent, person, or corporation violating the provisions of the act is subject to a fine of five hundred dollars for each and every violation.

SOUTH CAROLINA. Section 2739, Laws of 1904, reads as follows:

Upon the complaint of one or more citizens of this State, that any insurance company is discriminating in rates between citizens of this State on risks similar in character, the Insurance Commissioner shall forthwith summon said company to appear before him, and if it shall be known that said company has charged for any risk so complained of, an amount in excess of the rates charged other persons on other risks of the same class, this being discrimination in rates to the prejudice of a citizen of this State, the Insurance Commissioner shall order said company to make due correction in the rate immediately, by refunding such excess as may have been charged together with interest thereon from the date of its payment until the same is refunded to the citizen thus charged; and if any such company shall fail to make this correction within thirty days after notice and the making of such order, the Insurance Commissioner, on proof thereof, shall revoke the license of the said company: Provided, That no rate on any fire insurance risk in this State shall exceed the rate on similar risks in adjoining States, nor shall any rate be charged or maintained on property in this State after a full hearing before the Insurance Commissioner, which shall be shown to be greater than rates charged in adjoining States on risks of like character and similar circumstances.

Section 2738 permits companies to be members of any association "the purpose and object of which is to secure the proper inspection of risks, the classification of risks, the maintenance of uniform and reasonable rates and the prevention of discrimination in charges between parties dealing with such insurance companies in this State."

MINNESOTA. Section 1, Chapter 331, Laws of 1905, reads:

No fire insurance company shall charge or receive, directly or indirectly, a higher or greater rate or premium for insurance against destruction or damage by fire of any property within this state than it charges for other risks in this state of the same kind or class, taking into consideration the local fire loss record, the nature of the risk, the exposures and hazards thereof, and the means of fire prevention applicable thereto.

Violation subjects the offender to a fine of not exceeding \$500, and a second offence to a revocation of license.

KANSAS. Section 203, Article 9, providing for control of rates. The law was enacted in 1909, Chapter 152, and Section 203 reads:

That no fire insurance company shall, directly or indirectly, by any special rate, tariff, rebate, drawback or other device, charge, demand, collect or receive from any person or persons a greater or less or different compensation for the insurance of any property located in this state than it charges, demands, collects or receives from any other person or persons for like insurance or risks of a like kind and hazard under similar circumstances and conditions in this state; and any fire insurance company violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of unjust discrimination, which is hereby declared to be unlawful.

The act requires that every fire insurance company shall file with the superintendent of insurance general basis schedules showing the rates on all classes of risks and all charges, credits, terms, privileges, and conditions which in any wise affect such rates. No change shall

be made in the schedules except after ten days' notice. The superintendent of insurance, when he shall determine that any rate is excessive or unreasonably high, or not adequate, is authorized to direct the filing of a higher or lower rate, which shall be commensurate with the character of the risk. Schedules of rates are open to public inspection. Section 205 provides that the superintendent "shall not make any regulation or order" without giving the insurance company concerned reasonable notice and opportunity to be heard, and orders of the superintendent may be appealed from to the courts.

The penalty for violation of Section 203 is a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding ninety days, or both.

TEXAS. The law is Section 22, Chapter 106, of the Acts of 1913 providing for the State Insurance Commission, and reads:

No company shall engage or participate in the insuring or reinsuring of any property in this State against loss or damage by fire except in compliance with the terms and provisions of this act; nor shall any such company, knowingly write insurance at any lesser rate than the rates herein provided for, and it shall be unlawful for any company so to do, unless it shall thereafter file an analysis of same with the Commission, and it shall be unlawful for any company, or its officers, directors, general agents, State agents, special agents, local agents, or its representatives, to grant or contract for any special favor or advantages in the dividends or other profits to come thereon, or in commissions in the dividends or other profits to accrue thereon, or in commissions or division, of commission, or any position or any valuable consideration, or any inducement not specified in the policy contract of insurance; nor shall such company give, sell or purchase, offer to give, sell or purchase, directly or indirectly as an inducement to insure or in connection therewith, any stocks, bonds or other securities of any insurance company or other corporation, partnership or individuals, or any dividends or profits accrued or to accrue thereon, or anything of value whatsoever not specified in the policy; but nothing in this section or in this act shall be construed to prohibit a company from sharing its profits with its policyholders, provided that such agreement as to profit-sharing shall be placed on or in the face of the policy, and such profit-sharing shall be uniform and shall not discriminate between individuals or between classes; provided, however, that no part of the profit shall be paid until the expiration of the policy.

Another section provides that no person shall knowingly receive a rebate or other consideration not specified in the policy, and violation of the section subjects the offender to a fine of not exceeding one hundred dollars and imprisonment not to exceed ninety days or both. It is also provided that a *bona fide* extension of credit is not a discrimination and no violation of the section. Any company, officer, or director, or person acting for such company violating the act is subject to a fine of not less than three hundred nor more than one thousand dollars.

Section 2 of the act provides that "a maximum rate of premiums to be charged or collected by all companies, . . . shall be exclusively fixed and determined and promulgated by the commission" and no company "shall charge or collect any premium or other compensation for or on account of any policy or contract of fire insurance" in excess of the maximum rate, but may write at a less rate provided that "such lesser rate shall be applicable to all risks of the same character." The commission must give reasonable notice of its orders and decisions, and opportunity to be heard in respect to same, and appeal may be taken from its decisions or orders to the courts.

NORTH CAROLINA. The law is part of Section 4, Chapter 145, Laws of 1913, providing for the regulation of rate making associations. The section reads:

No such person, corporation, association or bureau shall fix or make any rate or schedule of rates which is to or may apply to any risk within this State, on the condition that the whole amount of insurance on such risk or any specified part thereof shall be placed at such rates, or with the members of or subscribers to such rating organization; nor shall any such person, association or corporation authorized to transact the business of insurance within this State, fix or make any rate or schedule of rates or charge a rate which discriminates unfairly between risks within this State of essentially the same hazard, or if such rate be a fire insurance rate, which discriminates unfairly between the risks in the application of like charges or credits or which discriminates unfairly between risks of essentially the same hazards and having substantially the same degree of public protection against fire.

The commissioner, whenever satisfied that such discrimination exists, may, after a hearing, order such discrimination removed, and all such persons, corporations, associations, or bureaus affected thereby shall immediately comply with such order, but shall not remove such discrimination by increasing rates on any risk or class of risk affected by such order, unless it is made to appear to the commissioner that such increase is justifiable.

The act also provides that the commissioner may require schedules of rates, and other information regarding the rates with the department, and the rating organization must furnish full information regarding the rate to any person on whose property a rate has been made, and must provide means whereby a person affected by such rate may be heard.

ARKANSAS. The following section was enacted in 1913 [Section 16, Chapter 2 of the insurance laws.]

All companies, corporations or associations authorized to transact business of insurance in this State, shall file with the Auditor or Insurance Commissioner a schedule of rates of premiums to be charged and collected therefor, on contracts of insurance or indemnity proposed to be effected by said company, corporation or association, which in all cases shall be a fixed percentage of the amount insured, and such companies, corporations and associations may employ a common expert to inspect individual risks and advise the premiums to be charged in accordance with schedule of rates on file with the Auditor or Insurance Commissioner, and such premiums shall be uniform for all risks rated under the same schedule.

WASHINGTON. Section 73 of the insurance code, requiring every fire insurance company to file a copy of its rating schedules with the commissioner of insurance, also provides as follows:

Every such company and its agents shall observe said rating schedules and shall not deviate therefrom in making insurance until amended or corrected rating schedules shall have been filed in the office of the insurance commissioner. Any company which shall make fire insurance in this state according to the advisory rates, or a stated deviation therefrom, furnished by a rating bureau as provided in the following section, may receive a license to transact the business of making fire insurance in this state, without filing a rating schedule, by filing written notice in the office of the insurance commissioner of its adoption of such advisory rates, stating the deviation therefrom, if any, at which it will make insurance, which deviation, if any, shall be uniformly applied to all purchases of insurance from such company in this state.

DIXIE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Greensboro, N. C. Organized 1906; capital, \$500,000. H. R. Bush, president; James B. Blade, vice-president; F. M. Garner, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,062,279.84; liabilities, \$386,739.01.

DORNIN, GEORGE W., manager for the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company for the Pacific coast, is the son of the late George D. Dornin, and was born in Grass Valley, Nevada county, Cal., in December, 1854. After a term in the University of California he entered the mechanical department of the Central Pacific Railroad. Three years later he joined the office force of the Fireman's Fund, the elder Dornin then being its secretary. He accompanied his father into the service of the Lion Fire in 1881 as chief clerk, and on the dissolution of the alliance between the National, Lion, and Imperial he was appointed assistant manager for the National Fire, but resigned in 1906. Was appointed manager of the Pacific Department of the Springfield in August, 1907, to fill the vacancy created by the death of the father the previous month. He was elected president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific for 1901, and councilman-at-large for the city of Oakland, Cal., for 1901-1902; was re-elected to the latter office for the years 1903-1904, serving as president of that body for two years.

DORNIN, JOHN C., assistant manager for the Pacific department of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Springfield, was born in North San Juan, Nevada county, Cal., July 10, 1865. He graduated from the College of Mines, University of California, in 1889, and spent two seasons with the United States Geodetic Survey on the coast of Alaska (before the Klondike excitement), subsequently located in the new town of Everett, on Puget Sound, as local insurance agent, then as special agent covering Washington and Montana.

DOUGLAS, FRANK HOWARD, vice-president of the Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company, is of Scotch descent, and was born in Brooklyn, New York, August 26, 1860. He was educated in the public schools, and after completing a course in a business college, entered the service of the Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company, which he has served continuously in various capacities in office and field. He was elected to his present position in 1912.

DOWNING, JEROME F. [See Death Roll.]

DOX, CHARLES EDWARD, manager of the western department of the Orient Insurance Company, and of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company of Liverpool, England, was born at Terre Haute, Ind., December 11, 1861. He was educated in the common schools and high school of that city, and, after

having engaged in the wholesale and retail book business, he began his insurance career with the Continental Insurance Company in the south; was next employed by the Phenix of Brooklyn, and later was special agent in the south for the Norwich Union. On the transfer of the control of the Orient of Hartford to the London and Lancashire he was elected secretary of the Orient, and soon after was appointed to his present position.

DUBUQUE FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Dubuque, Ia. Organized 1883; capital, \$200,000. John Ellwanger, president; N. J. Schrup, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,573,730.54; liabilities, \$969,487.42.

DUGAN, A. G., general agent of the western department for the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, was born in Louisville, March 14, 1861. He received a public school education, spending his boyhood days on a farm, and at the age of eighteen entered the fire insurance business with the Queen Insurance Company at Louisville. Later he was appointed special agent in Kentucky and Tennessee for the Springfield Fire and Marine, being later transferred to the Pacific coast, and managed the company's Pacific coast business until the department was discontinued. In 1895 he was appointed special agent for Kentucky, West Virginia, and southern Ohio for the Hartford, a position he retained until 1903, when he was appointed associate general agent for the Western department of the Hartford as a member of the firm of Cofran & Dugan, general agents, the firm name being changed to Dugan & Carr, general agents, in 1911.

DUNCAN, ALFRED E., president Franklin Fire Insurance Company. [See Death Roll.]

DUNLOP, C. D., vice-president and director of the Providence-Washington Insurance Company, Providence, R. I., was born in Missouri and entered the insurance business in Denver, Colorado, in 1882. He was appointed manager of the mountain department of the Providence-Washington Insurance Company in 1891, and removed to Chicago as manager of the western department in 1895. He was elected to his present office in 1904.

DUTTON, WILLIAM J., former president of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco, was born at Bangor, Me., January 23, 1847. His father was one of the pioneers in California, an incorporator of the Fireman's Fund, and served for some years as its vice-president. Mr. Dutton entered the service of the Fireman's Fund in 1867, when it established its marine department, as marine clerk. In 1869 he was appointed marine secretary of the company, in 1873 assistant secretary, and in 1880, secretary. In 1890 he was elected vice-president and manager, and, upon the retirement of D. J. Staples in January, 1900, he was elected president

of the company. He has been active in the councils of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific, was chairman of its executive committee for the four years following its organization in 1883, and was one year its president and nine years vice-president during the first ten years of its existence. He is also an expert in marine underwriting, and was president of the San Francisco Board of Marine Underwriters for twenty-one years, from 1888 to 1909, when he declined re-election. He retired as president of the Fireman's Fund in January, 1914.

DUVAL, W. S., was born at Middletown, Conn., in 1847, and was educated in the School of Mines of Columbia College, New York. He went to California in 1868, and was engaged in practical mining many years. In 1885 he became an employe of the Pacific Insurance Union, serving as surveyor in different places within its jurisdiction. In 1890 he was appointed general manager. This position he resigned in August, 1893, to accept the Pacific Coast managership of the Continental. On the removal of the Continental Pacific coast branch office to Chicago in 1895, he organized the Alameda County Board of Fire Underwriters, taking its management, entering the service of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific as surveyor upon its assuming jurisdiction over the entire coast. In 1897 he was elected manager (now district secretary) of District B, of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific, comprising middle, northern California, Nevada, and Alaska.

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EASTERN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Atlantic City, N. J. Organized 1902; capital, \$200,000. David Fitzsimons, president; J. Haines Lippincott, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$264,870.29; liabilities, \$16,134.51.

EASTERN UNION. An organization of fire insurance companies exercising jurisdiction over the states east of the Mississippi (excepting those within the jurisdiction of the Western Union), of which organization only executive officers or managers (in charge of not less than three states) are members. The headquarters of the Eastern Union are in the city of New York.

The officers of the Eastern Union, elected in 1913, are: President, C. F. Shallcross, manager Royal Insurance Company, Ltd.; vice-president, F. W. Sargeant, president New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company; treasurer, Geo. W. Burchell, vice-president Queen Insurance Company; secretary, Howard DeMott.

EATON, HENRY W., manager in New York of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, is a native of London, England, and entered the service of that company in 1866. He represented it at Bristol, England, in 1876, as resident secretary of the west of England branch, and came to New York in 1878 as assistant manager of the New York branch under Mr. Pulsford. Upon the retirement of that gentleman, in 1887, he became resident manager. Mr. Eaton is an associate member of the Institute of Actuaries of England. In 1897 he was elected president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters of the United States, and in 1911 president of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters. He was also in 1911 elected president of the Factory Insurance Association.

EDDY, HENRY CLAY, resident secretary of the western department of the Commercial Union of London and Palatine of London, is a native of Providence, R. I., where he was born May 9, 1848. He received his higher education at the Highland Military Academy, at Worcester, Mass. When sixteen years old he entered the office of a local insurance agency at Providence, from which in 1867 he transferred his services to the Home Insurance Company of New York as clerk. Following this, in 1874, Mr. Eddy became special agent for the German-American and Phenix of New York, and in 1883 he accepted the post at Chicago which he now occupies. Mr. Eddy was president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the northwest in 1890-'91, and has been president of the Underwriters' Laboratories since 1902, and is also president of the Underwriters' Salvage Company of Chicago.

EDMONDS, J. FRANK, resident secretary of the northwestern department of the Commercial Union Assurance Company and Palatine Insurance Company, at Denver, Col., was born at Woodstock, Ontario, Canada, June 11, 1855. He was educated in the high school in Rochelle, Ill., and began his business career in mercantile pursuits at Deadwood, South Dakota. He entered the fire insurance business as local agent in 1889, at Deadwood, South Dakota, and was appointed special agent of the Commercial Union Assurance Company in 1892. He was appointed to his present position in March, 1899.

EDWARDS, GEORGE B., president of the Germania Fire Insurance Company of New York, was born in the United States and educated partly in Germany and England. After eight years' business education in a New York, China, and South American importing house, Mr. Edwards entered, in 1874, the employ of the Germania Fire Insurance Company as a clerk, and gradually advanced to the position of special agent in the eastern field. After seventeen years' experience in the field he was promoted, in April, 1892, to the second vice-presidency, and in 1897 to vice-president, and in 1913 to the presidency of the Company.

EDWARDS, LEMUEL BLUFORD, Pacific coast manager, is a native of Indiana, where he was born December 17, 1843. He served as a private soldier three years in the civil war, and at the early age of twenty-three years was sheriff of Boone county, Ind., his term covering two years. Afterwards he went into the insurance business, and was a local fire insurance agent eight years, and a general agent of a life insurance company four years. For thirteen years he was on the road as a special agent, general agent, and superintendent of agencies of fire insurance companies. He was four years Pacific coast manager of the American of Newark, Caledonian of Edinburgh, and the Manchester Fire. He is now associated with Charles Christensen and Benjamin Goodwin in the Pacific coast management of the American Central of St. Louis, St. Paul Fire and Marine of St. Paul, and Mercantile Fire and Marine of Boston. Mr. Edwards was a member of the California legislature in 1881-'82.

EGLESTON, THOMAS, general agent of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company at Atlanta, was born at Charleston, S. C., January 14, 1856, educated at private schools at that city, and removed to Atlanta, Ga., in 1872, entering the fire insurance agency office of James H. Low & Co. In 1875-'76 he was superintendent of agencies for this firm. He was appointed local agent at Atlanta for the Hartford Fire in 1877, special agent and adjuster in 1883, and general agent for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana in 1885. Mr. Egleston is also senior member of the firm of Egleston & Prescott, Atlanta, Ga., managers of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

and the Citizens Insurance Company of St. Louis for the southern states. From 1884 to 1894 he was a member of the executive committee of the South Eastern Tariff Association. In the latter year he was elected president of the association, and declined a re-election in 1896. Mr. Egleston was elected a member of the Georgia legislature in 1901, and appointed a member of the depot commission for the State of Georgia. Since 1905, Mr. Egleston has been the resident chairman of the Sprinklered Risk Committee of the South Eastern Tariff Association, and in 1906 he was elected chairman of the Cotton Insurance Association.

ELECTRICITY AND FIRE INSURANCE. [See Underwriters' National Electric Association.]

ELLISON, EUGENE L., president of the Insurance Company of North America, and president of the Alliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in the state of Delaware and was educated in the public schools and academy at Newark, Del. Previous to his connection with his present company he was clerk in mercantile and banking houses, general agent of the Enterprise Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and assistant manager of the Philadelphia clearing house.

ENGINEERS, FIRE, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF. [See International Association of Fire Engineers.]

ENTERPRISE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1874. John R. Freeman, president and treasurer; Theodore P. Bogert, secretary; Benj. G. Buttolph and Edwin D. Pingree, vice-presidents. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$584,820.34; liabilities, \$249,302.10.

EQUITABLE FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I., head office, Hartford, Conn. Organized 1859; capital, \$400,000. Fred W. Arnold, president; John D. Knox, vice-president; Samuel G. Howe, secretary. The company is controlled by the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, Hartford. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$960,525.71; liabilities, \$296,246.69.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Charleston, S. C. Organized 1895; capital, \$200,000. David Huguenin, president; William G. Mazyck, secretary and treasurer; R. F. Touhey, assistant secretary and treasurer. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$401,740.78; liabilities, \$129,606.02.

EQUITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo. Organized 1909; capital, \$100,000. E. G. Rowley, president; C. T. Hinkle, secretary; Bruce Dodson, manager. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$207,447.20; liabilities, \$28,845.98.

EUREKA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio. Organized 1864; capital, \$100,000. F. A. Rothier, president; Adam Benus, secretary; F. C. Barton, assistant secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$363,535; liabilities, \$133,533.

EVANS, HENRY, president of the Continental Insurance Company of New York, and the Fidelity-Phenix Insurance Company, was born at Houston, Tex., April 14, 1860. Some time after the close of the war he went to New York, where he was educated, finally leaving Columbia College School of Mines to enter the service of the Continental in March, 1878, as a junior clerk. For several years he worked at most of the desks in the office connected with the agency department. He succeeded the late Mr. Townsend as secretary of the agency department May 10, 1888; was elected second vice-president, retaining the agency department secretaryship in 1889, and vice-president January 14, 1892, and president January 15, 1903, after a service of nearly twenty-five years. Since Mr. Evans has been an officer of the Continental Insurance Company he has done a great deal of field work for it all over the United States. In March, 1904, he assumed the chairmanship of the committee of twenty on congested districts of cities of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. In June, 1906, he formed the Fidelity Fire Insurance Company, of which he is president and a director. In December, 1909, he was requested by the directors to take control of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, which company was in trouble because of irregularities in its administration, and succeeded in saving the Phenix's agency plant. On March 1, 1910, the company was merged with the Fidelity Fire Insurance Company, under the title of the Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Company, and Mr. Evans was elected president of the merged company.

EXCESS POLICY. A class of policies written to cover property in excess of other insurance. They do not apply until specific insurance is exhausted. Usually it is stipulated that a certain amount of specific insurance shall be carried, the rates for excess insurance being lower than the specific rate.

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FABJ, ROBERT P., manager of the Pacific Department of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, Ltd., was born in Houston, Tex., October 1, 1863. He began his insurance career at the age of twelve as a clerk in a large local agency in Galveston, and continued in the local agency business in Texas until 1889. He moved to Tacoma, Wash., and re-engaged in the local fire insurance business. In 1891 he was appointed special agent of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company and in 1903 was promoted to the position of general agent of the company. He resigned the position with the Fireman's Fund in May, 1906, and on July 1, 1906, was appointed special agent of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, Ltd., and was appointed assistant manager in January, 1912, and manager in February, 1914, succeeding John W. Gunn, deceased.

FACTORS AND TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, Mobile, Ala. Organized 1870; capital, \$150,000. Ferdinand Forcheimer, president; J. F. Ross, secretary; Jos. F. Bullock, assistant secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$323,663; liabilities, \$17,437.

FACTORS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Memphis, Tenn. Organized 1882; capital, \$100,000. The company reinsured in the Westchester Fire Insurance Company, New York, in 1913.

FACTORY INSURANCE ASSOCIATION. This organization in the eastern, middle, and southeastern states is composed of the following companies: Aachen & Munich, of Germany; Ætna, Hartford; Agricultural, Watertown; American Central, St. Louis; Atlas, of England; Camden Fire, Camden, N. J.; Fire Association, Philadelphia; Fireman's Fund, San Francisco; German-American, New York; Hartford Fire, Hartford; Home, New York; Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia; Liverpool & London & Globe, of England; London & Lancashire of England; National Fire, Hartford; New Hampshire, Manchester; North British and Mercantile, of England; Northern Assurance of England; Norwich Union, of England; Phoenix, Hartford; Phoenix Assurance, of England; Providence-Washington, Providence; Royal, of England; Royal Exchange, of England; Scottish Union & National, of Scotland; Standard, Hartford; Security, New Haven; Sun, of England; Western, of Canada; Westchester, New York; Boston, Boston; Glens Falls, Glens Falls, N. Y. H. A. Smith, of the National Fire, Hartford, is president; G. W. Babb, of the Northern, vice-president; James Wyper, Hartford Fire, is treasurer; and J. H. Brewster, of the Scottish Union and

National, secretary. The manager is H. L. Phillips. The headquarters of the association are in Hartford. The executive committee is E. J. Sloan, chairman, secretary of the Aetna; Edward Milligan, president, Phoenix Fire; C. G. Smith, vice-president German-American; A. G. McIlwaine, Jr., manager, London and Lancashire; C. D. Dunlop, vice-president Providence-Washington; Frank Lock, manager Atlas; officers, *ex-officio*.

FACTORY INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, WESTERN.
[See Western Factory Insurance Association.]

FAILURES OF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN 1913. [See Reinsured and Failed Fire Insurance Companies.]

FALL RIVER MANUFACTURERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Fall River, Mass. Organized 1870. Charles S. Waring, president and treasurer; Thomas E. Brayton, vice-president; James W. Brigham, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$876,439.38; liabilities, \$436,345.28.

FARMERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, York, Pa. Organized 1853. Mutual doing business on the stock plan. William H. Miller, president; A. S. McConkey, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,152,424.98; liabilities, \$609,910.99.

FARMERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Cedar Rapids, Ia. Organized 1860; capital, \$200,000. Ed. H. Smith, president; C. N. Jenkins, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$954,547; liabilities, \$636,189.

FARQUHAR, THOMAS L., secretary of the Newark Fire Insurance Company, Newark, N. J., was born in Philadelphia in 1875, and received his education in York, Pa. He began his insurance career in 1895 in the office of the Spring Garden Insurance Company, where he remained six (6) years, and then accepted a position with the London Assurance Corporation as daily report examiner. He remained three years with the latter company when he was appointed special agent of the Newark Fire for New York and Pennsylvania. He was appointed agency superintendent in March, 1911, and later in the same year was elected to his present position.

FAYMONVILLE, BERNARD, president of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco, was born in Bowmanville, a suburb of Chicago, Ill., and passed his early years on an Illinois farm. He went into a real estate and insurance office in Chicago in 1874, and in 1877 migrated to California, settling at Fresno, where he secured the local agency of forty-three insurance companies. He was appointed a special agent by the Fireman's Fund in 1881, assistant secretary in 1887, secretary in 1890, second vice-president in 1893, and vice-president in 1900, and president in January, 1914. Mr.

Faymonville is president of the Board of Fire Underwriters' of the Pacific, and president of Inspection Bureau, and president of the San Francisco Fire Patrol. He has served as president of the Board of Fire Commissioners for San Francisco.

FEDERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Jersey City, N. J. (Marine). Organized 1901; capital, \$1,000,000. Percy Chubb, president; Max Grunder, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$3,294,677.42; liabilities \$1,159,623.07.

FEDERAL UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1908; capital, \$100,000. V. F. Mashek, president; M. F. Rittenhouse and A. W. Ellenberger, vice-presidents; F. H. Osborn, secretary; T. L. Osborn, treasurer. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$227,973.85; liabilities, \$82,919.40.

FERRIS, HENRY J., assistant secretary of the Home Insurance Company of New York, was born in Stamford, Conn., of American parentage, August 18, 1844. He was educated in a private school in Stamford, and after spending three years in a dry goods jobbing house in New York entered the service of the Home in April, 1863.

FIDELITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Des Moines, Ia. Organized 1893; capital \$100,000. The company reinsured in the German-American Insurance Company, New York, in 1913.

FIDELITY-PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. (A consolidation of the Fidelity Fire Insurance Company of New York and Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn.) Capital, \$2,500,000. Henry Evans, president; George E. Kline, vice-president; J. E. Lopez, second vice-president and secretary; James A. Swinnerton, Charles R. Street, Ernest Sturm, and F. R. Millard, secretaries. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$14,958,097.71; liabilities, \$8,278,040.79.

FIELD CLUB OF CALIFORNIA was organized in January, 1909, and its membership is composed of special agents and adjusters in California and Nevada. Its objects are social and to promote the interests of and good practices in fire underwriting. Officers were elected as follows: President, Amos Sewell; vice-president, F. P. Wilson; secretary, Geo. C. Coddington, San Francisco. The present officers, elected in January, 1914, are: President, George Dearborn, North British and Mercantile; vice-president, J. W. Warner, California Fire; secretary-treasurer, Geo. C. Coddington, Springfield Fire and Marine; executive committee, F. H. Young, Springfield Fire and Marine; M. E. Spaulding, Hartford; R. T. Boyd, Niagara; F. J. Schoeneman, North British and Mercantile; J. J. Hammond, Fireman's Fund; McKee Sherrard, Yorkshire; H. R. Weckley, Fidelity-Phoenix.

FIRE ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA. Chartered in 1817 and in 1871 organized as a stock company; capital, \$750,000. E. C. Irvin, president; T. H. Conderman, vice-president; John B. Morton, second vice-president; M. G. Garrigues, secretary; R. N. Kelly, assistant secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$9,091,916.16; liabilities, \$5,845,949.95.

FIRE ENGINEERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF. [See National Association of Fire Engineers.]

FIRE INSURANCE CLUB OF CHICAGO. The membership of the club includes managers, general agents, special agents and local agents, as well as many of the employees of general and local fire insurance agencies and a number of managers and employees of the Casualty companies, and agencies and was organized on February 6, 1901. As stated in its constitution, the club's object is "to assist its members in becoming thoroughly conversant with the technique of fire insurance in all its departments, and to further the social intercourse of its members." All male persons eighteen years of age or over, who are engaged in the fire insurance business or its affiliated occupations may become members.

The present officers, elected in December, 1913, are: President, E. E. Wakefield; vice-president, Jay S. Glidden; secretary, J. A. Benz; treasurer, T. H. Waller; directors, W. H. Gurtside, John Gallagher, William W. Moore.

FIRE. INSURANCE COMPANIES FAILED IN 1913. [See Reinsured and Failed Companies.]

FIRE INSURANCE POLICY. [See Policy, Standard Fire; also other policy forms.]

FIRE INSURANCE RESULTS IN 1913. [See Results of Fire Underwriting in 1913.]

FIRE INSURANCE RISKS, LIMITATION OF, BY LAW. [See Limitation of Risks in Fire Underwriting.]

FIRE INSURANCE SALVAGE CORPS OF BROOKLYN, N. Y. This organization was authorized by act of the legislature of New York of 1895, to be maintained by a tax upon the premiums of fire insurance companies doing business in Brooklyn. The first meeting of the companies comprising the corporation was held June 28, 1895, and the following officers were elected: George M. Coit, president; Hugo Schumann, vice-president; William T. Lane, treasurer; Britton C. Thorn, secretary. Britton C. Thorn was appointed superintendent, and the corps went into service December 16, 1895. There are three stations known as No. 8, 12 Dean Street, with 4 officers and 22 patrolmen; No. 9, 33 Stagg Street, with 3 offi-

cers and 19 patrolmen, and station No. 10, 516 Herkimer Street, with 3 officers and 19 patrolmen. James O. Schwank is superintendent. The report on the operations of the three stations for the year ending December 31, 1913, gave the total number of alarms and fires attended by the corps as 3,022 as against 3,458 in 1912. The total insurance involved was \$22,475,279.97. The total loss in the district under protection of the corps was \$1,443,222.80, of which \$623,212.11 was on buildings and \$820,010.96 on contents. The total exposure losses were on buildings, \$52,997.13, and contents, \$28,916.98. The principal causes of fires were: burning chimneys, 40; burning rubbish, 40; boys with fire, 69; carelessness with candles, 77; with matches, 163; children with matches, 108; defective chimneys, 121; electric wires, 72; overheated stoves, 54; supposed incendiary, 33; unknown, 1600. The directors of the Corps are: E. E. Pearce, president; J. G. Hilliard, vice-president; A. M. Thorburn, treasurer; John H. Kelly, secretary; and Henry W. Eaton, George B. Edwards, M. J. Ennis, Harold Herrick, J. A. Kelsey, Charles H. Post, Wallace Reid, C. F. Shallcross, E. G. Snow, and A. H. Wray.

FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF NEWARK, N. J., was organized in December, 1909, for the purpose of studying fire hazards and prevention and for educational and social work. Officers were elected as follows: President, George C. Plume; vice-president, Albert H. Hassinger; secretary and treasurer, John E. Mayer. The present officers, elected in 1913, are: President, T. C. Moffatt; vice-presidents, Frederick Krogger and Robert C. King; secretary and treasurer, Geo. H. Murdoch.

FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA. The society was organized to aid members in studying questions arising in connection with insurance, and fire protection and prevention. The officers elected at the annual meeting in January, 1914, are: President, Edgar A. Law; vice-presidents, Miles C. Young, Albert C. Rommel; secretary, Charles J. Fitzgerald; treasurer, James A. McGann.

FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY OF PITTSBURGH, PA., was organized in December, 1911, and the officers elected were: President, D. F. Collingwood; vice-presidents, A. M. Hust, A. H. Eckert and F. W. Kiefer; secretary, John R. Wineman; treasurer, B. D. Cole. The present officers, elected in December, 1913, are: President, W. L. Clark; vice-presidents, W. D. McGill, Smith Wilson, and R. J. Trimble; secretary, P. E. Zimmerman; treasurer, C. C. Kohne.

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY of San Francisco. Organized May, 1863. Its present officers are: Bernard Faymonville, president; J. B. Levison, vice-president; Louis Weinmann, secretary; Herbert P. Blanchard and John S. French, assistant secretaries; A. W. Follansbee Jr., marine secretary; Thos. M. Gardiner, treasurer. Its capital was originally \$200,000, increased

in 1865 to \$500,000. In the Chicago and Boston fires the company paid over three-quarters of a million dollars, at which time an assessment of 50 per cent. was collected and its capital was temporarily reduced to \$300,000, but increased in 1880 to \$750,000, and again increased in 1886 to \$1,000,000. In the San Francisco conflagration of 1906, all the company's books and papers were burned in the destruction of its home office building. An assessment of 300 per cent. was levied on its stockholders, and claims exceeding eleven million dollars settled without any records to refer to. On January 10, 1907, the paid-up capital was temporarily increased to \$1,600,000 and in January, 1909, permanently adjusted at \$1,500,000. Its assets January 1, 1913, were \$9,864,871.84, with a reinsurance reserve of \$5,118,514.90, and a net surplus of \$2,251,245.30.

FIRE MARSHAL DEPARTMENTS, CHIEF OFFICERS OF. The following is a list of state officials having charge of the investigation of fires. [See also Fire Marshal Laws.]

States	Names	Official Residences
Alabama	(2) T. L. Austin	Montgomery.
Connecticut	(1) Thomas F. Egan	Hartford.
District of Columbia	Philip W. Nicholson	Washington.
Illinois	Walter H. Bennett	Springfield.
Indiana	W. E. Longley	Indianapolis.
Iowa	Ole O. Roe	Des Moines.
Kansas	Harrison Parkman	Topeka.
Kentucky	C. C. Bosworth	Louisville.
Louisiana	C. H. Trousdale	New Orleans.
Maine	(2) J. W. Blount	Augusta.
Maryland	G. Ed. Myers	Baltimore.
Massachusetts	(4) J. H. Whitney	Boston.
Michigan	(2) John T. Winship	Lansing.
Minnesota	C. E. Keller	St. Paul.
Mississippi	J. W. Miller	Jackson.
Montana	(8) John F. McCormick	Helena.
Nebraska	(7) W. S. Ridgell	Lincoln.
New York	Thomas Ahearn	Albany.
North Carolina	(2) James R. Young	Raleigh.
(a) North Dakota	A. H. Runge	Bismarck.
Ohio	E. R. Defenbaugh	Columbus.
Oklahoma	C. C. Hammonds	Oklahoma City.
Pennsylvania	J. L. Baldwin	Harrisburg.
South Carolina	(6) B. A. Wharton	Cross Hill.
South Dakota	S. E. Crans	Pierre.
Tennessee	E. E. Butler	Nashville.
Texas	(9) S. W. English	Austin.
Virginia	(2) Joseph Button	Richmond.
(5) Washington	Stewart E. Smith	Olympia.
West Virginia	(3) John H. Horan	Charleston.
Wisconsin	Clem P. Post	Madison.

1Chief of State Police. 2Insurance commissioner. 3Appointed by State Auditor and ex-officio insurance commissioner. 4The department is known as the "Fire Marshals' Department of the District Police" and the official title is "deputy chief of the district police." 5The deputy Insurance Commissioner is Fire Marshal. 6Comptroller General. 7Deputy Fire Commissioner. 8Appointed by Insurance Commission. 9Fire Marshal of the State Insurance Commission. (a) Marshal is appointed by governor but is under control of the Insurance Department.

FIRE MARSHAL LAWS. Laws establishing the office of state fire marshal were adopted in Massachusetts and Maryland in 1894, which appears to have been the first legislation providing for investigation of fires by a distinct state department, or as a function of the insurance departments. Laws, providing for the investigation of fires in some manner are now in force in the following states:

MASSACHUSETTS. The Massachusetts law of 1894 authorized the governor, with the consent of the council, to appoint a state fire marshal for a term of five years, at an annual salary of \$5,000, and, upon the recommendation of the fire marshal, a deputy marshal also. The fire marshal in Boston and the board of fire engineers in every other city and town was required to investigate "the cause, origin, and circumstances of every fire occurring" therein and shall make "special investigation as to whether such fire was the result of carelessness or design." Provision was made for the reports of these investigations to the state fire marshal and for the keeping of an official record thereof, and the marshal and his deputy were invested with all the judicial powers necessary to examine into the charges of arson against individuals, and to turn them over, if presumably guilty, to the proper district attorney for prosecution. The salaries and expenses of the bureau were to be paid out of the moneys received for taxes from the fire insurance companies doing business in the state. The following provision, authorizing the fire marshal or his representatives to enter any building containing combustible or inflammable material, and, if, in his judgment, it was dangerous to the safety of the premises, cause it to be removed at the expense of the owner, was one of the most important of the law:

Section 5. The fire marshal, the fire commissioners of the city of Boston, the board of engineers in all towns and cities where such board is established, and the mayor and aldermen in cities and the selectmen in towns where no board of fire engineers exists, shall have the right at all reasonable hours, for the purpose of examination, to enter in and upon all buildings and premises within their jurisdiction. Whenever any of these officers shall find in any building or upon any premises combustible material or inflammable conditions dangerous to the safety of such buildings or premises, they shall order the same to be removed or remedied, and such order shall be forthwith complied with by the owner or occupant of said building or premises; provided, however, that if the said owner or occupant shall deem himself aggrieved, the mayor and aldermen or selectmen, as aforesaid shall make an immediate investigation as to the presence of combustible material or the existence of inflammable conditions in any building or upon any premises under their jurisdiction upon complaint of any person having an interest in said buildings, premises or property adjacent thereto. Any owner or occupant of buildings or premises failing to comply with the orders of the authorities heretofore indicated shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$50 for each day's neglect.

In 1902 an act [Chapter 142, Approved March 4th] was passed abolishing the office of state fire marshal and all offices thereunder, and creating a new department of the district police, with the powers and duties heretofore conferred upon the state fire marshal

and his assistants. The department was to be known as the fire marshal's department of the district police, to be under the control of a deputy chief of the district police, to be appointed by the governor for a term of three years at an annual salary of \$2,400. He was to have a chief aid at \$1,500 a year and six additional aids at \$1,000 a year each. The deputy chief shall submit the annual report of his official action to the chief of the district police, who shall transmit the same to the insurance commissioner.

MARYLAND. Under the Maryland law the state fire marshal is appointed by the governor and confirmed by the State Senate, holds office for two years at an annual salary of \$2,500, and may appoint a chief clerk at not exceeding \$1,500 per annum. He is directed to make personal investigation into the origin of all fires occurring in the state, has judicial powers, can cause the arrest and examination of any supposed incendiary, and present the evidence to the prosecuting attorney, and must make an annual report to the governor. The Maryland law also has this feature:

It shall be the duty of each fire insurance company or association doing business in this State, within ten days after the adjustment of any loss sustained by it, to report to the fire marshal, upon blanks by him furnished, such information regarding the amount of insurance, the value of the property insured, and the amount of claim as adjusted, as in the judgment of said fire marshal it is necessary for him to know.

The marshal has power to administer oaths and make arrests without a warrant, and may enter upon and examine buildings or premises at any time where any fire has occurred, or adjacent property, and may take full control and custody of such buildings and premises. The marshal is also empowered to inspect all public buildings, and order the placing of fire escapes and other safety devices. The expenses of the department are limited to ten thousand dollars per annum and are paid out of the general income of the insurance department.

MAINE. The Maine law to provide for the investigation of the causes of fires, and the publication of statistics relating to the same, requires that all fires shall be investigated by the municipal officers of cities and towns within three days of the occurrence of such fire, and a report made in writing of all the facts to the insurance commissioner. The insurance commissioner may examine into the cause and circumstance of all fires. The commissioner and the town officers in investigating fires have the powers of trial justices to administer oaths and take testimony, and in the performance of their duties may enter and examine premises or buildings at any time. Companies are required to report to the commissioner the amount of all policies issued on the property damaged and the amount paid or payable on account of such loss. The expenses of the office are limited to a sum not to exceed an amount equal to 25 per cent. of the fees received from fire insurance companies; 25 per cent. of the amount

received from the tax on special brokers and 25 per cent. of the tax on unauthorized insurance.

An additional act gives the municipal officers power to order the repair or removal of a dangerous building, and to have the work done if the orders are not complied with. The law, however, is not in force in any town unless adopted at a legal meeting.

PENNSYLVANIA. The Pennsylvania law of 1895 provided for "the creation of the office of fire marshal in cities of the third class." The councils of such cities may create the office of fire marshal, to be appointed by the mayor with the approval of the select council biennially. The fire marshal is authorized to enter any premises where a fire has occurred and make an investigation, and the mayor can subpoena witnesses to attend and give evidence thereat.

The legislature in 1911 enacted a fire marshal law, but did not repeal the above law, and provided that the act "shall not apply or be operative in any city or county where under existing laws, whether special or general, the position and duties of a fire marshal are provided for," and the act does not repeal a law passed in 1864 providing for the appointment of a "fire marshal for Allegheny County." The marshal, under the act of 1911 is appointed by the governor for a term of four years, and he shall appoint a chief assistant and two deputy fire marshals. "The chief of the fire department in any county, city, borough, township, school district or other municipality or incorporated district, where such fire department is established, or, where no such fire department exists, the burgess of any borough, or president or chairman of the board of supervisors of any township or other municipality or incorporated district," are declared to be assistants to the state fire marshal, and charged with the duties of investigating all fires. The investigation shall be begun immediately upon the occurrence of the fire, and the marshal and deputies have power to summon witnesses, administer oaths and compel the giving of testimony in respect to any matter under investigation. Section 5 of the act provides as follows:

SECTION 5. The State Fire Marshal, his deputies or assistants, upon the complaint of any person, or whenever he or they shall deem it necessary, shall inspect the buildings and premises within their jurisdiction. Whenever any of the said officers shall find any building or structure which, for want of repairs, or by reason of age or dilapidated condition, or for any other cause, is especially liable to fire and so situated as to endanger other property, he or they shall order the same to be removed or remedied, if the same is reasonably practicable, thereby lessening the danger from fire. Whenever such officer shall find in any building combustible or explosive matter or inflammable conditions which are in violation of any law or ordinance applicable thereto, or are dangerous to the safety of such buildings, thereby endangering other property, he or they shall order the same to be removed or remedied, and such order shall forthwith be complied with by the owner or occupant of such premises or building. If such order is made by a deputy or assistant of the State Fire Marshal, such owner or occupant may, within five days, appeal to the State Fire Marshal, who shall within ten days review such order and file his decision thereon; and unless by his authority

the order is revoked or modified, it shall remain in full force and be obeyed by such owner or occupant: Provided, however, That any such owner or occupant, who feels himself aggrieved by such order, may, within five days after the same has been affirmed by the State Fire Marshal, file his petition with the court of common pleas of the proper county, praying a review of such order; and it shall be the duty of the court to hear the same at the first convenient day, and to make such order in the premises as right and justice may require.

Any owner or occupant failing to comply with the above section is subject to a fine of twenty-five dollars for each day's neglect. The law contains a section providing for the instruction of school children in regard "to the dangers of fire and the prevention of fire waste," and the "curriculum of such schools shall include some regular and continuous study of such subjects during the entire school year." The fire marshal is required to make an annual report to the governor, and a supplemental act requires every association, corporation or person authorized to transact fire insurance in the state to report the amount at risk under policies of insurance, and rating associations shall supply, or permit the fire marshal to copy from their records, reasonable data on the physical condition of properties in the state and the application of their schedules thereto.

OHIO. The Ohio law of 1900 as amended in 1902 authorizes the governor to appoint a state fire marshal whose term shall be two years, and he is empowered to appoint an assistant fire marshal and two deputies. The following sections of the original act define the scope of the law:

Sec. 2. The state fire marshal and the chief of the fire department of every city or village in which a fire department is established, and the mayor of every incorporated village or town in which no fire department exists, and the township clerk of every organized township within the limits of any organized village or city, shall investigate the cause, origin, and circumstance of every fire occurring in such city, village, town, or township by which property has been destroyed or damaged, and shall especially make investigation as to whether such fire was the result of carelessness or design. Such investigation shall be begun within two days, not including the Lord's Day, of the occurrence of such fire, and the fire marshal shall have the right to supervise and direct such investigation whenever he deems it expedient or necessary. The officer making such investigation of fires occurring in cities, villages, towns, or townships shall forthwith notify said fire marshal, and shall within one week of the occurrence of the fire, furnish to the said fire marshal a written statement of all the facts relating to the cause and origin of the fire, and such other information as may be called for by the blanks provided by the said fire marshal. The State fire marshal shall keep in his office a record of all fires occurring in the State, together with all facts, statistics, and circumstances, including the origin of the fires, which may be determined by the investigations provided in this act; such record shall at all times be open to the public inspection, and such portions of it as the insurance commissioner may deem necessary shall be transcribed and forwarded to him within fifteen days from the first day of January.

Sec. 3. The said State fire marshal shall, when in his opinion further investigation is necessary, take or cause to be taken the testimony on oath of all persons supposed to be cognizant of any facts or to have means of knowledge in relation to the matter as to which an examination is herein required to be made, and shall cause the same to be reduced to writing; and if he shall be of the opinion that there is evidence sufficient to charge any person with

the crime of arson, he shall cause such person to be arrested and charged with such offense, and shall furnish to the proper prosecuting attorney all such evidence, together with the names of witnesses and all the information obtained by him, including a copy of all pertinent and material testimony taken in the case; and shall report to the insurance commissioner, as often as such commissioner shall require, his proceedings and the progress made in all prosecutions for arson, and the results of all cases which are finally disposed of.

The remaining section of the law provides for the investigation of the causes of fires, giving the fire marshal and his deputies the power of trial justices to summon witnesses and administer oaths. They shall have the authority to enter upon and examine any building where a fire has occurred, and to order the removal of combustible material where found.

For maintaining the cost of the department, every fire insurance company doing business in Ohio shall pay to the superintendent in the month of November annually, in addition to the taxes already required by law, one-half of one per cent. on the gross premium receipts of such companies on all business done in Ohio the year next preceding.

CONNECTICUT. The Connecticut law of 1901 provided for the appointment of a state fire marshal by the governor, with the advice of the Senate, for four years at an annual salary of \$2,500, and said state fire marshal shall appoint a deputy for four years with an annual salary of \$1,500. The duties of the state fire marshal were prescribed by Section 6 of the act, which is as follows:

Section 6. It shall be the duty of said state fire marshal thoroughly to examine or cause examination to be made into the cause, circumstances, and origin of all fires occurring within the state to which his attention has been called in accordance with the provisions of Section 7 of this act, by which property is accidentally or unlawfully burned, destroyed, or damaged, and especially to examine and decide whether the fire was the result of carelessness or the act of an incendiary. He shall, when in his judgment such proceedings are necessary, take or cause to be taken the testimony, under oath, of all persons supposed to be cognizant of any facts or to have means of knowledge in relation to the matters as to which an examination is herein required to be made, and shall cause the same to be reduced to writing, and filed in his office; and if he shall be of opinion that there is sufficient evidence to warrant that any person be charged with the crime of arson, he shall forthwith submit said evidence, together with the names of the witnesses, and all other information obtained by him, to the proper prosecuting officer, to the end that such person may be properly prosecuted. He shall have, in the examination herein provided for, all of the powers of a justice of the peace for the purposes of submitting and compelling the attendance of witnesses before him to testify in relation to any matter which, by the provisions of this act, may be a subject of inquiry and investigation. He may administer oaths or affirmations to persons appearing as witnesses before him; and false swearing in any matter or proceeding aforesaid shall be deemed perjury, and shall be punishable as such. He shall have authority, at all times of the day or night, in the performance of his duties, to enter into and upon premises or buildings where any fire has occurred, and other premises or buildings adjacent thereto; and whenever it shall come to his knowledge that there exists in any building or upon any premises combustible material or inflammable conditions dangerous to the safety of said building or premises, he shall order the same to be removed or remedied, and such order shall be forthwith complied with by the owner or occupant of said buildings or premises,

and on failure to comply with said order, such owner or occupant shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, and in addition thereto shall suffer a penalty of ten dollars a day for each day of neglect, to be recovered in a proper action in the name of the state.

Section 7 of the act provides for the investigation of fires by local fire marshals, and is as follows:

Section 7. The city fire marshal of every city having such an officer, the chief of the fire department of every city, borough, or fire district having a fire department and not having a local fire marshal, and the warden of every borough and the first selectman of every town having no local fire marshal or chief of a fire department, shall be known as local fire marshals, and it shall be their duty, within two days, not including Sunday, of the occurrence of any fire within their respective jurisdictions by which property has been destroyed or damaged, to investigate the cause, origin, and circumstances of such fire, and especially to investigate whether such fire was the result of carelessness or design, and for the purpose of such investigation may enter into and upon the premises where the fire occurred and the premises adjacent thereto, and duly examine the same; and the state fire marshal shall have the right to supervise and direct such investigation whenever he deems it expedient or necessary. The local fire marshal making such investigation shall forthwith notify said state fire marshal and shall, within ten days of the occurrence of the fire, furnish to said state fire marshal a written statement subscribed by him, of all the facts relating to the cause and origin of said fire and the kind, value, and ownership of the property destroyed or damaged, and such other or further information as may be called for by the blanks furnished by said state fire marshal. Whenever said local fire marshal shall be informed or believe there exists in any building or upon any premises within his jurisdiction combustible materials or inflammable conditions dangerous to the safety of said buildings or premises, he shall forthwith notify the state fire marshal of all the facts of the case of which he has the knowledge or belief.

In 1903 the legislature passed an act transferring the duties of the office to the department of state police; the act taking effect July 1, 1905. The office of fire marshal was abolished, but all powers and duties conferred on the fire marshal by the original act are conferred on the superintendent of the state police, to whom the city or town authorities mentioned in Section 7 as above are required to report.

MISSISSIPPI. The new insurance law of Mississippi, enacted in 1902 (Sections 91 and 95 inclusive), does not create a state fire marshal, but directs the insurance commissioner to act in a similar capacity. He shall, with the chiefs of fire departments, or marshals in cities, towns, and villages under his direction, make investigation as to the causes of all fires. He shall keep a record of his investigations, and is empowered to try all charges of arson, and to enter dangerous buildings, and take proper proceedings to insure their safety from fire. The act was amended in 1904, and is almost the same in its terms as the Louisiana law, although it still directs the insurance commissioner to act as fire marshal. A tax of one-fifth of one per cent. on gross premiums of fire insurance companies doing business in the state is levied to defray any expenses incurred by the insurance commissioner in the discharge of the duties imposed by the act.

RHODE ISLAND has a law authorizing the appointment of a fire marshal by any city or town and providing for the investigation of fires by special jury. The marshals shall investigate all fires, may enter upon premises at any time for that purpose and have power to administer oaths and take testimony.

NEW HAMPSHIRE has a law, Chapter 115 Public Statutes, making it the duty of the "board of firewards or engineers of towns having such officers, and of selectmen of other towns, to make investigation of the cause, circumstances, and origin thereof and especially to examine whether it was the result of carelessness or design." The act gives the town officers the powers of justices of the peace to compel the attendance of witnesses, and requires them to report to the town clerk, who shall make a transcript of such record and report to the insurance commissioner. Investigation of fires must be within two days of the occurrence of the fire. The officers mentioned have power to order the repair of buildings or removal of dangerous conditions, and if the repairs ordered are not made within thirty days the owner or occupant is liable to a penalty of ten dollars for each month's neglect, and "shall be liable to the owner of any building or property consumed by fire communicated from such dangerous building for the damages suffered by him."

NORTH CAROLINA passed a law in 1899, which was amended in 1901 and 1903, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Investigation of Incendiary Fires." It authorizes the insurance commissioner and chiefs of fire departments, or chiefs of police where there are no fire departments, or sheriffs of counties, as the case may be, to "investigate the cause, origin, and circumstances of any fire occurring in such cities, or towns, or counties in which property has been destroyed or damaged, and shall especially make investigation whether such fire was the result of carelessness or design." The investigation must be made within three days after the occurrence of the fire, and the officer making it shall furnish a written statement of the facts to the insurance commissioner within a week. If the evidence is sufficient, in the opinion of the insurance commissioner, to charge any person with the crime of arson, he shall cause such person to be arrested and furnish the solicitor of the district with the necessary testimony for his prosecution. The act confers on the insurance commissioner the powers of a magistrate for the purpose of calling witnesses, and authority is given him or his deputy to enter upon and examine buildings for the purposes of investigation. He or the other officials above named shall have the authority to order any combustible or inflammable material dangerous to safety found on any premises within their jurisdiction to be removed. The owner of the premises may appeal to the insurance commissioner and have his complaint investigated. The expenses of carrying out this act shall be defrayed by the tax of one-fifth of 1 per cent. on the gross premium

receipts of fire insurance companies doing business in the state. The insurance commissioner shall make annual reports of his official action under this act.

SOUTH CAROLINA. In 1904 the South Carolina legislature passed an act, which is nearly a copy of that of North Carolina; the principal differences being that the tax levied on fire insurance companies is one-tenth instead of one-fifth of 1 per cent. on gross premiums, as in North Carolina.

LOUISIANA passed a law in 1904 creating the office of a state fire marshal. The marshal is appointed by the governor, at a salary of \$3,000 a year, and his term of office expires at the same time as the term of the governor appointing him. Section 2 of the act authorizes the chief of the fire department or marshal or sheriffs in cities, towns, and villages to investigate, under the direction of the fire marshal, the cause, origin, and circumstances of every fire occurring in such cities and towns in which property has been destroyed or damaged, and specially make investigation whether such fire was the result of carelessness or design. The investigation shall be begun within three days of the occurrence of the fire, and the fire marshal shall direct and supervise the investigation whenever he deems it expedient or necessary, and the officer making investigation of fires shall forthwith notify the fire marshal, and within one week shall furnish to the fire marshal a written statement of all facts relating to the cause and origin of the fire, the kind, value, and ownership of the property destroyed or damaged. The fire marshal shall keep a record of all fires occurring in the state, together with all facts, statistics, and circumstances, including the origin of the fires which may be determined by the investigations. Section 3 of the act reads as follows:

Be it further enacted, etc., that it shall be the duty of the fire marshal to examine or cause examinations to be made in accordance with the provisions of Section 2 of this Act, into the cause, circumstances, and origin of all fires occurring within the State to which his attention has been called by which property is accidentally or unlawfully burned, destroyed, or damaged, whenever in his judgment the evidence is sufficient and to specially examine and decide whether the fire was the result of carelessness or the act of an incendiary. The fire marshal shall, when he deems it necessary, take, or cause to be taken the testimony on oath of all persons supposed to be cognizant of any fact, or to have means of knowledge in relation to the matters as to which an examination is herein required to be made, and shall cause the same to be reduced to writing; and if he shall be of the opinion that there is evidence sufficient to charge any person with the crime of arson or incendiarism, he shall cause such person to be arrested and charged with such offense and shall furnish to the district attorney of the district all such evidence, together with the names of witnesses and all the information obtained by him, including a copy of all pertinent and material testimony taken in the case.

The act further provides that the fire marshal, or his authorized representative shall have the power of a committing magistrate for the purpose of summoning witnesses, administering oaths, and otherwise pursuing such investigations. The marshal or his authorized representative may make affidavit be-

fore a justice of the peace in the district where the fire occurs, that he believes, or has reason to believe, that a search of certain premises will show the origin of the fire to have been incendiary, and upon such affidavit, the justice of the peace shall issue a warrant to search such premises. Section 5 of the act provides that whenever the fire marshal or his authorized representative shall find in any building or upon any premises, combustible or inflammable material, or conditions dangerous to the safety of such building or to neighboring buildings or premises, he may take proper proceedings to have same removed or remedied, and he shall keep a record of the facts. Section 6 makes any city, town, or village officer mentioned in the act who neglects or refuses to comply with any provisions of the act guilty of a misdemeanor, and punishable by a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$200. The expenses of the office are defrayed by a tax of one-fifth of 1 per cent. on the gross annual premium receipts in the state. The fire marshal is required to submit to the governor not later than April 1, a full and complete report of his official actions.

MINNESOTA. The legislature of Minnesota in 1905 enacted a fire marshal law, which was entitled "An Act to Prevent Unjust Discrimination in the Fixing of Fire Insurance Premiums, to Provide for the Appointment of a Fire Marshal and Defining his Duties, etc.," but the law was superseded by an act passed in 1913.

Under the law of 1913 the fire marshal and chief assistant are appointed by the governor for a term of two years, and the fire marshal is empowered and required to appoint two deputy fire marshals, who are required to pass a civil service examination. The salary of the fire marshal is \$3,000 per annum. Section 2 of the act states the duties of the marshal to be to enforce the laws of the state respecting the prevention of fires; storage, sale, and use of combustibles and explosives; means and adequacy of exits from public buildings and the suppression of arson, and investigation of the cause, origin, and circumstance of fires. Section 6 of the act is as follows:

The chief of the fire department of every city or village in which a fire department is established, and the mayor of every incorporated city in which no fire department exists, and the president of the village board of every incorporated village in which no fire department exists, and the town clerk of every organized township without the limits of any organized city or village shall investigate or cause to be investigated the cause, origin and circumstances of every fire occurring in such city, village or town by which property has been destroyed or damaged when the damage exceeds twenty-five dollars, except that all fires of unknown origin shall be reported, and shall especially make investigation as to whether such fire was the result of carelessness, accident or design.

Such investigation shall be begun within two days of the occurrence of a fire, and the officer making the investigation shall furnish a written statement of all facts relating to the cause and origin of the fire to the fire marshal. The marshal may make such further examination as he deems necessary, and the marshal and his deputies shall have power to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses, and to

administer oaths. Penalties are provided for any witness who refuses to be sworn or to testify, or who disobeys any lawful order of the state fire marshal. The marshal and his deputies may enter upon and examine any building where a fire has occurred and other buildings or premises adjoining, and may at all reasonable hours, for the purpose of examination, enter into and upon all buildings and premises within their jurisdiction.

Section 12 provides:

Sec. 12. If the state fire marshal, chief assistant fire marshal, or deputy fire marshal, upon an examination or inspection finds a building or other structure, which for want of proper repair, by reason of age and dilapidated condition, defective or poorly installed electrical wiring and equipment, defective chimneys, defective gas connections, defective heating apparatus, or for any other cause or reason is especially liable to fire and which building or structure is so situated as to endanger other buildings or property, such officer shall order such building or buildings to be repaired, torn down, demolished, materials removed and all dangerous conditions remedied. If such officer finds in a building or upon any premises any combustible or explosive material, rubbish, rags, waste, oils, gasoline or inflammable conditions of any kind, dangerous to the safety of such buildings or property, he shall order such materials removed or conditions remedied. Such order shall be made against the owner, lessee, agent or occupant of such building or premises, and after the service thereof as provided in Section 14 of this act, the owner, lessee, agent or occupant of such building or structure, as the case may be, shall comply with such order within the time fixed in said order. Any persons who shall interfere in any way with the state fire marshal, chief assistant fire marshal or deputy fire marshals in the performance of their duties herein shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

The marshal and his assistants may also order the removal of conditions on premises or in buildings that are a menace to the life or limb of the occupants of said building or adjoining buildings, and Section 14 requires that all orders shall be in writing and served in the same manner as summons is served in a district court, and such order must be filed in the district court, and must be complied with within ten days after the filing. The marshals may, if an order issued as above is not complied with in the time stated, cause the buildings to be repaired, torn down, and dangerous conditions remedied at the expense of the owner, and failure to pay within thirty days subjects the offender to a penalty of 25 per cent. thereon. Any owner, occupant, lessee, or agent failing to comply with any order issued as above is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars for each day's neglect, and any officer failing to comply with the provisions of the section is liable to a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars.

To maintain the department a tax is imposed of three-eighths of one per cent. of the gross premiums and assessments, less return premiums received on direct business in the state, including premiums on policies covering fire risks only on automobiles. In the case of mutual companies dividends to members shall be construed as return premiums.

KENTUCKY in 1906 enacted a law for the investigation of fires. The act provides for the appointment of a deputy commissioner of insurance, to be designated fire marshal of the state of Kentucky, and Sections 1 and 3 of the act (as amended in 1912) define the scope of the act and powers of the marshal, as follows:

Section 1. The insurance commissioner, the fire marshal and his assistants * * * the chief of the fire department, or chief of police (where no chief of fire department), in cities and towns, and the sheriff of the county where such fires occur or conditions exist, outside of an incorporated city or town, are hereby authorized to investigate the cause, origin, and circumstances of every fire occurring in such cities or towns or counties in which property has been destroyed or damaged, and when conditions exist which might cause fire, and may make investigation whether such fires or conditions were the result of carelessness or design. A preliminary investigation may be made by the chief of fire department or chief of police (where no chief of fire department), in incorporated cities and towns, and by the sheriff of the county where such fire occurs or conditions exist outside of an incorporated city or town, which shall be begun in three days, not including Sundays, of the occurrence of such fires, and the insurance commissioner, the fire marshal and his assistants, or any of them, shall have the right to supervise and direct such investigation whenever he or they deem it expedient or necessary. The officer other than the insurance commissioner making such investigation of fires or conditions shall forthwith notify the insurance commissioner, and shall within thirty days after the occurrence of a fire investigate it and furnish to the said insurance commissioner or fire marshal a written statement of all the facts relating to the cause and origin of the fire, the kind, value, and ownership of the property destroyed, and such other information as may be called for by the blanks provided by the insurance commissioner or fire marshal. The insurance commissioner shall keep in his office a record of all fires occurring in the state, together with all facts, statistics, and circumstances, including the origin of the fires and existing conditions which may be determined by the investigations provided for by this act; such record shall at all times be open to public inspection.

Section 2 of the act requires the commissioner, fire marshal or assistants to examine or cause examination to be made into the cause, circumstances, and origin of all fires occurring in the state to which his attention has been called, in accordance with the provisions of **Section 1**, and especially to examine and decide whether the fire was the result of carelessness or the act of an incendiary, and if he be satisfied that the evidence is sufficient to charge any person with the crime of arson or willful burning he shall cause such person to be arrested. **Section 3** confers all the powers of a trial justice on the commissioner, or his deputy, in all matters which by the terms of the act are subjects of inquiry and investigation. Any officer referred to in the act who neglects or refuses to comply with the provisions of the act is subject to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars.

The act imposes a tax of one-half of one per cent. on the gross premium receipts of all companies doing business in the state. The salary of the marshal, who is appointed by the insurance commissioner, is \$2,400 per year.

VIRGINIA. The legislature of Virginia in 1906 enacted a law creating a bureau of insurance, and providing, among other duties of the commissioner, for the investigation of fires in the state. **Section 17** of the act provides that the commissioner shall keep a record of all fires occurring in the state, together with all facts, statistics, and circumstances, including the origin of fires, which may be determined by the investigations provided for in the act, and **Sections 18** and **19** provide:

Section 18. It shall be the duty of the chief or other head officer of the fire department of each city or town, within five days after the occurrence of any fire within their jurisdiction, and of the sheriff of each county within five days after it shall come to his knowledge that a fire has occurred within his county, in which property has been destroyed or damaged, to make report thereof, in writing, to the commissioner of insurance, stating therein the location and character of the property destroyed or damaged; the date of the fire; the name of the reputed owner of the property, and such other information as the officer furnishing said report shall deem pertinent. * * *

Section 19. The commissioner of insurance shall examine, or cause examination to be made, into the origin and circumstances of all fires occurring in this State, which may be brought to his attention by official report, or otherwise, and for that purpose shall have authority to call for and demand of the chief, or other head officer of the fire department, and the chief, or other head officer of the police department, of any city or town, and the sheriff, coroner, or any constable of any county, for any information or assistance he may require in making or furthering such examination; provided, that when such examination is made on the application of any fire insurance company, the necessary expenses attending the same shall be paid by such company.

The act confers on the commissioner, or such person as he may appoint, authority to enter any premises where a fire has occurred or adjoining premises for the purpose of investigation, with power to require the removal of conditions dangerous to property, and also gives the commissioner the powers of a trial justice to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses in any matter which is by the terms of the act a subject of inquiry or investigation. The expenses of the "bureau of insurance" are provided for by an assessment of one-tenth of one per cent. on gross premiums of all companies, except fraternal societies, collected in the state. The act took effect July 1, 1906.

SOUTH DAKOTA passed an act in 1907 which is in scope and the powers conferred practically a copy of the Kentucky law (which see *ante*), except that it is required that the investigation shall be begun within five days of the occurrence of the fire, and the right of appeal from the order of the commissioner, granted in Section 4 of the Kentucky law, is not granted in the South Dakota act, which provides that the officer shall institute proceedings in abatement according to law for the abatement of a nuisance. The other sections of the law are practically identical with the Kentucky law, except as to penalty for violation and the tax for maintaining the department. Any officer failing to comply with the duties of the South Dakota law is subject to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, and any witness who refuses or fails to comply with any lawful order of the commissioner under the act may be summarily punished as for contempt by the commissioner by a fine not exceeding \$100, or be committed to the county jail until such time as such witness may be willing to comply with any order of the commissioner or his deputy made under the act.

A tax of one-half of one per cent. on the gross premium ~~ts~~ on South Dakota business is imposed on companies to the expenses of enforcing the provisions of the law.

TENNESSEE enacted a law in 1907 (Chapter 460) and Section 1 of the act reads as follows:

That the insurance commissioner and the sheriff are hereby authorized to investigate the cause, origin, and circumstances of every fire occurring in the state, by which property has been destroyed or damaged, and shall specially make investigation as to whether such fire was the result of carelessness or design.

Whenever such fire occurs it shall be the duty of the sheriff to notify the insurance commissioner as early as practicable thereafter of the occurrence of such fire. It shall be a sufficient compliance with this requirement to send said notice as aforesaid by registered mail, addressed to the Insurance Commissioner at Nashville.

A preliminary investigation of all fires shall be made by the sheriff, and shall be begun within three days, not including Sunday, of the occurrence of such fire, if he is informed of the occurrence of such fire within three days thereafter, and, if not, then as soon as practicable after he has such information and the insurance commissioner shall have the right to supervise and direct such investigation whenever he deems it necessary or expedient. The officer making such investigation of fires shall within one week of the occurrence of the fire (if the preliminary investigation can be concluded in that time, if not, then as soon thereafter as such investigation is concluded) furnish to the said insurance commissioner a written statement of all the facts relating to the cause and origin of the fire, the kind, value and ownership of the property destroyed, and such other information as may be called for by the blanks provided by the insurance commissioner. The insurance commissioner shall keep in his office a record of all fires occurring in the state, together with all facts, statistics and circumstances, including the origin of the fires, which may be developed by the investigation provided for by this act.

Section 2 makes it the duty of the commissioner to examine or cause examination to be made, into the cause, circumstances, and origin of all fires, and especially as to whether said fire was the result of carelessness or the act of an incendiary, and if satisfied that the evidence is sufficient to charge any person with arson or other willful burning, shall cause such person to be prosecuted. The act confers upon the commissioner all powers of a trial justice (Section 3), and the right and authority (Section 4) at all times in performance of duties conferred by the act, to enter upon and examine any premises where a fire has occurred and other building or premises adjoining. Any officer referred to in the act who neglects or refuses to comply therewith on conviction is punishable by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$250. A tax of one-fifth of one per cent. on the gross premiums collected in the state is imposed to defray the cost of the enforcement of the act.

WISCONSIN passed a law in 1907. The act empowers the governor to appoint a marshal, whose term is six years, and the marshal is empowered to appoint one chief assistant marshal and two deputy fire marshals. The first deputy must be an attorney at law. The salary of the marshal is three thousand dollars a year, and is required to give all his time to the duties of the office.

The act requires that "the cause, origin, and circumstance of every fire" be investigated and the investigation shall be begun within

two days of the occurrence of a fire; requires the officers making the investigation to report all facts regarding fires to the marshal within one week of the occurrence of a fire, and the marshal, when of the opinion that further investigation is necessary, is empowered (Section 1946j) to take testimony on oath of all persons supposed to have any knowledge in relation to the subject matter of the investigation. The marshal, his assistant and deputies are given power to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses and to administer oaths, and a penalty is provided for any one who refuses to be sworn or to testify, or who disobeys any lawful order of the marshal or his deputies in connection with any investigation.

Section 1946l gives the marshal and his deputies the right at all reasonable hours to enter into and upon all buildings and premises for the purpose of examination, and sub-division 2 provides as follows:

2. Whenever any of said officers shall find any building or other structure, which for want of repair, or by reason of age or dilapidated condition, or for any other cause is especially liable to fire, and which is so situated as to endanger other buildings and property, and whenever any such officers shall find in any building, or upon any premises, any combustible or explosive material, or inflammable conditions, dangerous to the safety of said buildings or premises, they shall have power to make reasonable orders for the repair or removal of the same, and such order shall be forthwith complied with by the owner or occupant of said premises or building.

A penalty is provided for failure to obey any order as above. For the maintenance of the office a tax is imposed of one-fourth of one per cent. on the gross premiums collected in the State by fire insurance companies, payable in February, and the tax so collected is maintained as a separate fund for the maintenance of the department, but if a surplus accumulates in the fund sufficient to maintain the department for a year the marshal may, in his discretion, omit the special tax. The marshal is required to file an annual report.

The act was amended in 1913, under which the chief of the fire department of every city, village, or town, is constituted a deputy fire marshal, and, in addition to the duties of other fire marshals, the chief of the department, or members designated by him, is required "to inspect all buildings, premises, and public thoroughfares, except the interior of private dwellings, for the purpose of ascertaining and causing to be corrected any conditions liable to cause fire, or any violations of any law or ordinance relating to the fire hazard or to the prevention of fires." Such inspection shall be made once in six months in all territory served by the department and at least once in three months in congested districts subject to conflagrations. Such inspections are subject to the supervision and direction of the State fire marshal. "The occupant and owner of any premises upon which any fire shall occur shall immediately give written notice thereof, specifying the time, place, amount of damage, and cause so far as known, to the chief of the fire department where there is a fire department, or

if there be none, then to the State fire marshal." No proof of loss under any policy of insurance shall be made until such notice has been given, and notice given by one shall be sufficient for both owner and occupant. A form of the notice, approved by the fire marshal and citing this sub-section of the law, is required to be attached to every policy of fire insurance issued in the State.

NEBRASKA. The legislature of Nebraska in 1909 passed a law providing for the investigation of fires and creating a fire commission. The law gives the commission general charge of the inspection of buildings and premises and the investigation of all fires occurring in the state by which property has been destroyed or damaged, and designates the governor as fire commissioner, who shall appoint two deputies; one to be known as the chief deputy fire commissioner, who shall give all his time to the duties of the office. The commissioner may also appoint inspectors who shall have all the powers of other deputies. Sections 2 and 3 of the act, defining the powers of the commission, are the same as the sections of the Ohio law (which see). The commission is given power to summon and compel the attendance of witnesses, to administer oaths and punish as for contempt any one refusing to obey the orders of the commission or to testify when summoned. The Nebraska law also contains the following section:

SECTION 5. Any building, or other structure, which for want of proper repair, or by reason of age and dilapidated condition, or for any cause, is especially liable to fire, and which is so situated as to endanger other buildings or property; and any combustible or explosive material, or inflammable conditions placed, kept, or existing in or upon any building or premises which is dangerous to the safety of said building or premises, and the same is so situated as to endanger other buildings or property, is hereby deemed and declared to be a nuisance; and any owner or occupant of such building or premises who shall cause, continue or maintain any such nuisances shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not exceeding the sum of \$500.00 and the court shall order said nuisance to be abated.

The state fire commissioner and his subordinates, upon complaint of any person having an interest in any building or property adjacent, and without any complaint, shall have the right at all reasonable hours for the purpose of examination to enter into and upon all buildings and premises within their jurisdiction. Whenever any of said officers shall find any building, or other structure or any material placed, kept or maintained in or upon any buildings or premises, constitutes a nuisance within the meaning of this section, he shall order said nuisance to be abated, and such order shall be forthwith complied with by the owner or occupant of said building or premises.

The owner or occupant may appeal to the courts from the order of the commission. The salary of the first deputy commissioner is made \$2,000, and of each deputy \$1,500, and for the maintenance of the department a tax of one-fourth of one per cent. on the gross premium receipts in the state after deducting cancellations and reinsurances is imposed, and the commissioner is required to make an annual report of his official action.

The legislature also passed an act creating the office of Fire Warden in each city of the metropolitan class, whose duties are

to examine and make an inspection of all buildings within the corporate limits of the city, and he shall also inspect fire-escapes, basements and cellars of buildings in business districts, and all places and buildings where explosives are stored or kept for sale. He shall make such order with respect to the improvement of any such building or property as may be necessary to protect from fire, and shall also make such orders as he may deem necessary to make such buildings or property accessible to firemen in case of fire. The intent of the act is stated to be an additional protection against fire, and any person, owner, agent or occupant of such building who shall refuse to comply with the order of the Fire Warden is guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction subject to a fine not to exceed \$50 and imprisonment for not to exceed thirty days.

WEST VIRGINIA. The West Virginia legislature passed a fire marshal law in 1909, amended by Chapter 37, Acts of 1911, and under the terms of the law the insurance commissioner is directed to appoint the marshal for a term of four years, and the marshal to appoint a deputy marshal. The law in powers conferred is practically the same as the sections of the Ohio law (which see), except that the marshal is required to begin the investigation within five days, instead of two, as in the Ohio law. The law also contains the provisions of the Nebraska law printed above (which see), as regards inspections and removal of dangerous conditions, except that the penalty for failure to comply with the marshal's order is made a fine of "not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each day's neglect" in the West Virginia law. In respect to other powers, such as administering oaths and compelling testimony, the law is practically the same as the Nebraska law. The tax for the maintenance of the department is one-half of one per cent. of the net premiums received in the state, the funds so received to be maintained as a special fund, and it is further provided that when there is accumulated in the fund a surplus sufficient to maintain the department the special tax may be omitted in the discretion of the marshal.

MONTANA enacted a fire marshal law in 1911, which is closely modelled on the Ohio law. The marshal is appointed by the insurance commissioner for a term of four years, and the powers and authority granted by the act are also vested in the commissioner of insurance. The marshal is required to give all his time to the duties of the office. The marshal is authorized to inspect property and order repairs, and the removal of conditions likely to cause fire. Any owner or occupant failing to comply with the marshal's orders is subject to a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars, and officers of towns or cities charged with the duty of investigating fires failing to comply with the requirements of the law are liable to a fine of "not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than two hundred dollars." For the maintenance of the office a tax of one-half of one per cent. on the gross premiums, less cancellations and premiums, on all business transacted in the state, is imposed.

An additional act also provides for the instruction in fire dangers of the pupils in all schools where there are more than ten pupils, and failure to give such instruction is declared a misdemeanor.

The law was amended in 1913 and provision made for the appointment of a special deputy in the absence or disability of the fire marshal, and the following section was also added:

If the State Fire Marshal, a Deputy State Fire Marshal, or any officer mentioned in the preceding section, upon an examination or inspection finds a building or other structure, which for want of proper repair, by reason of age and dilapidated condition, defective or poorly installed electrical wiring and equipment, defective chimneys, defective gas connections, defective heating apparatus, or for any other cause or reason is especially liable to fire and which building or structure is so situated as to endanger other buildings or property, such officer shall order such building or buildings to be repaired, torn down, demolished, materials removed and all dangerous conditions remedied. If such officer finds in a building, or upon any premises any combustible or explosive material, rubbish, rags, waste, oils, gasoline or inflammable conditions of any kind, dangerous to the safety of such buildings or premises, buildings or property, he shall order such materials removed or conditions remedied. Such order shall be made against and served personally or by registered letter upon the owner, lessee, agent, or occupant of such building or premises, and thereupon such order shall be complied with by the owner, lessee, agent or occupant and within the time fixed in said order.

ALABAMA enacted a law for the investigation of fires in 1897, but enacted a new law in 1909, and amended it in 1911. Under the law the secretary of state and ex officio insurance commissioner, is made marshal, and is directed to investigate all fires. The chief of all fire departments, the chief of police in cities or towns where there is no fire chief, and outside of all incorporated cities or towns, the sheriff of the county, are required to report all fires to the department. The marshal, or his deputy, whom he may appoint, is given power to summon witnesses and compel the giving of testimony and may at all times inspect property and premises where a fire has occurred or adjoining property. A tax of one-fifth of one per cent. on the gross premium receipts on Alabama business, less return premiums, is levied on companies to defray the expenses of the department.

IOWA. A fire marshal law was enacted in 1911. Under the act the fire marshal is appointed by the governor for a term of four years, and he must be a "citizen of the state versed in the cause of fires and having a knowledge of improved methods of preventing fires," and must give all his time to the office. The marshal is empowered to appoint a deputy, and with the approval of the executive council may appoint additional deputies and inspectors "competent and skilled in the inspection of buildings and contents," who shall have all the powers of deputy marshals to enter and inspect buildings. Sections 5 and 6 of the act read as follows:

Section 5. The state fire marshal either by himself or through other persons as in this act provided shall investigate the cause, origin and circumstances of every fire occurring within the state and it shall be the duty of the chief of the fire department of every city, town or village in which a fire department is

established, and of the mayor of every incorporated town, or village in which no fire department exists, and of the township clerk of every organized township, outside the limits of any organized city, town or village, to investigate the cause, origin and circumstances of every fire occurring in such city, town, village or township by which property has been destroyed, or damaged, and to specially make investigation as to whether such fire was the result of carelessness or design. Such investigation shall be begun within two days, not including Sunday, of the occurrence of such fire, and the state fire marshal shall have the right to supervise and direct such investigation whenever he deems it expedient or necessary. The officer making investigation of fires occurring in cities, villages, towns or townships, shall forthwith notify said fire marshal, and shall within one week of the occurrence of the fire furnish to the said fire marshal a written statement of all facts relating to the cause and origin of the fire and such other information as may be called for by the blanks provided by said fire marshal.

Section 6. The state fire marshal shall keep in his office a record of all fires occurring in the state, showing the name of the owners and name or names of occupants of the property at the time of the fire, the sound value of the property, and amount of insurance thereon, the total amount of insurance collected, the total amount of loss to the property owner, together with all the facts, statistics, and circumstances, including the origin of the fire, which may be determined by the investigation provided by this act. Such record shall at all times be opened to public inspection.

The law gives the marshal power to summon witnesses and examine them under oath, and the marshal and other officers named in the above sections are given power to inspect buildings and premises, and to order the removal of buildings or conditions on the premises which are liable to fire or to cause fire, and any owner or occupant of buildings or premises failing to comply with the orders of the authorities specified is subject to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars.

Section II of the act provides as follows:

Section 11. It shall be the duty of the state fire marshal and his deputies to require teachers of public and private schools, in all buildings of more than one story, to have at least one fire drill each month, and to require all teachers of such schools whether occupying buildings of one or more stories, to keep all doors and exits of their respective rooms and buildings unlocked during school hours. The state fire marshal shall prepare a bulletin upon the causes and dangers of fires, arranged in not less than four divisions or chapters, and under the direction of the executive council shall publish and deliver the same to the public schools throughout the state and the teachers thereof shall be required to instruct their pupils in at least one lesson each quarter of the school year with reference to the causes and dangers of fires.

Penalties are provided for violation of the above section. The salary of the marshal is \$2,500 per annum, and the deputy \$1,500, and the expenses of the office are limited to twelve thousand five hundred dollars annually. The act does not provide for a special tax to defray the expenses.

NEW YORK. The law was enacted in 1911 (Article 10a, Chapter 28 of the consolidated laws) which provides for the appointment of a fire marshal by the governor for a term of five years, who shall devote his whole time to the duties of the office, and the marshal appoint two deputy marshals. The act does not apply in

cities having more than one million inhabitants which maintain a municipal fire marshal, except that such city marshal shall make such report as the state fire marshal may require. The duties of the marshal are the enforcement of all laws and ordinances of the state, and political divisions thereof in respect to the prevention of fire, storage and sale of explosives, the installation and maintenance of fire alarm and fire extinguishing equipment, inspection of boilers, instruction and regulation of fire escapes and the means and adequacy of exit in case of fire from factories, churches, schools, and all public buildings; and the suppression of arson and investigation of the cause, origin and circumstances of fires.

The act makes all municipal fire marshals in cities having such officer, the chief of the fire department in all incorporated cities, the senior officer in each incorporated village where no fire department exists, and the clerk of each organized town without the limits of any incorporated village or city, by virtue of their office, assistants to the state fire marshal and subject to the duties and obligations imposed by the act, and subject to the direction of the state fire marshal in enforcing the provisions of the act. The duties and powers of the fire marshal, deputies and assistants, in respect to investigating fires and premises, to order the removal of dangerous conditions, and to summon witnesses and administer oaths, are practically the same as contained in the other state laws above. The act requires the investigation to be begun immediately upon the occurrence of a fire, and a report must be made in writing to the fire marshal within thirty days of the occurrence of a fire by the local officer. Any one failing to comply with the orders of the marshal for the removal of conditions dangerous to property or liable to cause fire, within ten days after service of the order, is subject to a fine of fifty dollars for each day's neglect.

The law was amended in 1912, giving the marshal power in addition to his other duties, to investigate into the causes of explosions, and to inspect boilers. The act also defines the word "explosives," as used in the act, and prescribes requirements and conditions for their manufacture, storage and transportation. Power was also given the fire marshal, where the owner fails to demolish a building or remove dangerous conditions, when ordered to do so, to have the conditions remedied at the owner's expense.

MICHIGAN. The law, passed in 1911, makes the insurance commissioner ex officio fire marshal, and the deputy commissioner ex officio deputy fire marshal, and he shall appoint one assistant fire marshal, and may appoint inspectors, who shall have all the powers of deputy marshals. The act provides that the chief of the fire department of every city or village, and the president of each incorporated village or town where no fire department exists, shall report every fire occurring in such city or village, within two days of the occurrence of such fire, and also requires all insurance companies to report all fire losses, giving the date of the fire, the amount of probable loss, the character of property destroyed and the sup-

posed cause of the fire. Companies are also required to report the amount of the adjusted loss. The law also contains a section similar to section 3 of the Ohio law, and the marshal and his deputies are given power to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and compel the giving of testimony. The law also contains a section similar to Section 7 of the Indiana law, regarding the inspection of property and premises, and to order the removal of dangerous and inflammable conditions. Any owner or occupant failing to comply with an order of the marshal's is subject to a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each day's neglect. The act also makes it the duty of the marshal to require teachers in schools to have one fire drill each month. Any officer referred to in the act failing to comply with any of the requirements of the act is subject to a fine of one hundred dollars. No specific tax is laid for the benefit of the department, but the expenses incurred under the act "shall not exceed ten thousand dollars," and are paid from the "funds received for retaliatory fees" imposed by act number one hundred and ninety-nine of the public acts of 1907.

ILLINOIS. The law was enacted in 1909, which in the duties and powers conferred in respect to investigating fires is practically the same as the sections of the Ohio law printed above. The marshals are given power to summon witnesses, administer oaths, and compel testimony, and may investigate buildings and premises and order removal of conditions which are especially liable to cause fire or to endanger other property. The marshal is appointed for a term of four years, and he shall appoint two deputy marshals, and one chief assistant, and such other assistants as may be necessary, and give all his time to the duties of the office. Penalties are imposed for the failure to carry out the orders of the marshal, and for failure to comply with its provisions by the officers of towns and cities named in the act. A tax not exceeding one-fourth of one per cent. on the gross premiums in the state is imposed for the maintenance of the department.

INDIANA. The law was passed in 1913, and the fire marshal is appointed by the governor for a term of four years at a salary of four thousand dollars per annum. The marshal is empowered to appoint two deputies, a secretary and such clerks as shall be needed. Section 2 of the act provides that "It shall be the duty of the state fire marshal to enforce all laws of the state and the ordinances of the several cities and towns in Indiana, as follows: (1) the prevention of fire; (2) the storage, sale and use of combustibles and explosives; (3) the installation and maintenance of automatic or other fire alarm systems and fire extinguishing equipments; (4) the suppression of arson and investigation of the cause, origin and circumstances of fires. The powers and duties of the fire marshal and assistants are defined in sections 4, 5 and 7 of the act, and are as follows:

Sec. 4. All municipal fire marshals in those municipalities having officers, and, where no such officer exists, the chief of the fire depart-

ment of every incorporated city or town in which a fire department is established, the clerk of each incorporated town in which no fire department exists, and the township trustee of each township for the territory of said township lying outside of the corporate limits of any city or town, shall be, by virtue of said office so held by them, assistants to the state fire marshal and subject to the duties and obligations imposed by this act, and shall be subject to the directions of the state fire marshal in the execution of the provisions hereof. * * *

Sec. 5. The assistants to the state fire marshal as defined in the preceding section shall investigate the cause, origin and circumstances of every fire occurring in any city or town or territory in any township lying outside the corporate limits of any city or town in this State, by which property has been destroyed or damaged, and, so far as it is possible, determine whether the fire was the result of carelessness or design. Such investigation shall be begun immediately upon the occurrence of such fire by the assistant in whose territory such fire has occurred, and if it appears to the officer making such investigation that such fire is of suspicious origin, the state fire marshal shall be immediately notified of such fact. Every fire occurring in this State shall be reported in writing to the State fire marshal within ten days after the occurrence of the same by the officer designated in section 4 of this act in whose jurisdiction such fire has occurred; such report shall be in the form prescribed by the state fire marshal and shall contain a statement of all facts relating to the cause and origin of such fire that can be ascertained, the extent of damage thereof and the insurance upon such property, and such other information as may be required.

Sec. 7. The state fire marshal shall, not inconsistent with any existing law or laws of the State of Indiana, make regulations for the keeping, storage, use, manufacture, sale, handling, transportation or other disposition of highly inflammable materials and rubbish, gunpowder, dynamite, crude petroleum or any of its products, explosives or inflammable fluids or compounds, tablets, torpedoes, or any explosives of a like nature, or any other explosives, including fireworks and firecrackers, and may prescribe the materials and construction of receptacles and buildings to be used for any of the said purposes. The state fire marshal, his deputies or assistants, upon the complaint of any person or whenever he or they shall deem it necessary, shall inspect all buildings and premises within their jurisdiction. Whenever any of said officers shall find any building or other structure which, for want of repairs, lack of or insufficient fire escapes, automatic or other fire alarm apparatus or fire extinguishing equipment or by reason of age or dilapidated condition, or from any other cause, is especially liable to fire, and which is so situated as to endanger other property, or whenever such officer shall find in any building combustible or explosive matter or inflammable conditions, dangerous to the safety to such building, he or they shall order the same to be removed or remedied, and such order shall forthwith be complied with by the owner or occupant of such premises or buildings. * * * If any person fails to comply with the order of any officer under this section or with the order as modified on appeals herein provided, and within the time fixed, then such officer is hereby empowered and authorized to cause such building or premises to be repaired, torn down, demolished, materials removed, and all dangerous conditions remedied, as the case may be, at the expense of such person, and if such person, within thirty days thereafter, fail, neglect or refuse to repay said officer the expense thereby incurred by him, such officer shall certify said expenses, together with twenty-five per centum penalty thereon to the proper taxing officer of the city, or town or township in which said property is situated, and said taxing officer shall enter said expenses on the tax duplicate of said city, town or township as a special tax against the real estate on which said building is or was situated, and the same shall be collected as other taxes, and when collected shall, together with the penalty thereon be refunded to such officer.

Section 7 provides for an appeal from the orders of the fire marshal, to the circuit court, but parties so appealing must file a bond, in no case less than \$100, conditioned to pay all the costs on appeal if such appeal fail, and any person failing to comply with such orders of the fire marshal is subject to a fine of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each such day's neglect.

Section 6 requires all fire insurance companies to report all losses to the marshal within ten days after notice of loss is received, giving date of fire, amount of loss, character of property destroyed or damaged, and supposed cause, and also the amount of loss as adjusted. A section gives the marshal power to administer oaths and compel the giving of testimony, and the marshal or his deputies may enter any premises or property at all reasonable hours for the purposes of inspection. Any one failing to comply with a summons to appear before the marshal may be punished as for contempt of court, and any officer referred to in the act failing to comply with any of its requirements is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars. The state fire marshal shall keep in his office a record of all the fires occurring in this state and of all the facts concerning the same, including statistics as to the extent of such fires and the damage caused thereby, and whether such losses were covered by insurance and, if so, in what amount, and the records shall be public. Section 14 reads as follows: "It shall be the duty of the state fire marshal, his deputies and assistants to require teachers of public and private schools and educational institutions to have one fire drill each month and to keep all doors and exits unlocked during school hours."

All fire insurance companies licensed in the state shall pay into the state treasury on June 30 and December 31 of each year, an amount not exceeding seventeen thousand five hundred dollars (\$17,500) upon a pro rata basis to be estimated by the auditor of state of net premiums of each company, as reported by them to the auditor of the State of Indiana on June 30 and December 31 of each year as now provided by law, such payments to be in addition to all fees and taxes required by existing law.

NORTH DAKOTA. The law was passed in 1913, and is practically the same as the Indiana law above. The fire marshal and deputy marshal, however, are appointed by the governor for a term of two years, who shall be under the management of the Commissioner of Insurance. A special tax for the maintenance of the office is imposed, and it is provided "every mutual and domestic fire insurance company doing business in the state of North Dakota (excepting county mutual insurance companies), shall hereafter pay to the Commissioner of Insurance, annually, on or before April 1, a tax upon its fire premiums or assessments, or both, as follows: A sum equal to one-half of one per cent. of the gross premiums on all direct business received by it in this state, or by its agents for it, in cash or otherwise, during the preceding calendar year. Provided, however, that if the amount so raised be not sufficient to maintain the office of fire marshal, as herein provided, that the balance so required to support said office as herein stated shall be paid out of the two and one-half per cent. tax now paid by foreign companies in this state."

TEXAS. The law creating the State Insurance Commission, provides that the official title of the third appointed member of the commission shall be "Fire Marshal of the State Insurance Commission."

Section 199 of that act provides:

It shall be the duty of the Fire Marshal of the State Insurance Commission, who, for the purpose of this act, may be referred to as the State Fire Marshal, at the discretion of the Board, and upon the request of the mayor of any city or village; or the chief of a fire department of any city or village; or any fire marshal where a fire occurs within such city or village; or of a county or district judge; or of the sheriff or county attorney of any county, where a fire occurs within the district or county of the officer making such request; or of any fire insurance company, or its general, State or special agent, interested in a loss; or of a policyholder sustaining a loss; or upon the direction of the State Insurance Board to forthwith investigate at the place of such fire, the origin, cause and circumstances of any fire occurring within this state, whereby property has been destroyed or damaged, and shall ascertain if possible whether the same was the result of any accident, carelessness or design, and shall make a written report thereof to the State Insurance Board, and shall also furnish in writing, to the county or district attorney of the county in which such fire occurred, all the information and evidence obtained by him, including a copy of all the pertinent testimony taken in the case.

An additional section gives the marshal power to administer oaths and summon witnesses; to enter and examine premises for the purpose of ascertaining the fire hazard and to remove, or require the owner or occupant to remove, or safely store combustible material, dangerously exposed or improperly placed therein, and to remove any unnecessary exposure to fire hazard found therein. The marshal may designate the local fire marshal or some person to act for him in making any investigation and such person shall have all the powers of the marshal.

A tax of one and one-quarter per cent. of the gross premiums in the state is imposed for the maintenance of the State Fire Insurance Commission.

FIRE MARSHAL'S ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES was organized in 1906 with D. S. Creamer, state fire marshal of Ohio, president, and Edward Peterson, fire marshal of Minnesota, secretary and treasurer. The membership consists of the fire marshal, fire commissioner or other state officers charged with the duty of investigating fires of the different states, and the objects of the association are the exchange of experiences and statistics, and the promotion of efficiency of office. The annual meeting in 1913 was held in Philadelphia, October 10 and 11, and officers were elected as follows: President, Ole O. Rowe, Iowa; vice-president, J. W. Blount, Maine; secretary and treasurer, C. P. Host, Wisconsin; executive committee, C. E. Keller, Minnesota; J. L. Baldwin, Pennsylvania, and the officers. Sixteen state departments were represented at the meeting, and a resolution was adopted approving the work of conservation by every agency looking to the reduction of the fire waste; favoring the teaching of fire prevention in the public schools; the enactment of a fire marshal law in each state.

FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, Newark, N. J. Organized 1855; capital, \$1,000,000. Daniel H. Dunham, president; Neal Bassett, vice-president; John Kay, vice-president and treasurer;

A. H. Hassinger, secretary; J. K. Meldrum, assistant secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$6,839,209.99; liabilities, \$3,119,171.68.

FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, Washington, D. C. Organized 1837; capital, \$200,000. Allan E. Walker, president; Wm. M. Hoffman, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$312,009.10; liabilities, \$62,636.43.

FIREMEN'S MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1854. Frederick W. Moses, president and treasurer; Joseph T. A. Eddy, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,903,336.88; liabilities, \$837,944.14.

FIRE PATROL, PROTECTIVE DEPARTMENTS, AND SALVAGE CORPS. The fire patrols of the United States are a monument to the enlightened self-interest of the fire underwriters. They have made them what they are, and in nearly all cases they support them. The interest that they have in the preservation of property is certainly a great incentive toward efficiency, and it is probable that, no matter whether city governments undertake the control and maintenance of the salvage corps or not, insurance companies are likely to augment any action of cities toward the preservation of property from fire loss to the fullest extent. New York city was the pioneer in these organizations. In 1839 a number of fire underwriters of New York established a society that was known as the "Fire Police." Although it had no charter the society was recognized by the city authorities as a useful institution, having for its function the protection of property, and in cases of fire its members were given certain police powers. The efficiency of the municipal police, however, soon rendered this part of their activity less important than the protection of property against damage by the elements, and they then gradually became known as the "Insurance Patrol." The act of May 9, 1867, incorporating the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, gave that organization the power to establish the present efficient fire patrol of the city of New York.

These organizations exist in the cities of Albany, N. Y.; Baltimore, Boston, Brooklyn, Cincinnati, Chicago, Cleveland, Dayton, Ohio; Denver, Duluth, Grand Rapids, Kansas City, Janesville, Wis.; Louisville, Lowell, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Mobile, Newark, N. J.; New Orleans, New York, Omaha, Philadelphia, Providence, Rochester, San Francisco, St. Louis, St. Paul and Worcester. They are established by law, and, as a rule, are maintained and controlled by the local organization of fire underwriters. (See Boston Protective Department, New York Fire Patrol, and Fire Insurance Salvage Corps of Brooklyn.)

FIRE REASSURANCE COMPANY, Paris, France. B. N. Carvalho, United States manager, Hartford. Admitted assets, United States branch, December 31, 1913, \$1,431,664.75; liabilities, \$1,009,569.

FIRES IN 1913, PRINCIPAL. During 1913 there were only three fires which caused a loss of \$1,000,000 or over. The largest was at Hot Springs, Ark., September 5, where there was a conflagration causing a loss of \$3,250,000. The two other million dollar fires were at Columbus, Ga., February 22, cotton compresses, etc., loss \$1,000,000, and at Savannah, Ga., February 2, wharfs and rice-mills, loss \$1,000,000.

There were thirty-three fires which caused a loss of \$400,000 or over. These were at Chicago, Ill., January 3, business buildings, loss \$400,000; Quincy, Ill., February 17, manufacturing plant, loss \$500,000; Montville, N. J., February 17, print works, loss \$650,000; Baltimore, Md., March 7, steamer, etc., loss \$400,000; Hot Springs, Ark., March 7, business buildings, loss \$425,000; Dayton, Ohio, March 26, business buildings, loss \$500,000; Dubuque, Ia., April 8, hotel, etc., loss \$400,000; Lansing, Kan., April 12, penitentiary buildings, loss \$450,000; Georgetown, S. C., April 21, lumber plant, loss \$400,000; Buffalo, N. Y., May 15, grain elevator, loss \$450,000; Chicago, Ill., June 4, tanning plant, loss \$400,000; Long Island City, N. Y., June 8, manufacturing plant, etc., loss \$500,000; Springfield, Mo., June 9, business buildings, loss \$650,000; Newark, N. J., June 15, railroad trestle and cars, loss \$400,000; Buffalo, N. Y., June 24, elevator, etc., loss \$450,000; Dee, Ore., June 28, lumber mill, loss \$400,000; Indianapolis, Ind., July 19, business buildings, loss \$400,000; Le Grande, Ore., July 27, lumber plant, loss \$450,000; Bangor, Pa., July 31, manufacturing plant, loss \$700,000; Jersey City, N. J., August 20, factories and tenements, loss \$500,000; Teague, Tex., August 26, railroad shops, loss \$500,000; Bay Point, Cal., August 27, lumber yards, loss \$450,000; Kansas City, Mo., October 10, milling plant, loss \$500,000; Ottumwa, Pa., October 19, business buildings, loss \$400,000; East St. Louis, Ill., October 20, elevator, etc., loss \$600,000; Chicago, Ill., October 24, factory and warehouse, loss \$500,000; Milwaukee, Wis., October 26, manufacturing plant, loss \$500,000; Philadelphia, Pa., November 4, warehouses, loss \$450,000; Port Huron, Mich., November 26, car shops, loss \$700,000; Akron, Ohio, November 26, business block, loss \$450,000; New York City, December 11, clothing factory, loss \$400,000; Cohoes, N. Y., December 12, mills, etc., loss \$600,000; Peoria, Ill., December 14, warehouse, loss \$400,000. There were also forty-five fires which caused a loss each of from \$225,000 to \$400,000. The aggregate loss for the year was \$185,281,000 as recorded by the Standard, Boston, as compared with \$191,587,000 in 1912; \$195,024,000 in 1911; \$177,477,000 in 1910; \$170,246,000 in 1909; \$190,778,000 in 1908; \$180,393,000 in 1907; \$450,751,000 in 1906; \$149,801,000 in 1905; \$190,510,500 in 1904; \$135,126,000 in 1903; \$136,656,400 in 1902; \$152,750,010 in 1901; \$130,028,489 in 1900.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF KENTUCKY.

This association was formerly the Kentucky Board of Fire Underwriters, which was organized November 15, 1905, as the successor of the old Kentucky and Tennessee Board having jurisdiction in Kentucky. The association was reorganized and the present name assumed in 1913, and has jurisdiction over underwriting practices, but is not a rate-making body. The present officers, elected in 1913,

are: President, Harry Gumble; vice-president, Jas. E. Chittenden; secretary, Frank M. Drake, Louisville; executive committee, O. E. Green, R. E. Hartshorn, G. Gordon Long, L. C. Riker, E. F. Scott, R. W. Snyder, John L. Sowards.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE NORTHWEST. This association had its birth in the city of Dayton, Ohio, February 22, 1871, and was organized as "The Association of State, General, and Adjusting Fire Insurance Agents of the Northwest." [For further information regarding the organization, names of the organizers, and the early meetings, see Cyclopaedia for 1900-1901.]

The following is a list of the officers of the association since its organization in 1871:

Terms Ending.	Presidents.	Vice-Presidents.	Secretaries.
1871	J. S. Reed.	R. L. Douglas.	Charles E. Bliven.
1872	A. C. Blodgett.	Charles W. Marshall.	Charles E. Bliven.
1873	Robert J. Smith.	S. Lumbard.	Charles E. Bliven.
1874	Robert J. Smith.	S. Lumbard.	Charles E. Bliven.
1875	Charles W. Marshall.	J. O. Wilson.	Charles E. Bliven.
1876	J. O. Wilson.	Benjamin Vernor.	Charles E. Bliven.
1877	Charles E. Bliven.	P. P. Heywood.	George W. Hayes.
1878	I. S. Blackwelder.	Jasper M. Dresser.	George W. Hayes.
1879	George W. Adams.	William B. Cornell.	George W. Hayes.
1880	Azel W. Spalding.	A. J. Waters.	George W. Hayes.
1881	Jasper M. Dresser.	Edward F. Rice.	George W. Hayes.
1882	William B. Cornell.	J. N. Neuberger.	George W. Hayes.
1883	James M. DeCamp.	C. W. Potter.	George W. Hayes.
1884	Cyrus K. Drew.	T. J. Zollers.	J. C. Griffiths.
1885	J. L. Whitlock.	T. H. Smith.	J. C. Griffiths.
1886	William F. Fox.	A. H. Hobbs.	J. C. Griffiths.
1887	Abram Williams.	W. R. Freeman.	J. C. Griffiths.
1888	Isaac W. Holman.	J. C. Myers.	J. C. Griffiths.
1889	John Howley.	W. T. Clark.	J. C. Griffiths.
1890	Edwin A. Simonds.	Eugene V. Munn.	J. C. Griffiths.
1891	Henry C. Eddy.	Byron G. Stark.	Eugene V. Munn.
1892	Howard P. Gray.	W. P. Harford.	Eugene V. Munn.
1893	Eugene Harbeck.	Ernest L. Allen.	Eugene V. Munn.
1894	H. Clay Stuart.	George M. Lovejoy.	Eugene V. Munn.
1895	W. J. Littlejohn.	H. C. Alverson.	Eugene V. Munn.
1896	Geo. M. Lovejoy.	Henry T. Lamey.	Eugene V. Munn.
1897	George H. Moore.	S. E. Cate.	Eugene V. Munn.
1898	J. H. Lenahan.	John E. Davies.	D. S. Wagner.
1899	Frank H. Whitney.	W. R. Townley.	D. S. Wagner.
1900	Otto E. Greely.	Cyrus Woodbury.	D. S. Wagner.
1901	P. D. McGregor.	George W. Hayes.	D. S. Wagner.
1902	H. N. Wood.	Fred W. Williams.	D. S. Wagner.
	Marshall, Jr.	H. R. Loudon.	D. S. Wagner.
	I. Freidly.	F. W. Bowers.	D. S. Wagner.
	Gallagher.	S. D. Andrus.	Nelson E. Briggs.
	ert S. Odell.	D. W. Andrews.	Nelson E. Briggs.
	L. King.	C. G. Meeker.	Nelson E. Briggs.
	oll L. De Witt.	W. O. Chamberlain.	Nelson E. Briggs.
	J. Kelsey.	Neal C. Rowland.	Nelson E. Briggs.
	de G. Dietrick.	G. E. Redfield.	Nelson E. Briggs.
	ander R. Monroe	John H. Gray	Nelson E. Briggs.
	J. Van Valkenburg	H. W. Stephenson	Guy A. Richards.
	J. Townley.	E. S. Freeman.	Guy A. Richards.
	iel W. Andrews.	C. N. Gorham.	Guy A. Richards.

The forty-fourth annual meeting of the association was held in Chicago, Ill., October 8 and 9, 1913. President Townley presided and in his address alluded to the growth of the association along educational lines, and stated that the keynote of the meeting should be education. Allusion was made to existing prejudice against the business of fire underwriting, and the view expressed that it was merely a manifestation of the "spirit of the times," as fire underwriting was not the only business being assailed. What business or profession is there, asked the president, that can make as good a showing along the line of earnest effort in rendering intelligent, capable, and candid service as the fire insurance business, and he added: "And so to meet all these conditions the solution I would offer is — educate ourselves; be personally vigilant in political as well as business and social affairs; encourage our agents to do likewise; never forgetting that good old maxim, 'The price of liberty is eternal vigilance.'"

President Townley briefly referred to the Missouri situation, which was important in its educational effects, and closed with a reference to the value and usefulness of the association's library and to other activities of the year, and to the members who had died during the year.

The annual address was given by Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, president of Armour Institute, Chicago, whose subject was "Fire Waste." Other papers read were: "The Present Position of State Rate-Making," Edward R. Hardy, assistant manager, New York Fire Insurance Exchange; "Our Responsibilities," Frank G. Snyder, state agent, Liverpool and London and Globe, Louisville, Ky.; "A Local Agent's Viewpoint," O. A. Jenison, Lansing, Mich.; "Old Phases and New," Charles N. Gorham, Rockford, Ill., assistant manager American of Newark; "Fire Insurance Education," J. A. O. Preus, insurance commissioner of Minnesota.

Mr. Hardy in his paper on rate making reviewed at some length the development of the relations of the state with corporations from the very earliest step in state insurance supervision, and the efforts to regulate the activities of corporations by legislation, and pointed out that there were only two methods of controlling corporate activities; either competition or regulation by the state. Taking up the subject of state regulation of rates, the speaker cited the fact that the only exercise of the rating function by the state had been to either allow rates to remain where they were or to secure reductions, and he added: "So the state, it seems to me, can never claim that it has exercised the rate-making function as it should be exercised unless coupled with the reduction which may have been ordered where they were convinced the rate was too high, there is also an advance in those cases where the facts demonstrate that the rates are not high enough."

There were three things in connection with the rate of insurance, said the speaker, which he would like to see done. These were a uniform system of rating throughout the United States; property rated on the basis consideration that it should contribute to the insurance fund in accordance with its value; and that term rates should be the same throughout the United States. If, he said, these three things could be achieved fire insurance in connection with the sub-

ject of rates would be placed on probably the most advanced basis of any part of the world. The speaker in closing urged a closer co-operation between differing interests and continued education.

Reports of committees were presented and officers were elected as follows: President, Daniel W. Andrews, Grand Haven, Mich., state agent, Fireman's Fund; vice-president, Charles N. Gorham, Rockford, Ill., assistant manager, American of Newark; secretary, Guy A. Richards, Chicago, Ill., special agent, Commercial Union; treasurer, Charles L. Hecox, Chicago, Ill., general agent, Ohio Farmers, Le Roy, Ohio.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE NORTHWEST, LIBRARY OF THE: For many years after the formation of the association in 1871 books and pamphlets given to it by members and friends accumulated, but, no money being appropriated for their caretaking, they were stored wherever it might be convenient and were practically inaccessible to members. In time the annually published proceedings of the association meetings, volumes of insurance periodicals, and gifts of their insurance libraries by deceased members were added. Three or four years prior to 1893 these treasures were deposited in the basement of the Woman's Temple in Chicago, under the custodianship of Mr. R. M. Buckman.

In the autumn of 1893 Mr. R. M. Buckman, representing the association, made efforts to secure an appropriation and the establishment of a permanent library room, and at the annual meeting of the association that year a committee composed of Messrs. George W. Hayes, H. C. Eddy and George W. Adams, together with the president and secretary, was appointed with authority to act in the matter. It resulted in the renting, for a term of years, of Room 225 in the Home Insurance Building in Chicago, which was appropriately fitted up with library furniture, and the books and other literary belongings of the association were placed therein.

In 1907 the library committee deemed it necessary, owing to the fact that the books of the association were accumulating, but of little or no benefit to the members, to secure a room or rooms where the library could be installed and at the same time be made the headquarters for members from out of town. With this purpose in view, Mr. John Marshall, chairman of the library committee, secured quarters in the Rookery Building, and in October, 1908, the library was moved and a librarian placed in charge. At this time the library contained less than 900 volumes and the books were more of historical interest than otherwise. In 1911, on the completion of the new Insurance Exchange Building, the Chicago Board of Underwriters granted a space on the twenty-first floor for the use of the combined libraries of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest, the Fire Insurance Club of Chicago and the Board of Underwriters. It is now located in the heart of the fire insurance interests and easily accessible to students of the busi-

From a comparatively small beginning the library has now

some 1,500 volumes besides numerous pamphlets and files of current magazines. The library is open during office hours every business day of the year and is in charge of Miss Abbie B. Gantz, librarian.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE PACIFIC, composed of general and special agents, managers, assistant managers, and independent adjusters of fire insurance companies doing business on the Pacific coast and having its headquarters at San Francisco, was organized in November, 1875, and was the outgrowth of the Virginia City, Nev., fire of October, 1875. [For an account of the formation of this association see the *Cyclopedia of Insurance* 1893-94.]

The thirty-eighth annual meeting of the association was held in San Francisco, February 3 and 4, 1914. President Williams presided and in his address, after paying tribute to the members who died during the year, reviewed the activities of the association during the year. Reports from other officers and standing committees were presented, and papers were read as follows: "The Kinne Rule," William Sexton; "Washington Laws," W. W. Hindman; "Fire Prevention Work," F. G. Hinley; "Spontaneous Combustion," Prof. E. O'Neill; "Theory of Lines," W. H. Gibbons; "Motor Boat Adjustments where Fire and Marine Policies Contribute," J. Hunter Harrison; "Rate Wars and the Remedy," F. H. C. Robins; "Automobile Insurance," Wm. Klinger; "Consequential Damage Clause, Hop Insurance," H. M. Farrah; "Construction, Inspection, and Certificates," Charles F. Wieland; "The British Columbia Statutory Policy and Adjustments Thereunder," George C. Main; "Marked Value Losses," Calvert Meade; "Garnishment," H. A. Thornton; "The Manager or General Agent, Local Agent, or Special Agent." The subject was discussed from the viewpoint of the local agent by J. L. Van Norman; from the viewpoint of the special agent by G. C. Coddington, and from the viewpoint of the manager by Arthur Brown.

Officers were elected as follows: President, R. C. Medcraft; vice-president, H. P. Blanchard; secretary and treasurer, Calvert Meade; assistant secretary and librarian, J. P. Moore; executive committee, A. M. Brown, George W. Dornin, and A. Gilliland.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATIONS, GENERAL, SECTIONAL AND STATE. The following is a list of the various general organizations of fire underwriters. The list does not include local associations or boards:

SUPERVISING AND RATING ORGANIZATIONS.

New England Insurance Exchange (covering the New England States, except New Hampshire).

Fire Underwriters' Union, known as the Eastern Union (covering all territory east of the Mississippi River, except the states under the jurisdiction of the Western Union, and Texas and Arkansas).

Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department (covering New Jersey in part, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia).

South Eastern Underwriters' Association (covering Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia and Alabama—Mississippi and Louisiana being anti-compact states).

The Union (covering Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North

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Dakota, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Nebraska, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and jointly in Colorado, Wyoming, and New Mexico, with companies doing business therein, which are managed from the Pacific coast).

Western Insurance Bureau (covering practically the same territory as the Union, above, and composed of companies not members of that organization).

Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific (covering California, Washington, Oregon, Arizona, Alaska, Idaho, Nevada, Montana, and Utah).

National Fire Protection Association.

New Hampshire Board of Underwriters.

New England Bureau of United Inspection.

Underwriters' Bureau of New England.

Massachusetts Mutual Fire Insurance Union.

New York Fire Insurance Exchange.

Board of Underwriters of New York (marine).

Philadelphia Suburban Underwriters' Association.

National Board of Marine Underwriters.

Board of Underwriters of Allegheny County, Pa.

West Virginia Fire Underwriters' Association.

Factory Insurance Association.

Middle States Inspection Bureau.

Underwriters' Bureau of Middle and Southern States.

Underwriters' Association of the State of New York.

Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc. (headquarters Chicago).

Suburban Underwriters' Association of Boston.

Suburban Underwriters' Association of New York.

Iowa Mutual Insurance Association.

Minnesota and Dakota Fire Underwriters.

Kentucky Association of Fire Underwriters.

Rocky Mountain Fire Underwriters' Association.

Western Factory Insurance Association.

Western Railway Fire Underwriters of Chicago.

Western Sprinklered Risk Association.

Cotton Insurance Association.

Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Companies, Boston.

General Adjustment Bureau.

Western Adjustment Company.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters, formerly a rating organization, covering the entire Union, makes direct rates no longer, but acts in an advisory capacity thereto, offers rewards for the detection of incendiaries and maintains an inspector of fire departments and waterworks, whose recommendations are usually adopted by the companies composing the board. It keeps a statistical record of fire insurance, watches the course of insurance legislation, and generally acts as a moral force for the well-being of fire underwriting.

There are also inspection bureaus in several states and cities, and exchanges in Cleveland, Denver, Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., Columbus, Ohio, Birmingham, Ala., and St. Paul, Minn.

AUXILIARY AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest.

Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific.

National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents. (Auxiliary associations have been organized in the different states and there are also district and local organizations.)

National Association of Co-operative Insurance Companies. (Mutual fire insurance companies.)

New York State Association of Supervising and Adjusting Agents.

Insurance Society of New York (New York City).

Insurance Library Association of Boston.

Fire Insurance Society of Philadelphia.

New Jersey Association of Fire Underwriters.

American Institute of Marine Underwriters.

Min-Dako-Wis Tribe—Association of former field men in Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin.

Special Agents' Association of the Northwest.

Ancient and Honorable Order of the Blue Goose, with auxiliary state organizations (ponds).

Insurance Institute of America.

Insurance Institute of Hartford.

Fire Underwriters' Uniformity Association.

Association of Southern Fire Insurance Companies.

Fire Insurance Society, San Francisco.

Fire Insurance Society of Newark, N. J.

Fire Insurance Society of Pittsburgh.

Fire Insurance Club of Memphis, Tenn.

Insurance Society of Cleveland.

Wisconsin Fire Insurance Club.

Fire Insurance Club of Chicago.

Indianapolis Fire Insurance Club.

Illinois Field Club.

Indiana Field Club.

Michigan Field Club.

Ohio Field Club.

Ohio League (non-union).

Virginia Field Club.

Wisconsin Field Club.

Field Club of California.

Carolina Field Club.

Missouri-Kansas Field Club.

New Jersey Field Club.

Fire prevention associations have been organized in a number of states as follows: Alabama Fire Prevention Society, Arkansas Fire Prevention Society, Florida Fire Prevention Society, Illinois State Fire Prevention Association, Inter-Mountain State Fire Prevention Association, Iowa State Fire Prevention Association, Kentucky State Fire Prevention Association, Louisiana State Society for the Reduction of Fire Waste, Michigan State Fire Prevention Association, Minnesota State Fire Prevention Association, Mississippi Society for the Prevention of Fires, Missouri Fire Prevention Association, Nebraska State Fire Association, North Carolina Fire Prevention Association, North Dakota State Fire Prevention Association, Ohio State Fire Prevention Association, Oklahoma State Fire Prevention Association, South Carolina State Fire Prevention Association, South Dakota State Fire Prevention Association, Tennessee Fire Prevention Association, Texas Fire Prevention Association, Virginia Fire Prevention Association, West Virginia State Fire Prevention Association, Wisconsin State Fire Prevention Association, Georgia Fire Prevention Society, Connecticut Fire Prevention Association.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' CLUB of Cincinnati. [See Cincinnati Underwriters' Association.]

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' FIELD CLUB OF OHIO. [See Ohio Field Club.]

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' INSPECTION BUREAU OF SAN FRANCISCO. This association was organized in November, 1885, with the election of the following officers and directors:

Charles A. Laton, president; Robert Dickson, vice-president; Wm. J. Landers, secretary and treasurer; William Macdonald, Rudolph Herold, Jr., George Easton, E. E. Potter, and the officers, directors. The present officers are: President, Bernard Faymonville; vice-president, F. J. Devlin; secretary and treasurer, Clinton Folger. F. H. Porter is the chief inspector of the bureau.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' NATIONAL BOARD OF. [See National Board.]

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' UNIFORMITY ASSOCIATION was organized in 1906 as the National Association for Uniform Inspection Reports, and adopted the present name at the annual meeting in 1907. The purposes of the association are to assist companies in securing uniform inspection reports. The first officers elected were: President, Wm. A. Stoney, New York; vice-president, H. C. Henley, St. Louis; secretary and treasurer, R. Walter Hilliard, Boston. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in Chicago, May, 1914, are: President, E. R. Townsend, Chicago, Ill.; vice-president, E. M. Sellers, Indianapolis, Ind.; secretary and treasurer, William S. Boyd, Chicago, Ill., 175 W. Jackson Blvd.; executive committee, E. R. Hardy, chairman, New York; A. M. Schoen, Atlanta, Ga.; C. H. Patten, Cleveland, Ohio; E. B. Hatch, Chicago, Ill.; M. F. Jones, Boston, Mass.; H. C. Henley, St. Louis, Mo.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS' UNION. [See Eastern Union.]

FIRST BULGARIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Bulgaria. Snow & Theime, United States managers, Hartford, Conn. Admitted assets, United States branch, December 31, 1913, \$1,248,135.94; liabilities, \$921,413.41.

FIRST REINSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, Conn. Organized 1912; capital, \$500,000. Carl Schreiner, president; Heber H. Stryker, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,544,620.62; liabilities, \$524,904.76.

FIRST RUSSIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, St. Petersburg, Russia. Paul E. Rasor, United States manager, New York. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,355,737.87; liabilities (except capital,) \$970,194.44.

FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at a meeting held in Tampa in November, 1905. Officers were elected as follows: President, Walker Anderson, Pensacola; secretary and treasurer, Marion Prince, Tampa. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in April, 1914, are: President, R. M. Prince; vice-presidents, Thomas H. Owens, D. W. Davis, and W. C. Batty; secretary and treasurer, O. P. Stallings, Tampa.

FLORIDA FIRE PREVENTION SOCIETY was organized in July, 1912, and officers were elected as follows: President, George W. Mills; vice-president, Frank T. Evans; secretary and treasurer, J. H. Talley. The present officers elected in July, 1914, are President, Ed. M. Hafer; vice-president, T. W. Haney; secretary and treasurer, John A. Stevenson, Jacksonville; executive committee, Dorsey T. Davis, Walter Hilliard, Beals Travis, John A. Norton, George W. Mills, Edwin C. Jones, William E. Guatt.

FOGARTY, JOHN T. Assistant manager Pacific Coast department for the Royal and Queen insurance companies, was born in San Francisco, Cal., June 10, 1857. Was educated in local schools and began his business career as secretary to a local capitalist. Was Surveyor of Customs, port of San Francisco, 1886-1890. He was employed by Rolla V. Watt, general agent of the American Central of St. Louis, Pacific Fire of New York, and Amazon of Cincinnati, in September, 1890, and did special agency work until May, 1894, when he resigned to follow Mr. Watt, who became manager of the Royal and Norwich Union for the Pacific Coast. Continued as special agent for these companies (the Queen replaced the Norwich Union under Mr. Watt's management in January, 1896) and was appointed superintendent of agencies in January, 1897, and assistant manager in January, 1905. Mr. Fogarty is well known for his activities in San Francisco commercial and social clubs.

FOLGER, HERBERT, assistant general agent of the German-American, and Phoenix of Hartford for the Pacific coast at San Francisco, is the son of Nantucket parents, but was born at San Francisco, Cal., December 5, 1858. He was educated in that city and in 1875 entered a large shipping house there. He continued in mercantile pursuits, principally in connection with the New Zealand trade, until July, 1888, when he was appointed manager of the New Zealand Insurance Company for the Pacific northwest, with headquarters at Portland. In November, 1896, Mr. Folger resigned his position of manager to become assistant manager of the Aachen and Munich Fire in San Francisco, and in May, 1898, was appointed manager of the Phoenix upon the resignation of Mr. Arthur E. Magill. He was appointed manager for the New Hampshire Fire in March, 1900. In 1901 he was appointed assistant general agent for the German-American, German Alliance, Phoenix of Hartford, and New Hampshire Fire when the department offices of these companies were consolidated under the management of George H. Tyson. Mr. Folger has taken an active part in the affairs of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific, in February, 1896, was elected its president, is historian of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in state of California, and a member of the Faculty Club of the University of California.

FOREIGN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES — RECEIPTS FROM AND REMITTANCES TO HOME OFFICES IN 1913. [See Receipts from and Remittances to Home Offices of Foreign Fire Insurance Companies.]

FOREST CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, Rockford, Ill. Organized 1874; capital, \$200,000. Thomas D. Reber, president; H. W. Williams, vice-president; Frederick Haines, secretary and treasurer; V. E. Nordin, assistant secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$784,082.71; liabilities, \$343,150.44.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia. Chartered 1829; capital, \$500,000. F. E. Parkhurst, president; Edgar P. Luce, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$3,200,382.86; liabilities, \$2,166,340.18.

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Washington, D. C. Organized 1818; capital, \$250,000. The company reinsured in 1914.

FRANKONA REINSURANCE COMPANY, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany. C. H. Franklin, United States manager, New York. Admitted assets, United States branch, December 31, 1913, \$580,388.21; liabilities, \$228,923.11.

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GALACAR, CHARLES E., vice-president of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, is a native of Boston, Mass., where he was born September 17, 1845. He was educated at the grammar and high schools of Boston, and his first business connection was with a Boston and New York East India importing house. He entered the fire insurance business as special agent of the National Fire of New York, and traveled for the company in the eastern and middle states. On June 1, 1881, he became special agent of the Phoenix of Hartford for eastern New England, with headquarters at Boston. On March 10, 1888, Mr. Galacar was made assistant secretary of the company and removed to Hartford. He was elected second vice-president February 2, 1891, and continued with the Phoenix in that capacity until he retired from its service October 1, 1896, to take the vice-presidency of the Springfield Fire and Marine.

GALLAGHER, THOMAS E., general agent of the western department of the Ætna Insurance Company, Chicago, was born at Danville, N. Y., July 31, 1848. He was educated in the common schools, and began his business career in mercantile pursuits. He was a local agent at Elmira, N. Y., in the early eighties, and in 1886 became special agent for New York state for the Washington Fire and Marine Insurance Company. Two years later he was appointed special agent for the Continental in New York state and subsequently general agent. In 1894 he was appointed special agent for the Ætna Insurance Company in New York state, and in 1897 he became associated with N. E. Keeler as general agent for the western department of the Ætna, with headquarters at Cincinnati, Ohio. He was elected president of the Fire Underwriters Association of the Northwest at the meeting in 1904, and was president of the Underwriters' Association of New York state in 1891-92, and vice-president of the Western Union in 1906-07. January 1, 1908, he succeeded Keeler & Gallagher as general agent, western branch, Ætna Insurance Company, which was on June 1, 1908, removed to Chicago. On January 1, 1911, upon the retirement of W. H. Wyman, the Northwestern Branch was merged with the Western Branch, all under the charge of Mr. Gallagher.

GAY, EDWARD S., southern manager for the Insurance Company of North America, the Philadelphia Underwriters, and Alliance Insurance Company, with headquarters at Atlanta, was born in 1846, and while a mere boy, the war breaking out, entered the Confederate service. He came out of the war with a captain's commission, being then only eighteen years of age.

He turned his attention to insurance, and, in 1869, went to Dallas, Texas, where he did a successful business as a local agent and adjuster. In 1872 he was appointed Texas state agent for the Insurance Company of North America. Remaining there until 1875, he was called by the company to Atlanta to take charge of its business in the south as general manager. In 1897 he was appointed southern manager of the Philadelphia Underwriters, and in 1905 southern manager for the Alliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia. Captain Gay was one of the originators of the South Eastern Tariff Association, of which organization he was elected president in 1898, and re-elected in 1899. He is an orator of unusual gifts, and has taken an active part in the discussion of insurance matters in the south.

GENERAL ADJUSTMENT BUREAU was organized at a meeting of company officers held in New York in November, 1905. It is an incorporated body, and its purposes are to adjust losses and to have general charge over adjustment of losses throughout the east. Frank Lock, manager of the Atlas, was elected president and C. D. Dunlop, vice-president of the Providence-Washington, vice-president. An executive committee was also elected as follows: E. H. A. Correa, Home, chairman; Henry Evans, Continental; Edward Milligan, Phoenix; Henry W. Eaton, Liverpool and London and Globe; and C. F. Shallcross, Royal. W. J. Greer is manager of the bureau, with headquarters in New York. At the annual meeting in 1913, C. D. Dunlop, Providence-Washington, was elected president, C. F. Shallcross, Royal, vice-president, and N. B. Bassett, secretary. The board of directors elected was as follows: A. H. Wray, C. D. Dunlop, Geo. M. Lovejoy, F. C. Buswell, F. R. Millard, G. B. Edwards, Henry W. Eaton, E. C. Irvin, and Cecil F. Shallcross.

GENERAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF PARIS, Paris, France. Fred. S. James & Co., New York, United States managers. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$841,348; liabilities (except capital), \$407,855.

GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, THE (marine), of Dresden, Saxony. Jacob Bertschmann, attorney, New York. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$250,068.90; liabilities, \$20,831.55.

GEORGIA FIELD CLUB. The present officers, elected at a re-organization meeting in May, 1914, are: President, Charles Phillips, Home; vice-president, A. L. Brooks; secretary and treasurer, Clarence Ruse, Aetna; executive committee, B. P. Walker, chairman; R. P. Clower, George R. Williams, W. Q. Slaughter.

GEORGIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga. Organized 1907; capital, \$100,000. W. J. Harris, president; W. S. Coleman and J. W. D. Walder, vice-presidents; C. M. Ramspeck, secretary; J. R. Cothran and L. S. Ledbetter, assistant secretaries; A. R. Dyer, treasurer. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$333,634.88; liabilities (except capital), \$165,604.38.

GEORGIA FIRE PREVENTION SOCIETY was organized in January, 1912, and the officers elected were: President, Fred. C. Calkins; vice-president, John H. Raine; secretary and treasurer, J. N. Barnet. The present officers, elected in January, 1914, are: President, George Harrington, Germania; vice-president, George R. Collins; secretary and treasurer, F. W. Blalock.

GEORGIA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Columbus, Ga. Organized 1859; capital, \$300,000. Rhodes Browne, president; William C. Coart, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$720,440; liabilities, \$348,884.

GEORGIA LOCAL UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in March, 1898, with F. W. Cole, president, and W. P. Calloway, secretary. At the annual meeting, held in June, 1914, the following officers were elected: President, F. W. Cole, Atlanta; vice-presidents, W. L. Wilson, Savannah, and E. B. Harrold, Macon; secretary-treasurer, C. A. Rauschenberg, Atlanta.

GERMAN ALLIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York was organized in May, 1896. The officers are: William N. Kremer, president; Charles G. Smith and Charles H. Coffin, vice-presidents; Edwin M. Cragin, secretary; Jesse E. White, assistant secretary. W. H. Sage is manager of the western department at Chicago; J. C. Ingram, assistant manager; W. L. Lerch, second assistant manager. George H. Tyson is general agent of the Pacific department at San Francisco, Herbert Folger assistant general agent. The company does an agency business throughout the United States. Capital, \$400,000, and net surplus, December 31, 1913, \$850,473. The directors are: Charles F. Ackermann, John Claflin, Joseph H. Choate, Charles H. Coffin, Ralph L. Cutter, Otto L. Dommerich, Hermann C. Fleitmann, Eustis L. Hopkins, William N. Kremer, Woodbury Langdon, Lowell Lincoln, George W. Perkins, Charles G. Smith, Julius A. Stursberg, William Wood.

GERMAN-AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Washington, D. C. Organized 1873; capital, \$100,000. E. G. Schafer, president; H. H. Bergmann, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$363,033; liabilities, \$21,442.

GERMAN-AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Baltimore, Md. Organized 1880; capital, \$500,000. M. Meyerdirck, president; John C. Destler, Jr., vice-president; T. H. Manson, secretary; R. W. Macdonald, assistant secretary. Admitted assets, \$1,307,147.68; liabilities, \$281,122.74.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY of New York was organized March 7, 1872. Capital stock, \$2,000,000; net surplus, December 31, 1913, \$9,245,855. Under the New York law providing for a special reserve fund and guarantee surplus fund the company has \$1,000,000 deposited with the insurance department.

The officers are: William N. Kremer, president; Charles G. Smith and Charles H. Coffin, vice-presidents; Edwin M. Cragin, secretary; Jesse E. White, assistant secretary. The western department office is at Chicago, W. H. Sage, manager; J. C. Ingram, assistant manager, and W. L. Lerch, second assistant manager. The Pacific Coast office is at San Francisco, George H. Tyson, general agent, Herbert Folger, assistant general agent. The directors are Charles F. Ackermann, George Blumenthal, Joseph H. Choate, John Claflin, Charles H. Coffin, Ralph L. Cutter, Otto L. Dommerich, Hermann C. Fleitmann, Eustis L. Hopkins, William N. Kremer, Woodbury Langdon, Lowell Lincoln, George W. Perkins, Charles G. Smith, Julius A. Stursberg, William E. Werner, William Wood.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa. Organized 1873; capital, \$200,000. W. J. Patterson, president; E. P. Niebaum, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$798,481.41; liabilities, \$349,418.41.

GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Baltimore, Md. Organized 1865; capital, \$500,000. John P. Lauber, president; John G. Vaupel, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,489,678; liabilities, \$294,051.

GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Peoria, Ill. Organized 1876; capital, \$200,000. B. Cremer, president; C. Cremer, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,185,755.99; liabilities, \$811,333.92.

GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa. Organized 1862; capital, \$300,000. A. E. Succop, president; A. H. Eckert, secretary and treasurer. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,130,359.69; liabilities, \$661,293.66.

GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Wheeling, W. Va. Organized 1867; capital, \$200,000. W. F. Stifel, president; F. Riester, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$672,104.68; liabilities, \$315,672.85.

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York. Organized 1859; capital, \$1,000,000. George B. Edwards, president; Gustav Kehr, vice-president and secretary; Louis Pfingstag and L. F. Gould, assistant secretaries. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$7,392,157.35; liabilities, \$3,663,930.28.

GERMAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Louisville, Ky. Organized 1854; capital, \$200,000. Henry C. Walbeck, president; A. P. Pinkler, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$473,985; liabilities, \$1,480.

GERMAN MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Covington, Ky. Organized 1874. A. Noedmeyer, president; W. F. Schild, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$170,344; liabilities, \$23,368.

GERMAN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio. Organized 1858. J. H. Kohmescher, president; H. A. Rattermann, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$556,360; liabilities, \$115,961.

GERMAN SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, Louisville, Ky. Organized 1867; capital, \$100,000. Chas. H. Bohmer, president; B. Frese, secretary.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1853; capital, \$500,000. Henry M. Gratz, president; Edward J. Thomason, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$2,532,069.86; liabilities (except capital), \$1,599,508.89.

GLAZIER, DANIEL J., recording secretary and treasurer of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, was born in Hartford, Conn., January 20, 1865. He received a public school education, and began his business career in the office of the Phoenix Insurance Company. He was secretary of the Schuyler Electric Company, of Middletown for several years, and later entered the employ of the Hartford Fire. He was elected to his present position in 1910.

GLENS FALLS INSURANCE COMPANY, Glens Falls, N. Y. Organized 1849; capital, \$500,000. R. A. Little, president; E. W. West, J. L. Whitlock, vice-presidents; H. N. Dickinson, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$5,525,539; liabilities, \$2,706,238.

GLIDDEN, H. H., manager of the Chicago Board of Underwriters, has been in the insurance business since 1875, when he became a local agent at Springfield, Ill. In 1882 he went into the service of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company as a special agent, and subsequently became successively assistant superintendent of the western department and resident secretary at Chicago. In August, 1894, he was elected manager of the Chicago Underwriters' Association, being re-elected annually, and was elected manager of the Chicago Board of Underwriters when the association disbanded in January, 1906.

GLOBE AND RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Organized February 9, 1899; capital, \$400,000. E. C. Jameson, president; Lyman Candee, vice-president; W. H. Paulison, and J. T. Gordon, secretaries; J. H. Mulvehill and W. L. Lindsay, assistant secretaries. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$8,020,276.62; liabilities, \$4,465,150.

GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, Huron, South Dakota, Organized 1911; capital, \$100,000. H. C. Shober, president; W. N. Farmer, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$302,998; liabilities, \$48,908.

GODDARD, CHRISTOPHER M., secretary and electrician of the New England Insurance Exchange, was born at Claremont, N. H., April 16, 1856, and was educated at the public schools of that place and the Episcopal Academy of Cheshire, Conn. He was graduated from the Chandler Scientific School of Dartmouth College, second in his class, in 1877. For three years he was instructor of the higher mathematics and natural science at the Episcopal Academy, of which he had been a student, and four years he was a clerk in the banking house of Hatch & Foote in New York City. In the year 1890 he accepted the position of electrical inspector for the New England Insurance Exchange. The following year he was appointed secretary of the organization, with the general supervision of its electrical department. Mr. Goddard was the originator of the movement which resulted in the organization of the Underwriters' National Electric Association, and was its secretary until it was merged with the National Fire Protection Association. He was also a member of the consulting engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, and has served as president of the National Fire Protection Association, and is a member of its executive committee and a member of the National Conference on Standard Electrical Rules, and the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

GOODWIN, WARREN F., of Hall & Henshaw, was born at Boston, Mass., in 1857. He graduated from the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute in 1873, and at once engaged in the fire insurance business, entering the New York office of the London Assurance, then managed by Frame, Hare & Lockwood. He remained there till October, 1882, when Henry H. Hall, United States manager of the Northern of London, offered him a position in the agency department, which he accepted; January 1, 1887 he was appointed manager of the central department, with headquarters at Cincinnati. His territory included the states of Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas. This position he retained until July 1, 1893, when the central and northwestern departments were consolidated into the western department, with headquarters at Chicago. Mr. Goodwin and W. D. Crooke were appointed associate managers. In March, 1894, the Union of London established a western department at Chicago, to be managed by Mr. Goodwin in association with Hall & Henshaw, the United States managers at New York. In 1901 the western department was consolidated with the general office at New York, and Mr. Goodwin removed to that city. He is a member of the firm of Hall & Henshaw.

GRANITE STATE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Portsmouth, N. H. Organized 1885; capital, \$200,000. Calvin Page, president; Alfred F. Howard, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,199,215.68; liabilities, \$661,436.71.

GRAY, HENRY WEEDON, JR., vice-president and secretary of the Orient, and agency secretary of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., was born in Louisville, Ky., of American parentage, May 25, 1864. He was educated in private schools and at Burlington College, and began his business life in fire insurance. He was elected secretary of the Orient Insurance Company in 1907, and made its vice-president as well in 1909.

GREELY, OTTO ETHAN, fire underwriter, was born in Bangor, Me., May 24, 1853. He was educated in the Minneapolis public schools and the State University, and read law with Judge Atwater of Minneapolis from 1870 to 1873, then went into the local agency of Gale & Co., and was admitted as a partner in 1877. He became special agent of the Phenix of Brooklyn in 1878, and in 1884 sold his interest in this agency to become adjuster for the same company. He was president of the Minnesota and Dakota Fire Underwriters in 1898 and 1899, and president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest in 1900. He was elected secretary and manager of the Calumet Insurance Company, Chicago, on January 1, 1909, and on the reinsurance of the company in 1913 accepted an appointment with Fred S. James & Co. as western general agent for the General Fire and Urbane Fire Insurance Companies of Paris, France.

GREENWICH INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, N. Y. Organized 1834; capital, \$200,000. The company was merged with the Pacific Fire Insurance Company, New York, in 1913.

GRIFFITHS, JOSEPH CHARLES, fire underwriter, was born at Gloucester, England, his father being of Welsh and his mother of Anglo-French descent. He came to this country at a very early age, and received his education in the common schools and commercial colleges. Although too young at the outbreak of the Civil War to take an active part in the fighting, he still saw service as paymaster's clerk in the Mississippi River squadron under Commodore Porter. His entrance into the insurance business was as a cashier and bookkeeper for the Republic Fire Insurance Company of Chicago, in 1868, and after the great fire he accepted a similar position in the office of Arthur C. Ducat. In June, 1880, Mr. Griffiths was appointed Wisconsin state agent of the Home and filled that position until December 31, 1890. In January, 1891, he assumed the Milwaukee resident secretaryship of the North British and Mercantile, and on July 1, 1894, he was appointed associate manager of the western department, which had been established at Chicago. He was general agent of the Milwaukee Mechanics from 1898 to 1902, when he resigned, and became Cook county, Illinois, manager for the London Assurance Corporation. Mr. Griffiths was secretary and treasurer of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the northwest seven years, 1884 to 1890, inclusive.

GUILE, JOHN J., resident manager for the United States of the Sun Insurance Office of London, was born in Liverpool, England, May 5, 1854, residing in that city until his removal to London in 1882. January, 1872, he became a clerk in the office of the Royal Insurance Company, where he remained until 1882, and then transferred his services to the Sun. In May, 1885, Mr. Guile was appointed secretary of the United States branch of the Sun; in May, 1886, he was made assistant manager, and in December of the same year manager, which position he has since occupied.

GUNN, JOHN W., former manager of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, Ltd., for the Pacific coast, was born in Canada, June 17, 1864. He was appointed local agent for the Liverpool and London and Globe in the year 1891, in the state of Washington. In October, 1897, he was promoted to a special agency, and in September, 1906, to deputy assistant manager, and manager January 1, 1912. He was a past president of the Special Agents' Association of the Pacific Northwest, and of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific. Mr. Gunn died January 26, 1914.

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HAAS, GEORGE ERNST, manager of the western department of the Atlas Assurance Company, Chicago, is of German descent, and was born at Shelbyville, Indiana, October 10, 1874. He received a public school education, and entered the fire insurance business starting with a local agency in Indianapolis. Later he accepted a position in the western department offices of the Atlas, and was appointed to his present position in 1908.

HAILSTORM INSURANCE. The business of insuring growing crops against damage by hail is done by small mutual and township companies in some of the western states, in conjunction with fire and tornado insurance, or independently, and is also written by stock companies. As this class of companies, as a rule, do not report their business to state insurance departments, or if they do are not required to distinguish separately the different kinds of business transacted, there are no statistics as yet of hailstorm insurance in the United States.

HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Hamburg, Germany. Organized in 1854, entered the United States in 1858. Horatio N. Kelsey, manager United States branch, New York. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,944,014.92; liabilities, \$1,383,870.29.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York. Organized 1852; capital, paid-up, \$200,004; authorized, \$500,000. E. C. Jameson, president; Joseph S. Stout, vice-president; Arthur Lenssen, Jr., secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$421,384.27; liabilities, \$180,211.25.

HAMMOND, WILLIAM B., special agent of the American Central of St. Louis in the middle department, was born at Philadelphia, in 1857. He received his early education at the Moravian School, Bethlehem, Pa., and St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and entered Lehigh University in the fall of 1875, graduating in the class of 1879. In August, 1880, he went to Harrisburg, Pa., and entered the office of his grandfather, William Buehler, then state central agent of the Insurance Company of North America, Pennsylvania Fire, and Franklin Fire Insurance Companies. After Mr. Buehler's death he became the junior partner of the local agency firm of Buehler & Hammond. Later he associated himself with Edward Bailey, forming the agency of Hammond & Bailey, which still exists. In March, 1887, Mr. Hammond was appointed special agent of the American Central of St. Louis, for the middle department, and in February, 1901, he was made state agent of that company and the Mercantile Fire and Marine of Boston, Mass., for the same territory. He is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, and the Society of Colonial Wars.

HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York was organized April 15, 1852, and began business in the same month. The capital was then \$150,000, and is now \$1,000,000. Its charter authorizes fire and tornado insurance, and inland navigation risks, but the latter class is not written at present. Its last financial statement, December 31, 1913 showed assets of \$4,743,232.86. Its liabilities, including capital, were \$4,001,928.23, leaving a net surplus of \$741,304.63, and a surplus to policyholders of \$1,741,304.63. The officers are: R. Emory Warfield, president; Joseph McCord, vice-president and secretary; Wm. Morrison, assistant secretary; James W. Howie, general agent.

HARDING, AMOS J., former western general manager for the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company. [See Death Roll.]

HARDING, JOHN COWDEN, assistant manager of the western department of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill., is a native of Nebraska, and was born of American parentage at Nebraska City, December 4, 1873. He was educated in the public and high schools of Chicago, and Princeton University, from which he graduated in 1895. In that year began his insurance career in the service of the Springfield Fire and Marine, with which he has been connected continuously since, serving the company as inspector of improved risks, manager of the loss department, and superintendent of agencies. He was appointed to his present position in 1912.

HARE, J. MONTGOMERY, resident United States manager of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Limited, of England, was born at Princeton, N. J., January 20, 1842. His father was the Rev. Dr. George E. Hare, and his mother was a daughter of Bishop Hobart of New York. He began his business life as a clerk in a wholesale commission drygoods house in Philadelphia, but soon after, February 1, 1860, entered the office of the American Fire Insurance Company, and on October 1, 1861, that of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company. He served one year in the Keystone Battery of Philadelphia in the Civil War. In April, 1864, he removed to New York and became a partner of Charles P. Frame, under the firm name of Frame & Hare. This firm, January 1, 1866, became Frame, Hare & Lockwood, and represented a number of prominent fire insurance companies, and were United States managers of the London Assurance Corporation. On October 1, 1877, the firm was dissolved, Mr. Lockwood withdrawing with the London Assurance, the remaining partners continuing business in the old name. In May, 1879, the firm became managers of the Norwich Union, and continued so until December 31, 1888, when they dissolved and Mr. Hare became sole manager. He was president of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters in 1898 and 1899, and president of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange in 1901 and 1902, and president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in 1909 and 1910.

HARE, WILLIAM, United States manager of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd., New York, was born in Orange, N. J., February 21, 1873, and received a boarding school and college education. He is a graduate of Yale College, class of 1896, and soon after entered upon his insurance career in the service of the Norwich Union.

HARRIS, DAN. B., manager of the southern department of the Aachen and Munich Fire Insurance Company, and Security Insurance Company of New Haven, Conn., Atlanta, Ga., is a native of Virginia, and was born in Culpepper County, February 22, 1861. He received a public school education, and began his business career in the banking business, later entering the fire insurance business, and was for twenty-seven years connected with the southern department of the Insurance Company of North America, and was assistant to Manager Edward S. Gay of that company for five years until appointed to his present position. He is a director and a member of the finance committee of the Fourth National Bank, and first vice-president and a director of the Realty Trust Company, Atlanta, and a director and member of the advisory committee, Exposition Cotton Mills. He was elected president of the South Eastern Underwriters' Association at its meeting in 1908, and re-elected in 1909. He is also manager of the Camden Fire Insurance Association, Providence-Washington Insurance Company, and the Svea Fire Insurance Company.

HARTFORD BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS was organized at a meeting held February 29, 1864, and the following companies made up the membership: Aetna, Hartford Fire, Connecticut Fire, Phoenix Fire, Charter Oak Fire and Marine, Merchants, North American Fire, New England Fire and City Fire. Officers were elected as follows: President, H. Huntington; vice-president, Thomas A. Alexander; secretary, E. Thomas Lobdell; treasurer, B. W. Green. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in January, 1914 are: President, Edwin S. Cowles; vice-president, F. F. Small; secretary, Chester M. Pitkin; treasurer, C. M. Goddard, Boston; executive committee: Silas Chapman, Jr., chairman, H. W. Seide, Arthur N. Allen, John J. Helion, Marshall O. Wells.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. The charter of the company was granted at the May session of the General Assembly in 1810, and the company was organized June 27th of that year, with Nathaniel Terry, president, and Walter Mitchell, secretary. It began business in August of the same year. The charter, a perpetual one, authorized a capital of \$150,000 in \$50 shares. In 1853 the company was authorized to increase its capital to a sum not exceeding \$300,000, and to change the par value of its shares to \$100. By later amendments the authorized capital was increased to \$10,000,000, and in 1906 the paid up capital was increased to \$2,000,000. Since its organization the Hartford has received

in premiums \$289,947,623, and has paid in losses \$167,420,514. It has paid since organization \$17,420,329 in cash dividends, and \$950,000 in stock.

The present officers are: Chas. E. Chase, chairman of the Board; R. M. Bissell, president; Whitney Palache and James Wyper, vice-presidents; Frederick Sampson and S. E. Locke, secretaries; Thos. H. Scotland and E. A. Bolmar, assistant secretaries; D. J. Glazier, recording secretary and treasurer. The Hartford has a Western Department at Chicago, Illinois, Dugan & Carr, general agents; a Pacific Department at San Francisco, Cal., Dixwell Hewitt, general agent; a Southern Department at Atlanta, Ga., Egleston & Prescott, general agents; and a Texas Department at Dallas, Texas, J. B. Hereford, general agent. C. S. Timberlake, general agent, is in charge of the Marine and Transportation Department at Hartford, Conn. The directors of the Hartford are: James J. Goodwin, Theodore Lyman, George Roberts, William C. Skinner, Meigs H. Whaples, Chas. E. Chase, R. M. Bissell, Henry S. Robinson, and C. L. F. Robinson. The Hartford does a fire and tornado and inland-marine insurance business.

HASTINGS, JAMES FREDERICK, assistant manager of the United States branch of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, was born at Boston, Mass., April 18, 1855. He entered the fire insurance business in 1873 in the Boston office of the Liverpool and London and Globe, and three years later the home office of the Commonwealth Insurance Company of Boston, where he remained until the company retired from business in 1882, when he was appointed special agent of the Boylston for New England and New York. In 1889 he became New England special agent for the Continental of New York, and in 1890 took a similar position for the Southern New England field with the National Fire of Hartford. In 1892 he was promoted to the position of general agent at the home office of that company, and was appointed to his present position in 1899.

HATCH, EDWARD B., secretary of the Western Union, Chicago, was born of American parentage at Friendship, N. Y., and received his education in the public schools. He began his insurance career as a clerk in the office of the Western Adjustment and Inspection Company, Chicago, later becoming an examiner in the western department offices of the Liberty Insurance Company and the National Insurance Company of Hartford. He entered the service of the Western Union in 1896.

HAVEN, CHARLES D., former manager of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, Ltd., for the Pacific coast, was born in New York city, February 25, 1836, but has been a resident of California since 1859. He was first employed in San Francisco by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and in May, 1865 was elected secretary of the Union Insurance Company of California, a corporation that was organized in that year by

leading capitalists of San Francisco with a cash capital of \$750,000. This company transacted fire and marine insurance business and attained a national reputation by paying its losses in the Chicago fire of 1871, amounting to more than \$500,000, in full in cash before the end of the year. In August, 1881, he resigned that position to accept the position of Pacific coast manager for the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, Ltd. He was elected secretary of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific in 1870, holding that position until he was elected president of the same in 1896, and continued as president until 1911. Mr. Haven retired as manager of the Liverpool and London and Globe January 1, 1912.

HAYNES, EDGAR JOHN, president of the Newark Fire Insurance Company, Newark, N. J., has been engaged in fire insurance since boyhood. Born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 29, 1866, he attended the public schools, and at the age of sixteen entered a broker's office in Wall Street. After a brief experience there he became a clerk in the agency department of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn. He remained with the Phenix eleven years, acquiring experience in various clerical positions and as special agent, and then accepted a position with the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company as special agent for Long Island, Staten Island and Northern New Jersey field. He was elected to his present position in 1910. He was elected president of the New York State Association of Supervising and Adjusting Agents in 1904, having previously served as vice-president, and was also president of the Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department in 1908.

HECOX, CHARLES L., Chicago, Ill., manager of the western department of the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company, is of English descent and was born in Michigan, August 10, 1863. He received a common school education, and his business life has been spent first in the lumber business and then in fire insurance. He is treasurer of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest, being elected in 1912, and is a member of the library committee of the association.

HENRY, CARL ALBERT, fire underwriter, San Francisco, is a native of California and was born of American parentage at San Jose, Cal., May 21, 1872. After completing a public school education he began his insurance career as office boy and acquired an experience in various capacities in office and field. He was appointed general agent of the Pacific coast department of the Sun Insurance Office in September, 1899, and is at present joint general agent with Mr. Wayman, under the firm name of Wayman & Henry, for the Sun Insurance Office and Sun Underwriters; Colonial Underwriters; National Fire, Hartford; Mechanics and Traders, New Orleans; and the Michigan Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Detroit. He is also a director and stockholder in the Michigan Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and also a director and stockholder in several San Francisco corporations.

HERNANDO INSURANCE COMPANY, Memphis, Tenn. Organized 1860; capital, \$100,000. John R. Pepper, president; J. S. Dunscomb, secretary.

HESS, HAROLD MINER, fire underwriter and actuary, was born of American parentage at Evanston, Ill., March 8, 1880. He was educated in the public schools of Evanston and Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., from which he graduated in the class of 1903. He began his insurance career as an inspector for the Illinois Inspection Bureau, Chicago, and later was appointed actuary of the Western Actuarial Bureau, maintained by the fire insurance companies, and on the organization of the Missouri Actuarial Bureau, under the state rating laws, he was appointed its chairman. Upon suspension of business in Missouri, in 1913, he was appointed actuary Arkansas Actuarial Bureau, and in August, 1913, organized Missouri Inspection Bureau in association with James A. Waterworth.

HESS, HENRY E., was born in Detroit, Mich., in 1851. Entered fire insurance office in Indianapolis at the age of sixteen, and has ever since maintained a connection with the business. Was located at Scranton, Pa., from 1876 to 1881 as an independent adjuster, and during that time read law and was admitted to the bar, incidentally serving on the staff of a daily newspaper, with a side excursion into military life growing out of the labor riots in 1877. In 1881 he took up field work as special agent for the Merchants of New Jersey in the middle department, and in 1882 and 1883 served the Royal Insurance Company of North America, and Pennsylvania Fire as special agent in New York state, under Manager C. R. Knowles. In 1884 was appointed to the position of special agent for the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, with headquarters at Boston. Elected president of the New England Insurance Exchange in 1887, and served as vice-president of that organization in 1896 and 1897. During his administration of the Exchange he secured incorporation of the Insurance Library Association, and for twelve years was connected with the conduct of its affairs, first as president, and subsequently as secretary and treasurer. The success of the library is credited by its friends to Mr. Hess, who gave freely of his spare time and labor to building up, arranging, and cataloguing its fine collection of insurance works. In June, 1899, he was elected manager of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange, serving as such until December, 1909, when he was elected vice-president of the Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Company, a position he resigned in 1910. He was appointed manager of the New York Suburban Fire Insurance Exchange in October, 1912.

HEWES, M. LEWIN, president of the Standard Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, was born in Baltimore, Maryland, June 14, 1861. He received a private school education, and after

one year at the Maryland Agricultural College entered on his insurance career which came naturally as his grandfather, John Hewes, organized in 1825 the Firemen's Insurance Company of Baltimore, becoming its first president, continuing so until his death. Mr. Hewes has been in the business for thirty-six consecutive years, having started as a clerk in the office of Messrs. Proud & Campbell, in Baltimore, in 1877. He went with Mr. R. Emory Warfield, then district general agent of the Continental in Baltimore, in 1882, and followed him when he became district manager of the Royal in 1885. Subsequently he was special agent of the Norwich Union, and secretary of the Howard and United Fire Insurance Companies, of Baltimore, leaving there in the fall of 1901 to accept a position as agency superintendent of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company, at their head office for the United States, in Hartford, Conn. In 1909-10 he organized the Standard Fire Insurance Company of Hartford and was elected its president in January, 1910, which position he now fills.

HEWITT, DIXWELL, general agent of the Pacific Coast department of the Hartford Fire and Citizens Insurance Company, of St. Louis, was born in Middlesex, Pa., July 7, 1863. He is a graduate of Williams College, class of 1886, and began his business career in fire insurance. He has represented various companies in the coast field as special agent, and was also assistant manager of the Phoenix of Hartford. In 1900 he was appointed general agent for the Pacific coast for the Phoenix of London and Providence-Washington, and in 1903 was appointed associate general agent of the Hartford Fire and became general agent in 1913.

HEXAMER, CHARLES A., secretary Philadelphia Fire Underwriters' Association, was born at Hoboken, N. J., in 1852. He was graduated from the New York University as civil engineer in 1871. The next three years were spent on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad as civil engineer. A year later he joined E. Hexamer, the map and survey publisher at Philadelphia, and remained with him until 1883, when he became inspector of the Home, Hartford, and North British and Mercantile. He subsequently confined his services to the Hartford, and continued in that capacity until 1890, when he became a member of the firm of Henry W. Brown & Co., Philadelphia. The partnership dissolved by limitation in January, 1894, and in the fall of the same year he was elected secretary of the Philadelphia local board, and continued in that capacity until December, 1896, when he resigned to accept a position with the Hartford Fire. Mr. Hexamer is also past-president of the National Fire Protection Association, Chairman of the Committee on Combustibles and Explosives of the National Fire Protection Association, which is the successor of the board of consulting engineers of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. He was elected secretary of the Philadelphia association in March, 1904, to succeed Herbert Wilmerding.

HIBERNIA INSURANCE COMPANY, New Orleans, La. Organized 1871; capital, \$200,000. P. E. Burke, president; Geo. T. McCloskey, secretary.

HILDRETH, CHARLES F., Freeport, Ill., was born in Bennington County, Vermont, October 15, 1861. He received a common school education, and began his business experience in the service of the Illinois Central Railroad as agent and telegraph operator. His railroad service extended over a period of twelve years, and after a brief experience in the manufacturing business graduated into the fire insurance and real estate business. He was a member of the Freeport Library Board, and served as a member of the city's board of education for nine years. He is a former president of the Illinois Association of Local Insurance Agents and of the Illinois State League of Building and Loan Associations, and is secretary of the Freeport Building and Loan Association. He is also president of the Freeport Chamber of Commerce, and was elected president of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents at the annual meeting in 1913.

HILDRETH, EDWIN HUNTER, assistant secretary of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Springfield, Mass., was born of American parentage in Windsor, Vt., November 4, 1869. He was educated in the public schools of Springfield, and began his business career in fire insurance. He entered the employ of the Springfield Fire and Marine in 1887 and received promotion through several clerical positions to that of examiner. He went into the field for the company in 1894 as special agent for Connecticut, Western Massachusetts, Vermont and part of New Hampshire, and was elected to his present position in June, 1911.

HINKLEY, GEORGE W., fire underwriter, was born at Boston, Mass., July 4, 1856. He received his education in the grammar and English high schools of Boston, and began business life as a clerk in a Boston insurance agency in 1873. In 1876 he removed to Waterbury, Conn., where he was a clerk for J. W. Smith, insurance agent. From 1885 to 1887 he was New England special agent for the Royal, Pennsylvania Fire, and London and Lancashire, and from 1887 to 1900 was special agent and adjuster of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn.; from 1900 to 1902 was Boston manager of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford and Citizens Insurance Company of New York, and then on May 13, 1902, was elected president and treasurer of the Citizens Mutual Insurance Company of Boston. Mr. Hinkley has been active in the affairs of the New England Insurance Exchange, of which he served one term as vice-president, and in 1895 was elected president. During his residence at Waterbury, Conn., he served on the board of education, and he was prominent in Odd Fellowship in Connecticut from 1878 to 1885.

HISCOCK, HENRY LOWELL, Boston, has spent most of his business life in fire insurance, filling various positions in office and field. He is a native of Massachusetts, and was born of American parentage at Watertown, March 21, 1859, and began his insurance career in the Boston office of Jordan, Lovett & Co., in 1880. He has been active in the affairs of the New England Insurance Exchange, being its vice-president in 1900, and serving on many important committees. He was at one time president of the Insurance Library Association of Boston and is at the present time an active member of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters and a director of the Boston Protective Department. He was New England special agent of the *Ætna* until 1910 when he was appointed Boston manager for the company, and in 1913 became a member of the firm of Field & Cowles.

HOADLEY, FREDERICK, secretary of the American Insurance Company of Newark, is a son of P. L. Hoadley, president of the American Insurance Company, and was born in Princeton, N. J., March 13, 1870. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of Newark. After graduating from the high school he took up architectural work and entered the service of the American in 1898. He served as special agent of the company from 1900 to 1909, then as assistant secretary until the present year when, on March 1st, he was made secretary.

HOADLEY, PHILEMON LYMAN, president of the American Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., was born at Collinsville, Lewis county, N. Y., December 6, 1845. His ancestors came from England about the year 1660, and were among the pioneer settlers of Saybrook and Branford, Conn. He spent his boyhood in his native village, where he attended the district school, completing his education at Rome Academy and Whitestown Seminary in 1861-3. From 1865 to 1868 he acquired a valuable business experience as clerk and teller in a bank at Camden, N. Y., where he also conducted a local insurance agency. He entered the service of the Hanover Fire of New York as special agent in 1869, was called to the home office of that company the following year, and in December, 1874, accepted a position on the office staff of the American of Newark, in charge of the underwriting. He was elected a director in 1899, vice-president in 1900, and president of the company in 1907.

HOLMAN, CHARLES J., assistant manager of the Commercial Union Assurance Company of London, and of the Palatine Insurance Company of London, was born in the city of New York, November 18, 1854. He was educated in New York, and early in 1873 entered the employ of the Commercial Union in New York, and has been connected with that company in various positions ever since. In 1880 he was appointed its special agent in Pennsylvania. In 1882 and the following year he was superintendent of agencies at the New York office. From 1883 to 1889 he was the resident secretary of the company's central department, with headquarters in Cincinnati. In the latter year he was ap-

pointed resident secretary for the northwestern department, with headquarters at Denver. On the death of Manager Sewall, and the appointment of Assistant Manager Wray, in January, 1899, to fill the vacancy, Mr. Holman was appointed assistant United States manager of the company, and removed to New York. He is also vice-president of the Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company of New York, and assistant United States manager of the Palatine Insurance Company, Limited, of London, and the Union Assurance Society, Limited, of London, and of the Hand-in-Hand Underwriters.

HOLMES, FRANK FARNSWORTH, insurance agent, and secretary and treasurer of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents from 1898 to 1904, was born at Warsaw, Ill., March 21, 1858. He obtained his early education in the public schools, and later in Knox College, from which he was graduated in 1880. He was engaged in newspaper work while in college, and since graduation has been in the insurance business, having served in every position in a general agency. He was a member of the examining board when the civil service was inaugurated for inspectors of the building department in Chicago. He filled the positions of adjuster and special agent for a number of years, and since 1888 has been engaged in the fire insurance business as local agent in Chicago. He was appointed by the mayor of Chicago a member at large of the commission on high water pressure for fire purposes in 1910, and he has been a member of the staff of the different chief fire marshals of Chicago since 1899.

HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Salt Lake City, Utah. Organized 1886; capital, \$300,000. Heber J. Grant, president; H. G. Whitney, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,049,475.52; liabilities (except capital), \$103,545.96.

HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Wheeling, W. Va. Organized 1905; capital, \$250,000. The company reinsured in the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of Hartford in 1913.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of New York was organized in April, 1853, under act of April 10, 1849, the original capital being \$500,000. The charter authorized fire, inland, and marine insurance, both of which were prosecuted by the company until 1870, when inland and marine operations were discontinued. April 13, 1864, an amendment was adopted, authorizing ocean marine insurance. That branch also was discontinued eighteen months after its inception. In 1888 marine and inland transactions were resumed under the charter. In April, 1913, the charter was amended, extended to cover all the hazards and classes of business enumerated in revised section 110 of the N. Y. Insurance law. In 1913, ocean marine insurance was resumed, also hail, sprinkler leakage and other lines were engaged in under the extended charter. July 15,

1858, the capital was increased to \$600,000, under act of June 25, 1853. Under the same act the amount was increased to \$1,000,000, February 19, 1859. The capital was doubled in amount December 31, 1863, and an additional increase of half a million was ordered July 13, 1870, making the total \$2,500,000. A further increase was effected January 23, 1875, the amount being \$500,000. Since that date the capital remained at \$3,000,000 until July 8, 1913, when it was increased to \$6,000,000, the present amount, fully paid up.

The total assets and liabilities of the Home, December 31, 1913, were:

Assets.....	\$33,139,915.81
Liabilities (except capital).....	15,266,896.12
Capital.....	6,000,000.00
Special Conflagration Surplus.....	1,800,000.00
Net Surplus, above all reserves.....	10,073,019.69
Surplus as to Policyholders	17,873,019.69

The Home has received since its organization in premiums, \$267,690,161.11, and has paid in losses, \$147,417,128.50.

Elbridge G. Snow, president; Frederic C. Buswell, vice-president; Clarence A. Ludlum, vice-president; Charles L. Tyner, vice-president and secretary; Areunah M. Burtis, secretary; Howard P. Moore, assistant secretary; Henry J. Ferris, assistant secretary; Vincent P. Wyatt, assistant secretary. In 1901 the company accepted the provisions of the safety fund law, and in compliance therewith deposited \$1,500,000 with the superintendent of insurance and in 1913 this was increased to \$3,000,000.

HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Fordyce, Ark. Organized 1905; capital, \$100,000. A. B. Banks, president; Jno. R. Hampton, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$353,314.50; liabilities, \$137,315.18.

HOSFORD, ALBERT ROSWELL, assistant manager of the Royal Insurance Company, Limited, of Liverpool, England, at New York, was born of English parents in Brooklyn, N. Y., on April 29, 1867. He received a public school education and entered the service of the Royal Insurance Company as a boy at its Brooklyn office. In due time he was transferred to the New York office of the Company and became assistant adjuster of losses, being later appointed adjuster, and acted in that capacity until May 1, 1907, when he was promoted to his present office. He was appointed by the thirty-five companies as the chairman of their committee of five in the adjustment of the enormous number of losses sustained by the San Francisco conflagration of April, 1906. He is president of the Insurance Society of New York and chairman of the Association of Insurance Societies and Institutes of America.

HOWARD, ALFRED F., secretary of the Granite State Fire Insurance Company of Portsmouth, N. H., was born at Marlow, N. H. He studied law with the late Judge W. H. H. Allen of New-

port, N. H., was admitted to Sullivan county bar, and removed to Portsmouth in 1868, where he served two years as city solicitor. Mr. Howard was collector of customs for the port of Portsmouth for twelve years, and in 1885 was elected secretary and manager of the Granite State Fire.

HOWE, WILLIAM T., vice-president of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, was born in Salem, Mass., October 20, 1848. He was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and after leaving school engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1875 he entered the service of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, occupying positions in the underwriting department, and in 1885 engaged in field work for the company. In 1888 he entered the service of the Connecticut Fire as special agent in the middle department field, and in 1894 became general agent at the home office. In 1896 he was appointed assistant manager of the North British and Mercantile, and a year later again entered the service of the Connecticut Fire as general agent at the home office, and was elected assistant secretary in January, 1903, and secretary, December 4, 1907. He was elected vice-president of the Company in 1913.

HOYT, GEORGE W., deputy manager in New York for the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, Ltd., is a descendant of an old Colonial family, and was born at Stamford, Conn., June 19, 1856. He entered the service of the Liverpool and London and Globe at the age of fifteen years in 1871, was appointed assistant deputy manager at New York at the age of twenty-two years in 1878, and became deputy manager on the retirement of Mr. Pulsford from the management in 1887. He is also first vice-president of the Globe Indemnity Company, and secretary of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, New York.

HUBBARD, CHARLES D., special agent of the Phoenix of London in the middle department, was born in the city of New York May 3, 1868, and received his education at the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1888 he was employed by his father's firm, Charles Hubbard & Co., pig iron merchants, as a salesman, and while there acquired a valuable knowledge of mechanical drawing and machinery. In March, 1894, he joined the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of New York as an inspector; his territory covering New England and the middle states, and making a specialty of fire protection and sprinkler equipment. In August, 1895, he went with the London Assurance Corporation as its New York city surveyor, and on January 1, 1899, was appointed special agent of the Phoenix of London for Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and the District of Columbia. Mr. Hubbard was one of the Phoenix adjusters of the loss caused by the Baltimore conflagration in February, 1904, and also of that caused by the San Francisco conflagration in April, 1906.

HUGHS, ROBERT NATHANIEL, formerly secretary of the Atlanta-Birmingham Fire Insurance Company, is a native of Georgia, and was born in Irwinton, Wilkinson county, September 29, 1868. After receiving a common school education he entered a local agency at Macon, Ga., as stenographer, and subsequently became a member of the firm of Geo. W. Duncan & Co., local agents at Macon, Ga. He was successively examiner, special agent, and assistant manager in the southern department of the Imperial Insurance Company of London, and after the retirement of that company was appointed special agent of the Hartford Fire, which position he resigned to accept the assistant secretaryship of the Atlanta-Birmingham Fire Insurance Company. He was elected secretary of the Atlanta-Birmingham Fire Insurance Company in February, 1904. He resigned October 1, 1906, to go into the general agency business, forming a partnership with M. B. Yates, under the firm name of Hughs & Yates, which became on March 1, 1912, Hughs, Yates & Hurt; and the firm is now general agents with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga., for the New Brunswick Fire Insurance Company of New Jersey, the People's National Insurance Company of Philadelphia, the United Firemen's Insurance Company of Philadelphia, the Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company of N. Y., the Citizens Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore, and the Fidelity & Deposit Company of Baltimore.

HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Pittsburgh, Pa. Organized 1871; capital, \$300,000. A. H. Trimble, president; Fred W. Cardinal, vice-president; Edward Heer, secretary and treasurer; H. C. Cowpland, superintendent of agencies. Admitted assets, \$1,457,320.79; liabilities, \$894,382.76.

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ILLINOIS ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. Organized at Chicago, August 2, 1899, with the following officers: President, R. W. Hosmer of Chicago; vice-president, Jacob Wachenheimer of Peoria; second vice-president, John H. Camlin of Rockford; secretary, Joseph Van Every of Chicago; treasurer, R. S. Critchell of Chicago. The present officers, elected in September, 1913, are: President, Shirley E. Moisant, Kankakee; vice-president, M. W. Tomblin, Aurora; second vice-president, J. B. Steck, Alton; third vice-president, E. R. Partlow, Danville; secretary and treasurer, J. A. Giberson, Alton.

ILLINOIS FIELD CLUB. An organization of field men of companies not belonging to the Western Union. At the annual meeting held in June, 1914, the following officers were elected: President, C. C. Nicholson, Germania; vice-president, T. M. Hogan, Dubuque Fire and Marine; second vice-president, Fred Hess, American, Newark; secretary-treasurer, George A. Brown, of the A. D. Baker general agency; executive committee, Wallace Mink, Prussian National; Dan T. Smith, Milwaukee Mechanics; W. M. Frink, Firemen's, Newark; and John F. Norse, Northwestern National.

ILLINOIS FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION was organized at a meeting of field men held in Chicago in October, 1908, with the following officers: President, R. M. Bennett, New York Underwriters' Agency; secretary and treasurer, Guy A. Richards, North British and Mercantile. The association was reorganized in November, 1911, and Joel W. Hubble, Liverpool and London and Globe, was elected president, and F. B. Luce, Phoenix of Hartford, secretary and treasurer. The present officers elected in 1913 are: President, J. George Stauffer, Fireman's Fund; vice-president, Daniel T. Smith, Milwaukee Mechanics; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Mavon, Glens Falls; executive committee, F. H. Jones, Hartford; Raymond Waldron, Rochester German Underwriters, and D. H. Painter, L. & L. & G. Holdovers—R. F. Woltersdorf, Atlas; Wallace Mink, Prussian National; P. P. Wippell, Agricultural.

ILLINOIS STATE BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS was organized at Springfield in 1882 by the field men of stock fire insurance companies, the original call having been issued by Dr. B. T. Wise. The presidents have been: J. M. Hosford, Dr. B. T. Wise, O. E. Culbertson, T. H. Smith, J. V. Thomas, J. W. Robertson, C. L. Whittemore, J. H. Lenehan, George C. Gill, H. B. Washington, Charles L. French, L. E. Hildreth, J. B. Wharton, R. S.

Odell, Robert Gray, W. E. Vandeventer, R. N. Jessop, H. N. Kelsey, J. G. Stauffer, H. H. Rassweiler, and M. P. Vore, J. J. Johnson, F. B. Luce, F. C. Hazelton, Robert M. Bennett. The board is a supervising and rating body, and issues a minimum tariff for the "use of special and local agents in organizing local boards and revising and rating new risks." For convenience of administration the state is divided into twenty-nine districts. The headquarters of the board are at No. 119 Monroe Street, Chicago.

At the annual meeting held at Lake Delavan, Wis., in June, 1914, officers were elected as follows: President, George R. Arens, North America; vice-president, W. J. Nolan, Hamburg-Bremen; secretary-treasurer, Miss E. E. Edwards; executive committee, R. C. Hosmer, Phoenix, Hartford; W. E. Hill, London Assurance; C. J. Johnson, Philadelphia Underwriters'; Walter E. Miller, German-American.

INDEMNITY MUTUAL MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited) of London. Higgins & Cox, attorneys, New York. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$490,804.23; liabilities, \$162,540.53.

INDEPENDENCE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1910; capital, \$200,000. Henry I. Brown, president; Everett U. Crosby, vice-president; Theodore E. Brown, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$336,502.32; liabilities, \$136,502.32.

INDIANA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. The present officers, elected in June, 1914, are: President, Joseph Bruns, New Albany; secretary and treasurer, E. J. Blue, Muncie. A vice-president from each of the Congressional districts in the state was elected, and the following is the executive committee: John E. Milnor, chairman, J. B. Pfister, George W. Duke, C. B. Fitch, and J. E. McHenry.

INDIANA FIELD CLUB. This association was organized in 1911 by Indiana state representatives of non-union companies, and is the successor of the Indiana League of Fire Underwriters. Officers were elected as follows: President, P. W. Greene, National Union; vice-president, C. W. Kimmel, Spring Garden; secretary, Gus M. Wise, Agricultural; treasurer, J. W. Noble, Prussian National. The present officers, elected in December, 1913, are: President, C. W. Kimmel, Camden; vice-president, F. G. Herman, Agricultural; secretary, J. W. Noble, Prussian National; treasurer, Charles Engle, Milwaukee Mechanics.

INDIANA MILLERS INSURANCE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind.; formerly Indiana Millers Mutual. The company reinsured and retired in 1913.

INDIANA STATE FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION.
This association was organized in 1911, and re-organized in 1913. The present officers are: President, Gus M. Wise, London Assurance; vice-president, F. G. Herman, Agricultural; secretary and treasurer, J. W. Noble, Prussian National.

INDUSTRIAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1890. Chas. T. Plunkett, president; F. W. Pitcher, vice-president; Benjamin Taft, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$363,360.53; liabilities, \$176,890.75.

INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MARINE UNDERWRITERS.
[See American Institute of Marine Underwriters.]

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, Philadelphia, Pa. Founded 1792; capital, \$4,000,000. Eugene L. Ellison, president; Benjamin Rush, vice-president; John O. Platt, second vice-president; T. Houard Wright, secretary and treasurer; Sheldon Catlin, assistant secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$17,801,876.75; liabilities, \$9,801,876.75.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1794; capital, \$1,000,000. Gustavus Remak, Jr., president; Waite Bliven, vice-president; Harry W. Stephenson and J. H. Scattergood, vice-presidents; Edward L. Goff, secretary; Samuel P. Rodgers, assistant secretary; John J. Rodgers, treasurer. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$4,006,653.09; liabilities (except capital), \$2,658,878.69.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENTS, CHIEF OFFICERS OF.
The following is a list of the state and territorial officials having supervision of insurance at the time this volume was put to press. [For history of departments see life section in alphabetical order by states.]

States and Territories.	Names.	Official Titles.	Official Residences.
Alabama.....	Cyrus B. Brown.....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Montgomery.
Alaska.....	William L. Distin.....	Surveyor-General.....	Sitka
Arizona.....	W. N. Bridges.....	Superintendent of Insurance..	Phoenix.
Arkansas.....	L. L. Coffman.....	Auditor of State.....	Little Rock.
California.....	J. E. Phelps.....	Insurance Commissioner.....	San Francisco
Colorado.....	Saul Epstein.....	Superintendent of Insurance...	Denver.
Connecticut.....	Burton Mansfield.....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Hartford.
Delaware.....	W. R. McCabe.....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Millford.
Dist. of Columbia.	O. F. Nesbit.....	Superintendent of Insurance...	Washington.
Florida.....	J. C. Luning.....	State Treasurer.....	Tallahassee.
Georgia.....	William A. Wright.....	Comptroller-General.....	Atlanta.
Hawaii.....	D. L. Conklin.....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Honolulu.
Idaho.....	E. F. Vanvalkenburg..	Insurance Commissioner.....	Boise City.
Illinois.....	Rufus M. Potts.....	Insurance Superintendent.....	Springfield.
Indiana.....	Wm. H. O'Brien.....	Auditor of State.....	Indianapolis.
Iowa.....	Emory H. English.....	Auditor of State.....	Des Moines.
Kansas.....	Ike S. Lewis.....	Superintendent of Insurance...	Topeka.
Kentucky.....	Matt. C. Clay.....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Frankfort.
Louisiana.....	A. E. Hebert.....	Dep. Secretary of State.....	Baton Rouge.
Maine.....	T. W. Blount.....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Augusta.
Maryland.....	Wm. M. Sheehan.....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Baltimore.

States and Territories.	Names.	Official Titles.	Official Residences.
Massachusetts.....	F. H. Hardison.....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Boston.
Michigan.....	John T. Winship.....	Commission of Insurance.....	Lansing.
Minnesota.....	J. A. O. Preus.....	Insurance Commissioner.....	St. Paul.
Mississippi.....	T. M. Henry.....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Jackson.
Missouri.....	Charles G. Revelle.....	Supt. of Insurance Dept.....	Jefferson City.
Montana.....	William Keating.....	State Auditor.....	Helena.
Nebraska.....	L. G. Brian.....	Auditor of Public Accounts.....	Lincoln.
Nevada.....	Jacob Eggars.....	State Comptroller.....	Carson City.
New Hampshire.....	Robert J. Merrill.....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Concord.
New Jersey.....	Geo. M. La Monte.....	Com'r of Banking and Ins.....	Trenton.
New Mexico.....	Jacobo Chavez.....	Superintendent of Insurance.....	Santa Fe.
New York.....	F. Hasbrouck.....	Superintendent of the Insurance Department.....	Albany.
North Carolina.....	James R. Young.....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Raleigh.
North Dakota.....	W. C. Taylor.....	Commissioner of Insurance.....	Bismarck.
Ohio.....	Robert M. Small.....	Superintendent of Insurance.....	Columbus.
Oklahoma.....	A. L. Welch.....	Commissioner of Insurance.....	Guthrie.
Oregon.....	J. W. Ferguson.....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Salem.
Pennsylvania.....	Charles Johnson.....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Harrisburg.
Rhode Island.....	Charles C. Gray.....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Providence.
South Carolina.....	F. H. McMaster.....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Columbia.
South Dakota.....	O. K. Stablein.....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Pierre.
Tennessee.....	J. W. Taylor.....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Nashville.
Texas.....	W. W. Collier.....	Commissioner of Insurance.....	Austin.
Utah.....	John James.....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Salt Lake City.
Vermont.....	G. W. Bailey.....	Insurance Commissioners.....	Montpelier.
Virginia.....	Ed. H. Deavitt.....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Richmond.
Washington.....	Joseph Button.....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Olympia.
West Virginia.....	H. O. Fishback.....	Insurance Commissioner.....	Charleston.
Wisconsin.....	J. S. Darst.....	Auditor.....	Madison.
Wyoming.....	H. L. Ekern.....	Commissioner of Insurance.....	Cheyenne.
	Robert B. Forsyth.....	State Auditor.....	

INSURANCE EXCHANGE OF MEMPHIS. This organization came into existence in the year 1871, under the name of the Memphis Board of Underwriters, but was reorganized in 1896, and the present name adopted.

The officers of the Exchange are: J. P. Edrington, president; Chas. J. Haas, vice-president; William F. Dunbar, secretary.

A salvage corps with superintendent and eight men is maintained by the Exchange, and the officers of the corps are: J. Thos. Wellford, president; J. P. Edrington, vice-president; William F. Dunbar, secretary and treasurer. M. P. Conroy is superintendent.

Rating and inspection functions transferred February 15, 1908, to the Tennessee Inspection Bureau. Elliott Middleton is manager of the Memphis office.

INSURANCE INSTITUTE OF HARTFORD, THE, was organized at a meeting in July, 1908, and the officers elected were: President, William B. Clark; vice-presidents, W. G. Cowles, C. E. Parker and A. A. Welch; secretary, L. N. Denniston; treasurer, C. F. Scholl. The objects of the Institute as stated in the constitution are: "To encourage and cultivate a broader knowledge of the principles and practices of insurance in all its branches." The present officers elected at the annual meeting in May, 1914, are: President, L. N. Denniston, Travelers; vice-presidents, H. P. Dunham,

Ætna Life; Frederick C. Moore, **Hartford Fire**; James L. Loomis, **Connecticut Mutual**; secretary, J. F. Noonan, **Orient**; assistant secretary, J. S. Chehowski, **Ætna Life**; treasurer, Dwight North, **Phoenix**. Directors: (casualty), E. Sidney Berry, **Hartford Steam Boiler**; J. E. Rhodes, Jr., **Travelers**; (fire), H. E. Burdette, **London & Lancashire**; J. H. McCormick, **Scottish Union and National**; (life), J. M. Laird, **Connecticut General**; O. M. Thurman, **Phoenix Mutual Life**.

INSURANCE JOURNALISM. [See *Insurance Journalism*, life insurance section, this volume.]

INSURANCE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF BOSTON is an incorporated society, maintaining a library at No. 141 Milk street, Boston, more particularly for the use of those interested in fire insurance. Maps of every city and town in New England, files of all current insurance magazines, and all law books or other literature pertaining to the business, are kept at its rooms, which are in charge of a librarian and are kept open on all business days of the year. Ownership is vested in its members, who must be connected with the field work of a fire insurance company doing business in New England, and who must first be members of the New England Insurance Exchange. The privileges of the library, except the use of the maps, are also extended to subscribers, but they have no vote in the affairs of the association. The management is by a board of trustees, elected annually, which chooses a president and treasurer from its number. The present board consists of Gayle T. Forbush, president; H. J. Ide, George Neiley, Charles D. Palmer, U. C. Crosby, Elbridge G. Snow, E. G. Richards, Edmund Winchester, W. B. Medlicot, F. R. Galacar and Edward C. Brush, treasurer and clerk. D. N. Handy is librarian. The library plant represents an investment of over \$30,000. The society was incorporated December 28, 1887. The annual meeting is held the second Saturday in January. [For further particulars, see *Cyclopedia of Insurance* for 1890, page 84.] The association in 1905, provided an associate membership, and the means of furnishing a course of lectures, and extended the use of its library to the younger men engaged in fire insurance.

It has for three years offered evening courses in fire insurance, the subjects now being substantially those comprised in the courses of the Insurance Institute of America. Lectures continue every Friday evening from about the middle of November to the middle of May. Lecturers are men of practical experience in fire insurance. Lecture notes are issued to enrolled students. The library is used by students for supplemental reading. Lectures before evening classes of 1911-1912 were published in book form.

The Association issues a quarterly bulletin, containing an index to current literature of fire insurance and fire protection engineering, which is mailed to members.

INSURANCE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK was temporarily organized December 11, 1900, for social and educational purposes.

The formal organization took place February 26, 1901, at which the following officers were elected: President, Sam. P. Blagden; vice-presidents, Henry E. Hess, Cecil F. Shallcross, William N. Kremer, and A. M. Thorburn; treasurer, Washington Irving; secretary, R. P. Barbour; executive committee, E. U. Crosby, Wallace Reid, John W. Nichols, Howard Hampton, James Marshall, F. H. Douglas, and Lewis F. Burke. At the annual meeting, held in May, 1914, officers were elected as follows: President, C. J. Holman, Commercial Union; vice-presidents, Charles H. Holland, Henry W. Lowe, W. E. Mallalieu, David Rumsey; secretary and treasurer, E. R. Hardy, New York Insurance Exchange.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE ENGINEERS. Organized in 1873. At the annual meeting in September, 1913, officers were elected as follows: President, Thos. W. Haney, Jacksonville, Fla.; vice-president, Hugo R. Delfs, Lansing, Mich.; second vice-president, Harry L. Marston, Brockton, Mass.; secretary, James McFall, Roanoke, Va.; treasurer, Geo. Knofflock, Mansfield, Ohio.

INTERNATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Fort Worth, Texas. Organized 1909; capital, \$200,000. W. H. Eddleman, president; G. W. Jalonick, vice-president; I. Jalonick, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$320,840; liabilities, \$71,138.

INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, New York. Organized 1909; capital, \$200,000. Sumner Ballard, president; Fritz Kortenbeutel, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$3,803,160.91; liabilities, \$2,971,083.06.

IOWA ASSOCIATION OF INSURANCE AGENTS was organized by local fire insurance agents at a meeting at Des Moines in March, 1907, with the election of Frank B. Kauffman as president and Robert J. Baird, secretary and treasurer. A meeting was held in June, and the organization completed. Officers were elected as follows: President, B. F. Kauffman, Des Moines; vice-president, W. F. Grandy, Sioux City; secretary and treasurer, H. W. Binder, Council Bluffs. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in June, 1914, are: President, Howard P. Guiney, Sioux City; vice-presidents, Beverly B. Hobbs, F. W. Coates, Milo R. Whipple, Painter Knox, Herbert E. Weatherwax, G. I. Prettyman, J. E. Hull, Wayland C. Ballard, G. H. Ficke, Stephen A. Swisher; secretary and treasurer, Frank H. Binder, Council Bluffs. The name of the original association was changed in 1914 to admit casualty insurance agents to membership.

IOWA MANUFACTURERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Waterloo, Iowa. Organized 1905; capital, \$100,000. W. W. Marsh, president; Hermann Miller, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$199,138.25; liabilities, \$84,381.80.

IOWA STATE FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION was organized at a meeting held in Des Moines, in October, 1908. The

objects of the association are to promote better methods of fire prevention and protection. Officers were elected as follows: President, J. W. Warnshuis, Home of New York; vice-president, W. J. Cecil, American Central; secretary and treasurer, W. W. Waddell, National of Hartford. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in October, 1913, are: President, A. M. Upham, Liverpool and London and Globe; vice-president, C. W. Wadsworth, Springfield Fire and Marine; secretary and treasurer, Frank E. Hathorne, Hanover Fire.

IOWA STATE INSURANCE COMPANY, Keokuk, Ia. Organized 1855. William Logan, president; G. C. Tucker, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$353,580; liabilities, \$280,281.

IRON SAFE CLAUSE. This clause is inserted in policies on stocks of goods in stores in the southern states. The following is the latest form of the clause as revised by the executive committee of the South Eastern Tariff Association in July, 1893:

The following covenant and warranty is hereby made a part of this policy:

1. The assured will take a complete itemized inventory of stock on hand at least once in each calendar year, and unless such inventory has been taken within twelve calendar months prior to the date of this policy one shall be taken in detail within thirty days of issuance of this policy, or this policy shall be null and void from such date, and upon demand of the assured the unearned premium from such date shall be returned.

2. The assured will keep a set of books which shall clearly and plainly present a complete record of business transacted, including all purchases, sales, and shipments, both for cash and credit, from the date of inventory as provided for in first section of this clause and during the continuance of this policy.

3. The assured will keep such books and inventory, and also the last preceding inventory, if such has been taken, securely locked in a fireproof safe at night and at all times when the building mentioned in this policy is not actually open for business; or, failing in this, the assured will keep such books and inventories in some place not exposed to fire which would destroy the aforesaid building.

In the event of failure to produce such set of books and inventories for the inspection of this company this policy shall become null and void and such failure shall constitute a perpetual bar to any recovery thereon.

The North Carolina legislature in 1907 passed an act amending Section 4759, Chapter 1000, relating to fire insurance policies, providing that the clause "shall not be used or be operative in the settlement of losses on buildings, furniture, and fixtures, or any property not subject to change in bulk and value."

IRVIN, C. J., of the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, is a native of Perry county, Pa., and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania of the class of 1884. After leaving the university he embarked in the fire insurance business and in 1888 was appointed special agent of the Fire Association of Philadelphia. From 1891 he represented the Continental as special agent in the middle department, and in January, 1893, was appointed special agent of the Ætna. He was vice-president of the association of the middle de-

partment in 1899 and president in 1900. He was appointed an assistant secretary of the Ætna Insurance Company in December, 1902, but resigned in June, 1905, and resumed the position of special agent of the company for the middle department.

IRVIN, E. C., president of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, was born near Harrisburg, Pa., May 22, 1840. While yet a youth he taught school at Duncannon, Pa., and was afterwards for a number of years manager of the Duncannon Iron Works. He entered the insurance business in 1869 as special agent for Pennsylvania of the Germania Fire of New York. In 1874 he became a general agent of the Phoenix of Hartford for a large territory extending from Pennsylvania to the Gulf of Mexico, with headquarters at Philadelphia. In February, 1884, Mr. Irvin was elected vice-president of the Fire Association and succeeded to the presidency in February, 1891. Mr. Irvin was instrumental in the organization of the "Middle Department" and was the first president and served three terms. In May, 1898, he was elected president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and served two years.

J

JAKOR INSURANCE COMPANY, Moscow, Russia. Mutzenbecher & Ballard, Inc., United States managers, New York, 80 Maiden Lane. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$2,615,069.11; liabilities, \$1,914,125.75.

JAMESON, EDWIN CORNELL, president of the Globe-Rutgers Fire Insurance Company of New York, was born in Somerville, New Jersey, April 17, 1864, and received his education in the public and private schools and academy of that place. He is a graduate of the New York Law school and a member of the bar in New York state; director in Golden Hill Building Company, and National Pacific, Stuyvesant, and Hamilton Fire Insurance Company.

JANVIER, CHARLES, New Orleans, La., was born in that city of American parentage, September 8, 1857. He was educated at the College of the Immaculate Conception of New Orleans. After several years passed in the office of an exchange broker, he entered the service of the Sun Mutual as solicitor, February 15, 1890. He was elected secretary in February, 1891, and president June 12, 1894, but resigned in December, 1911. He is at present engaged in the agency business in New Orleans. He was elected a member of the state senate of Louisiana in 1904.

JEFFERSON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo. Organized 1861. August F. Klusing, president; Louis W. Schonebeck, secretary.

JENNESS, FRANK W., former secretary of the Underwriters' Association of New York state, is a native of Piermont, N. H., and was born March 27, 1851. At the age of 20 years he entered the insurance business as a local agent at Corning, N. Y., and for one year was engaged as a railroad paymaster. In 1883, he went into the insurance field as special agent for the Insurance Company of North America, for New York State, and five years later with the Ætna Insurance Company as special agent for the same territory. In 1893, he became assistant secretary for the Ætna and resided in Hartford about three years, resigning in 1896 to return to the field as general agent for the same company for New York State. On April 8, 1907, he was elected superintendent of ratings for the Underwriters' Association, and on April 14, 1908, secretary and treasurer of the association. He resigned in 1911 and was appointed manager of the Rochester-German Underwriters, with headquarters at Rochester, N. Y.

JEWELL, EDWARD W., assistant manager, western department of the Atlas Assurance Company, was born in Topeka, Kansas, June 8, 1872. He was educated in the common and high schools, and entered Washburn College, Topeka, but completed only two years of the course. He began his insurance career in 1893 in the office of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, Chicago, and after one year there, entered the office of the Prussian National, subsequently becoming connected with the Chicago office of Hall & Henshaw. He was special agent for the British-America and Western in Cook county, then special agent in Indiana, and later was appointed special agent for Illinois and Michigan for the Atlas. He was appointed to his present position January 1, 1909.

JONES, FRANK M., assistant manager of the western department of the Sun Insurance Office, Chicago, Ill., is a native of Hartford, Conn., and was born in 1877. He received a public school education, and began his insurance experience in the office of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company, Hartford, rising through the different departments in the office until appointed special agent in Ohio and Indiana in 1899. He went with the Sun Insurance Office in 1903 as special agent in Ohio and West Virginia, and was promoted to his present position in 1913. He was elected president of the West Virginia Fire Underwriters' Association in 1909.

JOSEPH, JAMES F., former vice-president of the Commonwealth Insurance Company of New York, is a native of Philadelphia, Pa., where he was born July 25, 1864. He received a public school education, and began his business career as errand boy in a book publishing house. In 1883, he was connected with the central department of the American Insurance Company of Philadelphia at Cincinnati. In 1888, he was appointed examiner in the western department of the Phenix Insurance Company of Brooklyn, subsequently being appointed special agent, and in 1898 he was appointed assistant manager of the western department of the Manchester Assurance Company. In November, 1903, he was appointed assistant manager of the western department of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company at Chicago, and in April, 1908, he resigned that position to become vice-president of the Commonwealth Insurance Company of New York. On September 1, 1911, retired from the Commonwealth service to accept the vice-presidency and underwriting management of the Sterling Fire Insurance Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

JOURNALISM, INSURANCE. [See Insurance Journalism, life section.]

K

KANSAS STATE FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION was organized at a meeting held in Topeka in 1911, and the officers elected were: President, W. H. Lininger, Springfield Fire and Marine; vice-president, S. W. Atkinson; secretary and treasurer, Edwin C. Fox, Topeka. The present officers elected in November, 1913, are: President, Charles F. Hardy, Hartford Fire; vice-president, C. G. Whipple, Queen; secretary and treasurer, Frank L. Britton.

KELLAM, FREDERICK B., branch secretary of the Royal Insurance Company, Limited, and Queen Insurance Company of America, Pacific Coast Branch Offices, San Francisco, was born at New Haven, Conn., Sept. 9, 1866. He was educated at the New Haven public schools, and served his apprenticeship in the office of the Security Insurance Company at New Haven with which company he was connected from 1881 until December, 1887, when he went to San Francisco and entered the Pacific Coast branch office conducted jointly by the Royal, the Norwich Union and Lancashire under Manager Edwin W. Carpenter. He continued with the Royal and Norwich Union and with the Royal and Queen under Manager Rolla V. Watt, and was appointed branch secretary of the two companies in May, 1904. Mr. Kellam was president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific in 1906 and of the Pacific Coast Automobile Underwriters' Association in 1913 and 1914.

KELLY, JOHN A., manager of New York metropolitan district for the Fire Association of Philadelphia, was born near Manchester, England, in 1861. His insurance career was commenced with the Northern Assurance Company on the establishment of the New York department under the management of Henry H. Hall in 1882. He was given a special agency of the Northern in the states of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, then transferred to Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia. He severed his connection in a few years and accepted a similar position with the Queen in Ohio and West Virginia. This continued until 1891, when he joined the ranks of the Scottish Union and National in a similar capacity in Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee. At the close of 1893 he was called to the Hartford office and appointed general agent, and in March, 1900, was appointed superintendent of agents of the Scottish Union and National. He was appointed manager of the Fire Association in 1902. In April, 1904, he became associated with Samuel P. Blagden in the local fire insurance business, the firm taking the name of Blagden, Kelly & Co., and later Blagden, Kelly & Fuller, and representing the Fire Association, and other companies in the New York Metropolitan district. The firm is now Kelly & Fuller. He was appointed manager of the General Accident in 1911, but retired as United States manager in 1913.

KELSEY, HORATIO NELSON, former manager of the western department of the Sun Insurance Office of London, was born at St. Mary's, Ohio, June 14, 1865. He received a common school education, taking also a special course in Butler University, and subsequently began his insurance career as clerk in a local agency. In 1888, he was appointed special agent of the London Assurance Corporation for Iowa, Nebraska, Missouri, and Kansas, and from 1890 to 1901, was state agent of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society for Indiana and Illinois. In the latter year he was appointed assistant manager of the western department of the Sun Insurance Office, and was appointed manager in January, 1904. In April, 1913, he accepted the position, which he now holds—manager of the Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company of Hamburg, Germany. In 1908 he was elected president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest.

KELSEY, JOSEPH A., United States manager of the Aachen & Munich of Aix-la-Chapelle, was born at St. Mary's, Ohio, in 1858. He began the insurance business in an office at Denver, Col., in 1880, and a year afterwards took a special agency for the New York Underwriters' Agency. On February 1, 1884, he became special agent for the Insurance Company of North America and Pennsylvania Fire for the state of Iowa with headquarters at Des Moines. Two years later he was transferred to the Indiana field. In January, 1890, he was appointed assistant manager of the western department of the Royal, with headquarters at Chicago. Beginning with the year 1897, he organized the western department of the Aachen & Munich at Chicago. In January, 1902, the western department was consolidated with the eastern department in New York, and he was placed in charge as United States manager.

KELSEY, PRESTON T., manager of the western department of the Sun Insurance Office, Chicago, Ill., was born at St. Mary's, Ohio, October 4, 1867. He graduated from the Indianapolis High School, and entered the insurance business in 1891 in the agency of D. W. Burrows & Co. in Chicago. He was appointed Illinois state agent and adjuster for the Hanover in 1894, and three years later went with the Liverpool and London and Globe in Indiana and western Ohio. In 1899 he retired from field work to become vice-president and manager of the Marion Trust Company of Indianapolis, which conducted an insurance department. He was appointed assistant manager of the western department of the Sun Insurance Office in 1904, and was appointed to his present position in 1913.

KENTUCKY ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS, was organized at Frankfort, in that state, February 14, 1896, for the encouragement of proper practices in fire underwriting and the mutual protection of members, and the following officers were elected: President, A. G. Simrall; vice-president, G. L. Payne; secretary and treasurer, A. H. Robinson. The present

officers, elected at the annual meeting in May, 1914, are: President, Thomas C. Timberlake, Louisville; vice-presidents, W. T. Chilton, Stanley Frost, and Paul M. Moore; secretary and treasurer, H. M. Coons, Louisville.

KENTUCKY BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS. [See Fire Underwriters' Association of Kentucky.]

KENTUCKY STATE FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION was organized in January, 1910, with the following officers: President, William Sowards, Norwich Union; vice-president, C. L. Foster, Continental; secretary and treasurer, A. F. Bolling, Spring Garden. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in January, 1914, are: President, G. A. Curry, German-American; vice-president, H. Lee Upton, Home; secretary, Frank M. Drake.

KEYSTONE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized December, 1884. Frederick A. Downes, president and treasurer; William M. Burgess, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$387,583.71; liabilities, \$204,694.70.

KIEFER, FRED W., was born in Allegheny, Pa., May 27, 1852. He entered the fire insurance business in his native city, and was secretary of the National of Allegheny, Pa., from 1876 to March 1, 1888, when he was appointed resident secretary of the North British and Mercantile of England, for western Pennsylvania with headquarters at Pittsburgh, Pa. Has represented the North British as local agent and resident secretary since November 9, 1881.

KINNE, C. MASON, former assistant manager of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, Ltd., for the Pacific coast. [See Death Roll.]

KLINE, HENRY OSCAR, special agent of the Ætna of Hartford for western Pennsylvania, is a native of Hartleton, Pa., where he was born March 6, 1849. He served with the 184th Pennsylvania in the Civil War. After teaching school from 1866 to 1870 he entered the insurance business, serving several companies as special and local agent, and, meanwhile, reading law. He was admitted to the bar, but preferred the occupation of fire underwriting, and was adjuster or special agent in turn for the Queen, Connecticut Fire, Fireman's Fund, and Ætna. He is now the special agent of the latter company with headquarters at Pittsburgh. Mr. Kline was president of the Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department in 1892-3.

KNOX, JOHN B., secretary of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., was born in that city April 30, 1857. He was educated in the public schools, and at the age of fifteen years

entered the office of the Phoenix as a clerk. His whole business life from 1872 has been devoted to that company. By successive advancements he attained a special agency in 1882, and from that year until 1891 he had charge of the company's business in western New England. In 1891 he was appointed assistant secretary, and January 9, 1907, secretary. Mr. Knox was chairman of the Hartford Board of Fire Underwriters several years. He is also vice-president of the Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

KREMER, WILLIAM N., president of the German-American Insurance Company of New York, was born at Carlisle, Pa., in 1851, and is a graduate of Franklin and Marshall College of Lancaster, Pa. He was identified with the German-American over ten years as general agent for the middle department, and was president of the Underwriters' Association of the middle department in 1892. He was appointed to the secretaryship of the company in May, 1896, and in June, 1898, was elected president. Mr. Kremer was chosen president of the Suburban Underwriters' Association of New York in November, 1898, and president of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange in March, 1903, and president of the National Board of Fire Underwriters in 1913. He is also president of the German Alliance Insurance Company of New York.

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LAFAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New Orleans, La. Organized 1869; capital, \$150,000. John X. Wegmann, president; Joseph Trauchina, vice-president; Charles A. Gordon, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$496,721.51; liabilities, \$60,686.25.

LA FONCIERE INSURANCE COMPANY (Marine), Paris, France, Bertschmann & Maloy, United States managers, New York. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$227,861.05; liabilities, \$15,826.37.

LAMEY, H. T., manager of the western department of the British America and Western Assurance Companies of Toronto, with headquarters at Denver, Col., was born in northwestern Pennsylvania in 1856. His early vocation was journalism, which he left to enter the insurance business in 1882 as special agent for the Niagara Fire Insurance Company in Missouri and Kansas. In 1883 he went into the service of the British America, and in 1891 he was made manager of the western department at Denver. In 1893 the Western of Toronto was added. Besides being a frequent contributor to the Insurance Press and associations, he is the author of the "Memoirs of Nat H. Jones," a satirical biography of an insurance agent, and also of "Side Lights," dealing with the office problems of the business.

LANGDON, CHARLES S., assistant secretary of the National Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, was born in Illinois in 1846, and began his business career in the dry goods business. His first insurance connection was as local agent of the old Merchants Insurance Company of Hartford, from which he accepted an appointment in 1870. The Merchants retired after the Chicago fire, and Mr. Langdon took service with the National Fire, being one of the first special agents appointed by the company. He continued the local agency business also until 1892, when he was appointed to a position at the home office of the National in charge of the sprinklered risk department.

LAW, GEORGE W., member of the firm of Law Bros., western managers for the Royal Insurance Company, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill., was born at Cincinnati, O., August 6, 1853. He was educated at the old Chickering Institute, and entered the insurance business soon after leaving school. He is now sole manager of the western department of the Royal, having succeeded to that position January 1, 1912.

LAYTON, FRANK D., assistant secretary of the National Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, was born at South Norwalk, Conn., of American parentage, December 11, 1879. He was educated in the public and high schools, and began his business career in a local agency office in 1895. He was appointed an inspector for the New England Insurance Exchange in 1901; a year later becoming an inspector for the Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department, and in 1903 was appointed an inspector for the National Fire. He was successively special agent, and general agent of the National in New York and New England, and was elected to his present position at the home office in 1909.

LEE, FERGUS GERALD, former president of the Sun Insurance Company of New Orleans. [See Death Roll.]

LEGISLATION UPON INSURANCE IN 1913. Forty-three legislatures were in session in 1913. The following is a summary of the legislation directly or indirectly affecting fire insurance, and where states are not named there either was no legislation or no session of the legislature:

ARIZONA. The legislature enacted a new insurance code providing for the supervision of insurance companies and to regulate transaction of the business in the state. The act created a corporation commission to have supervision of insurance companies. [See Policy Forms and Laws, fire and life sections, also, anti-rebate, retaliatory or reciprocal, resident agents' laws, and taxation.] The act supersedes Chapters 3 and 4 of the revised statutes of the Territory of Arizona, and repeals such parts of Chapters 49 and 70 of the first legislature and of Chapter 44 of the first special session of the state legislature as are inconsistent therewith.

ARKANSAS The following is a summary of the legislation enacted:

An act relating to the taxation of fire insurance premiums and unauthorized insurance. [See Taxation and Unauthorized Insurance.] An act providing that no note given for premiums on insurance shall be negotiable until the policy for which said note was given as payment for premium shall have been issued and delivered to the maker of said note, provided if the policy is issued in the form applied for and the maker of the note shall refuse to take the same then the note shall be negotiable.

An act requiring companies to file schedule of rates, and authorizing the employment of a common expert to inspect risks and advise the premiums to be charged. The act also prohibited reinsurance in unlicensed companies, and requires agents to inspect risks during the term of the policy. The act repealed all acts in conflict except Act No. 322 of the Acts of the Legislature of 1907.

An act relating to the requirements for admission to do business in the state.

An act amending the anti-trust law. [See Anti-Compact Laws.]

CALIFORNIA. There was but little legislation in any way affecting fire insurance enacted. The following is a summary of the legislation:

An act providing that fraternal organizations, lodges, and granges in the state, and securing their members on such system exclusively, may form an organization binding themselves to contribute to each other's fire losses. Such an association may insure its members against loss from fire for an amount not exceeding \$4,500 on any one risk, and no risk for more than \$3,500 shall be binding until risks to the amount of \$200,000 have been written and all premiums paid thereon. No risk shall be binding until risks amounting to \$75,000 have been written and the premiums paid, and no risk shall be written for an amount in excess of seventy-five per cent. of the cash value of the property insured. The act also requires that all persons insured shall bind themselves to pay their pro rata share of the necessary expenses and losses sustained. The associations shall classify all property insured, and shall not issue a policy on any property within the limits of cities of from the first to the sixth class inclusive, and no dwelling shall be insured within the limits of any city or town exposed by any other building within 100 feet or by a risk other than a dwelling within 200 feet. [See also Legislation in life section for general acts, and taxation.]

COLORADO. The only act passed was an act entitled an act to provide an insurance code for the state, to regulate the organization and government of insurance companies and others doing business therein; to create an insurance department and to define the duties and powers of such department, to provide penalties for violation of the act and to repeal all acts and parts of acts in conflict therewith. [See Anti-Rebate Laws, life section, Agent, Term Defined, Reinsurance Laws, Resident Agents' Laws, Reciprocal Laws, Taxation, and Fees.]

CONNECTICUT. Only two acts directly affecting fire insurance companies were enacted, as follows: An act prohibiting an insurance company, agent, or broker, authorized to do business in the state, to pay a commission to non-licensed brokers where such license is provided, and imposing a penalty for violation of a fine of five hundred dollars.

An act amending Section 3509 of the general statutes relating to the examination of companies, and inserting the requirement that the commissioner shall at least once in five years examine companies organized under the laws of the state. An act was passed repealing Section 3506 of the general statutes, concerning the time in which mutual companies may issue policies.

An act concerning the taxation of companies under the laws of foreign governments. [See Taxation.]

DELAWARE. There was no legislation affecting fire insurance companies directly, except one relating to domestic mutual fire companies, and providing that such companies shall embody the word "mutual" in the title, which shall appear on the first page of every policy and renewal receipt. Every corporation or association doing business as a cash stock corporation shall state on the face of its policies that such policy is a policy in a stock corporation.

An act also applying to fire insurance companies provides that a company shall not be admitted to the state if such company has the same name as another corporation already admitted to do business in the state.

FLORIDA. There was no legislation affecting fire insurance. [See Legislation, life section, for summary of laws enacted.]

GEORGIA. But one act was passed applying to fire insurance. The act provided that any foreign fire insurance company desiring to withdraw from the state before the maturity or expiration of its policies may, upon filing with the Insurance Commissioner a written notice of such intention to withdraw, together with a sworn statement of its outstanding liabilities or obligations under all such policies or contracts, so retire or withdraw, including any and all securities on deposit with the State Official designated by law for the protection of the beneficiaries of such policies or contracts, provided such company or companies, as a condition precedent to such withdrawal, reinsure all such policies or contracts, in some other company or companies authorized to do business in this state, and shall file with said Insurance Commissioner a list showing the name or names of such company or companies in which such outstanding policies, contracts, or obligations have been so reinsured. Securities on deposit may not be withdrawn until the commissioner is satisfied that there are no outstanding claims against the company, and provided the reinsurance is approved by the commissioner.

IDAHO. Considerable legislation was enacted amending the general insurance laws. Among the bills enacted was one making the term of the Insurance Commissioner four years and dating from the first day of July. An act was also passed providing for and legalizing inter-insurance associations, defining and regulating such associations. Several amendments were passed relating to the insurance department, and also relating to the classification of companies and requirements for doing the different classes of business. [See also Anti-Rebate and Resident Agent Laws, Unauthorized Insurance, and also Policy Forms and Laws.]

ILLINOIS. But little legislation was enacted, and none of general importance to fire insurance companies. The only bill enacted amended the law relating to farm mutuals, and providing for the extension of the corporate existence of such companies.

INDIANA. The only bill of importance created the office of state fire marshal. [See Fire Marshal Laws.] An act was also passed relating to examinations and the duties of the commissioner. The act gave the commissioner power to examine promoting companies or companies in process of organization.

KANSAS. There was very little legislation applying to fire insurance. The principal act being one authorizing and regulating inter-insurance contracts, providing for reports to the department and fixing fees and penalties for violation of the act.

The other act related to mutual hail insurance companies, repealed Chapter 153 Laws of 1909, provided penalties for violation of the act, and prohibited foreign mutual hail insurance companies writing insurance in the state.

MAINE. The acts passed amended existing laws relating to the admission of foreign insurance companies and the organization of insurance companies.

An act was also passed relating to the qualifications of agents and brokers, and an act relating to special insurance brokers, and to provide for placing insurance in companies not admitted to do business in the state.

An act relating to taxation of unauthorized insurance. [See Taxation.]

An act relating to inter-insurers and authorizing such business and providing for its regulation.

An act was also passed relating to foreign mutual companies transacting a factory and mill business only.

MASSACHUSETTS. Several bills relating to fire insurance were enacted, as follows:

An act relating to the cancellation of policies, and requiring the following words to be printed on the policy: "If the premium on this policy has not been paid to the company or its agent or to the duly licensed insurance broker through whom the contract of insurance was negotiated, this policy may be cancelled by the company in the manner herein provided without tendering to the assured any part of the premium."

An act authorizing fire companies to insure against damage by hail, and an act permitting companies to write use and occupancy insurance, and also sprinkler leakage insurance. An act permitting the commission to issue limited licenses to brokers limiting the authority of the licensee to the extent agreed upon with the applicant and set forth in the license.

An act relating to the admission of foreign mutual insurance companies.

MICHIGAN. There was but little legislation of importance enacted, and the following is a summary of the legislation directly or indirectly affecting fire insurance companies:

An act providing for the licensing of adjusters, and prohibiting anyone acting as adjuster without first procuring a certificate of authority from the insurance commissioner. Such certificate to be issued to any person, partnership, association, or corporation that is competent and trustworthy, on payment of a license fee of two dollars. The act does not apply to licensed agent or employee of an underwriter admitted to do business in the state. The penalty for violation is a fine of one hundred dollars.

An act entitled an act to provide for the "punishment of persons who conspire or attempt to conspire or mislead persons who have had loss by fire, by falsely representing that they are public officials or fire adjusters or by the procuring of the policy of insurance and withholding the same by false representations."

An act prohibiting agents or agencies of authorized fire companies from collecting from the insured any fees or charges in addition to the premium charge for insuring any risk assumed.

An act prohibiting misrepresentation and twisting by other than life companies. [See Anti-Rebate Laws, life section, this volume.]

An act amending the law relating to incorporation and defining the powers of mutual fire insurance companies, and an act amending the law in relation to the organization of fire and marine and automobile insurance companies.

The amendment affected the section relating to the capital stock and the amount of risk.

An act, indirectly affecting insurance companies, entitled an act to provide for better protection against the setting of fires by traction or other portable steam engines, and requiring such engines to be equipped with proper spark arresters and fire extinguishers. An act amending the fire marshal law [see Fire Marshal's Laws, fire section], and an act providing for the employment of assistants in the insurance department.

An act authorizing and regulating certain indemnity contracts, and making it lawful for individuals, partnerships, and corporations to exchange reciprocal or inter-insurance contracts with each other, or with individuals, partnerships, and corporations of other states and countries providing indemnity among themselves from any loss which may be insured against under other provisions of the laws, including employers' liability and workmen's compensation insurance, and excepting life, health, and accident insurance, with the provision, however, that accident insurance may be exchanged between persons engaged in the same general line of business. Such contracts may be executed by attorneys, and full and complete reports of the business must be filed with the department.

MINNESOTA. Several bills were enacted relating to fire insurance. [See Fire Marshal Laws, Co-Insurance Laws, and Policy Forms and Laws, also Broker, Term Defined.]

Additional acts were passed as follows: An act amending section 1714, Laws of 1905, making every person acting as agent or broker, without license, or who acts in any manner in negotiating unlawful insurance with a foreign company not admitted to the state, or who either as principal or agent violates the law in relation to negotiating insurance guilty of a misdemeanor.

An act prohibiting any person from acting as agent, sub-agent, or broker from negotiating insurance for any company, except fraternal societies, without first procuring a license from the commissioner, and giving the commissioner power to determine the qualifications of the applicant for a license.

An act amending the law relating to firemen's relief pensions, and an act authorizing and regulating inter-insurance contracts.

An act amending Section 85, Chapter 175, Laws of 1895, as amended in 1905, and authorizing associations of Lloyds.

An act relating to township mutual fire companies, and an act prohibiting the expenditure of public money for fire insurance and providing means for state insurance of public buildings.

An act relating to insurance corporations, prescribing the capital stock required and the kinds of business such corporations may transact. The act permits fire and marine companies to insure automobiles against fire and transportation hazards, and liability resulting to damage to property resulting from the operation of automobiles.

MISSOURI. There was very little legislation in the state. The important measure was an anti-trust law [see Anti-Compact Laws], and an act repealing the state rating law.

An act was passed relating to taxation, and an act providing for automobile insurance.

MONTANA. An act was passed amending the fire marshals' law [see Fire Marshal Laws], and an act amending Section 4062 of the revised code, relating to capital stock, appointment of attorney, and service of process.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. There was no legislation directly affecting fire insurance. An act relating to the licensing of agents applies to fire companies [see Legislation, life section], and an act was passed, adding a section to Chapter 169, relating to mutual fire and mutual employers' liability insurance companies, organized under the laws of the state, and insuring only factories or mills, and providing that such companies may be admitted to the state on complying with the public statutes.

NEW JERSEY. The only act affecting fire insurance enacted into law was an act supplemental to the laws regulating the transaction of the business, and to prevent discrimination in rates. [See Rating and Anti-Discrimination Laws.]

An act permitting marine companies to insure automobiles, including legal liability for damage to property of others resulting from their operation, and to permit bond and mortgage companies to use the words "guaranty company" in place of insurance company in their titles.

NEW YORK. Several bills were enacted amending the laws affecting fire insurance companies. The following is a summary of the legislation:

An act repealing Section 142, and re-enacting the section to apply to agents only, and providing for the revocation of license after a hearing and for cause, and an additional act, applying the same authority separately to insurance brokers.

An act providing for the revocation of license of a foreign company when in the judgment of the superintendent such revocation will best serve the public interests.

An act, adding a new section, and placing rating associations under the supervision of the insurance department, and also an additional act bringing all associations or bureaus established and conducted for the benefit of underwriters under the supervision of the insurance department, and also giving the department the same powers of supervision as it has in relation to insurance companies.

An act amending the law relating to adjusters, and providing that adjusters must receive a license from the insurance department, and giving the superintendent power to revoke such licenses. An additional act also defining the word adjuster and its application.

An act amending the law relating to proceedings against delinquent insurance companies, and authorizing the removal of the principal office of such company and the transfer of legal proceedings to the County of Albany.

An act placing the promotion of insurance companies and sale of securities under the supervision of the insurance department.

An act making a person burning property which has been insured, with intent to defraud the insurer, guilty of arson in the second degree instead of the third as heretofore.

An act amending the standard policy law to permit new policy riders on the approval of the superintendent of insurance, and also an additional act requiring that notice be attached to every policy that in event of a disagreement of appraisers regarding the selection of an umpire that either party may apply to the courts for the appointment of an umpire whose acts shall be binding on both the insured and the company.

An act providing that advertisements of foreign companies, except life and marine, shall exhibit only the figures of the United States branch.

An act amending Section 110, and giving New York companies the privilege of insuring against loss of use or occupancy, and damage by cyclone, hail, frost, or snow, and explosion, whether fire ensues or not, except explosion on risks specified in Sub-division 7, Section 70.

An act requiring that all fees, etc., received by the department shall be paid to the state treasurer, and an act amending Section 134, authorizing an agent of a foreign fire company to file a bond for \$1,500 with the insurance department instead of filing for \$500 with each local fire department.

An act amending the act (Section 134, Laws of 1901) entitled "an act to incorporate the Church insurance association," and authorizing such associations to insure against damage from wind storms, and furnish insurance to members of various religious societies.

NORTH CAROLINA. The only legislation in the state affecting fire insurance was an act relating to inter-insurance and entitled an act "authorizing and regulating certain classes of indemnity insurance contracts, empowering corporations to make such contracts and fixing certain fees and the penalty for violation thereof."

An act providing for the supervision of rate-making associations. The act requires that such organizations shall file a copy of agreement and by-laws, and list of companies represented with the insurance commissioner, and such organization is made subject to examination and supervision by the commissioner at any time, and at least once in three years. The commissioner may require the filing of rate schedules, and such other information regarding rates as he may desire, and the act prohibits discrimination in premium charges, and the making of any rate with the understanding that the business shall be placed with the members or subscribers to such rating organization. Such organi-

zation shall keep careful record of its proceedings and shall furnish a person or his agent on demand full information regarding rates. [See also Legislation, life section.]

NORTH DAKOTA. The only bill of interest to fire insurance companies enacted was a fire marshal law. [See Fire Marshal Laws.] Two other bills enacted were of local interest only and related to county mutuals.

OHIO. There was no legislation affecting fire insurance beyond an act providing for a legislative inquiry into fire insurance and its methods. Another bill related to the taxation of mutual fire insurance companies.

OKLAHOMA. The only bill enacted was of local interest only, and was entitled an act to provide for the organization and regulation of companies or associations insuring their own members on an assessment basis against loss to farm property from fire and lightning.

OREGON. There was no legislation affecting fire insurance in the state.

PENNSYLVANIA. The principal acts affecting fire insurance companies were an act amending the fire marshal law [see Fire Marshal Laws], and an act authorizing and regulating inter-insurance contracts and empowering corporations to make such contracts.

An act was also passed permitting fire or fire and marine companies to insure against loss or damage caused by the caving in of the surface of the earth above coal mines.

An act permitting mutual companies to write sprinkler leakage and also use and occupancy insurance.

The legislature by joint resolution also authorized the appointment of a commission to investigate rating organizations.

An act amending Sections 14 and 17 of the Acts of 1911 relating to the licensing of agents and defining who are agents [see Agents, Term Defined]. Section 17 defined agents, and the principal amendment to Section 14 gave the commissioner power to withhold or revoke a license when he is satisfied that the agent is not a proper person to hold such certificate.

SOUTH CAROLINA. The principal law enacted affecting fire insurance, provided "That hereafter any clause in any policy of insurance purporting or undertaking to limit or invalidate the force of such policy in case of encumbrance by real estate mortgage of the property insured by such policy, shall be, and the same is hereby, declared to be null and void."

Another bill, of local interest only, related to the organization of mutual protection associations.

SOUTH DAKOTA. The only legislation affecting fire insurance were several amendments to the insurance code, and a law governing the purchase or merger of companies. Acts were also passed relating to county and township mutual fire insurance companies.

TENNESSEE. There was no legislation directly affecting fire insurance. [See Legislation, life section, for summary of laws enacted.]

TEXAS. The following is a summary of the legislation enacted affecting fire insurance.

An act permitting fire insurance companies to insure automobiles on notifying commissioner of such purpose.

An act providing that no breach or violation by the insured of any warranties, conditions, or provisions of any fire insurance policy, upon personal property shall render void the contract unless such breach contributed to bring about the destruction of the property.

An act prohibiting the use of co-insurance in policies of fire insurance. [See Co-Insurance Laws.] The act amended Article 4893, title 73, Chapter 9 of the revised civil statutes of 1911.

An act repealing Chapter 8 of the Laws of 1910 known as the State Insurance Board Law, and to create a State Fire Insurance Commission, defining its duties and authority, and providing that rates of premium in the state shall be fixed by the Board. [See State Rating Laws and also Anti-Rebate Laws, life section.]

An act authorizing inter-insurance contracts and providing for their regulation, and defining the powers of the commissioner in respect thereto. An act was also passed relating to domestic mutual fire insurance companies.

WASHINGTON. The legislation was all amendatory of existing laws. The important amendments were to Sections 83 and 84, Chapter 49, Laws of 1911, relating to the classification of business, and the capital required to transact business. The amendment to Section 83 added paragraph 13½ providing for motor vehicle insurance, and the amendment to Section 84 required a capital of at least \$200,000 to transact such business. The amendment also extended to fire insurance companies the privilege of insuring motor vehicles in addition to other classes permitted, provided such companies have additional capital over that required to do a fire insurance business under class one.

WISCONSIN. Several acts were passed amending the insurance laws, and repealing other sections. The principal acts relating to fire insurance were an act relating to and authorizing inter-insurance, and providing for its regulation, and an act relating to Lloyds associations. The following is a summary of other legislation:

An act making the policyholder a preferred claimant for unearned portion of premium, unless otherwise specified in an endorsement on the policy, which is authorized.

An act prohibiting insurance in unauthorized companies, and an act providing for licensing adjusters.

An act relating to license fees and taxes, and requiring taxes to be calculated on gross premiums received for direct insurance, less return premiums and cancellations and returns from savings and gains on direct insurance.

An act relating to reinsurance. [See also Fire Marshal Laws and Co-Insurance Laws.] Other acts were of local interest only and related to domestic mutuals.

LEIGH, LAMARTINE B., fire underwriter, was born at Rome, Ga., September 14, 1851, and is the son of the Rev. Richard Leigh, the well-known minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Georgia. Mr. Leigh became a local insurance agent in Little Rock, Ark., in 1878, and is now general agent in Arkansas for the Home, Niagara Fire, German Alliance, American Central, New York Underwriters' agency, Pelican, Citizens, Mo., and Phoenix of London, and also general agent for the Pacific Mutual Life, and general agent in Oklahoma for the Phoenix of London. He was secretary of the Association of Fire Underwriters from 1883 to 1890, and president from 1890 to 1900. He has been city treasurer of Little Rock two terms, and a member of the Arkansas legislature two terms, and is president of the People's Building and Loan Association of that city, and vice-president of the Bank of Commerce.

LENEHAN, JOSEPH H., United States manager for the Nord Deutsche Insurance Company of Hamburg, Germany, was born at Dubuque, Ia. After leaving school he embarked in the local insurance business at Dubuque, his agency being that formerly owned by Abram Williams. Mr. Lenehan organized the Will county, Ill., compact at Joilet in 1885. He was afterwards an inspector of special hazards for mutual companies, and in 1887 Illinois state agent for the Insurance Company of North America and Pennsylvania Fire. He took an active part in the management of the Illinois State Board of Fire Underwriters and was elected president of the board in 1890. Two years later he went with the Palatine and assisted in organizing the western department. July 1, 1898, he was appointed assistant manager of the western department of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, and July 1, 1899, general agent of the Phoenix. He was elected president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest in 1897, and president of the Western Union, September, 1908. He was appointed United States manager of the Nord Deutsche Insurance Company of Hamburg in 1911 with headquarters in New York.

LERMIT, GERALD HENRY, manager of the western department of the Northern of London, with headquarters at Chicago, was born at Dedham, Essex, England, in 1855. At the age of seventeen years he joined the staff of the Northern, and some years after, being assistant secretary at the company's London office, the duty was delegated to him of visiting various countries of the world to examine into the company's business or plant new agencies therein. In this capacity he spent some time in Egypt, India, Burmah, Ceylon, Brazil, the Argentine Republic, Chili, continental Europe, and Canada, as well as the United States, which latter he visited several times. In 1891 he passed some months inspecting the business of the Northern on the Pacific coast. On the resignation of Mr. Goodwin and death of Mr. Crooke, in 1894, Mr. Lermitt was appointed to succeed them as manager of the western department.

LETTON, HAROLD WILLIS, general manager of the United States branch of the Prussian National Insurance Company of Stet-

tin, was born in Kansas City, Mo., of American parentage, January 13, 1875. He was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., graduating in 1894, and at Yale University, from which he graduated in 1897. Subsequently he took a law course in the Harvard Law School, graduating therefrom in 1900, and practiced law until 1903, when he was appointed assistant manager, becoming general manager in October, 1908.

LEVISON, JACOB B., vice-president of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, San Francisco, is of Holland-German descent, and was born in Virginia City, Nevada, October 3, 1862. He was educated in the public schools of San Francisco, and began his insurance career in 1878 in the office of the New Zealand Insurance Company. In 1880, he was appointed marine clerk in the general agency of Hutchinson & Mann, later Mann & Wilson, which position he occupied until the organization of the Anglo-Nevada Insurance Company when he took charge of the marine department of that company, becoming its marine secretary in 1888. The marine business of the Anglo-Nevada was taken over by the Fireman's Fund in 1890 and Mr. Levison became marine secretary of the latter company. He was elected second vice-president of the Fireman's Fund in 1900 and vice-president in January, 1914.

LIBRARIES, INSURANCE. Several of the general associations of underwriters have made efforts to build up libraries for the use of their members, as have also some of the local insurance institutes. [On this subject see Insurance Library Association of Boston, and Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest, Library of.]

LIMITATION OF RISKS IN FIRE UNDERWRITING. The laws of a number of states prescribe a limitation on the amount of liability which a company may assume on any one risk. The limitation makes the maximum amount of liability that may be assumed on any one risk, but the limitation is not uniform, and in a majority of the states the laws include the proviso "unless the excess shall be reinsured in some authorized company." The maximum line permitted is a percentage, either of the paid-in capital, or paid-in capital and surplus, and is in practically all states ten per cent. in the case of stock companies.

Kentucky makes the limitation ten per cent. of capital and surplus, "exclusive of the amount of any such risk secured by collateral," and in North Dakota it is ten per cent. of the paid-up capital, "exclusive of any guarantee, surplus, or special reserve fund." Wisconsin makes the limitation ten per cent. of the "admitted assets," and in Minnesota, New Jersey, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts the limitation is ten per cent. of the "net assets."

In Oklahoma, New Mexico, Colorado, Virginia, Utah, and Connecticut the limitation is ten per cent. of capital and surplus. In Indiana, California, Texas, Washington, Maine, Rhode Island, and Michigan the limitation is ten per cent. of the paid-in capital. The Texas law excepts "cotton and grain in bales" from the limitation, and the Maine

law makes the limitation apply to "buildings and contents" as one risk. The Michigan law bases the limitation for foreign companies on the "deposit capital," and includes the proviso that reinsurance in authorized companies shall not be included in determining the limitation. The same proviso is included also in the laws of Connecticut and Wisconsin, and the New Jersey law provides that so much of any risk as shall be reinsured in a company lawfully transacting business in the state shall not be considered part of said risk.

The laws of Kansas, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, and Utah also apply a limitation to mutual companies. Kentucky, for such companies, makes the limitation \$5,000 "done to dwelling houses, barns, and contents and other buildings not more hazardous." Kansas makes the limitation ten per cent. of all resources, and West Virginia one per cent. of amount of insurance in force, while Utah makes the limitation for mutual companies five per cent. of the annual premium income. The laws of Oklahoma place a limitation on inter-insurers of ten per cent. of premium income at time of writing risk, while Idaho makes the limitation "ten per cent. of the net worth of such subscriber."

The Kentucky law contains this additional provision: "If the directors allow to be insured on a single risk a larger sum than the law permits they shall be liable for any loss thereon above the amount they might lawfully insure."

Under the Wisconsin law the limitation on mutual companies "shall not exceed three times the average policy or one-fourth of one per centum of the insurance in force, whichever is the greater."

In Virginia, the limitation is ten per cent. of a company's cash assets.

LIMITING CLAUSES IN FIRE INSURANCE POLICIES. [See Policy Forms, Fire (New York), Legislation and Co-insurance Clause.]

LITTLE, RUSSELL A., president of the Glens Falls Insurance Company, is a native of the New York village of Glens Falls and the son of the late Russell M. Little, many years the president of the company. He was born March 14, 1849, and was educated in the common schools, and on leaving them went into the fire insurance business as a clerk in a local agency office. He was afterward special agent for the Royal and special and general agent for the Glens Falls, and in January, 1893, was elected its secretary and was elected vice-president in January, 1908, and president in 1914.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., THE, of Liverpool, Eng. Henry W. Eaton, manager; George W. Hoyt, deputy manager; J. B. Kremer, assistant deputy manager; T. A. Weld, agency superintendent. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$14,263,846.95; liabilities, \$9,632,630.05.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of New York. Organized 1897; capital, \$200,-

000. Henry W. Eaton, president; George W. Hoyt, secretary; J. B. Kremer and T. A. Weld, assistant secretaries. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,080,710.66; liabilities, \$332,633.34.

LLOYDS. [For a history of the Lloyds movement in the United States, from its rise in 1892 to the extinction of the speculative class engaged in this form of fire underwriting in New York by the action of the courts, see the *Cyclopedia of Insurance* for 1897-98 and 1898-99.] The New York Lloyds in active operation and reporting to the New York department on December 31, 1912, were the following:

Allied Underwriters, E. A. G. Intemann, Jr., Attorney.
 American Exchange Underwriters, Weed & Kennedy, Attorneys.
 American Lloyds, Hall & Trowbridge, Attorneys.
 Great Western Lloyds, Hall & Trowbridge, Attorneys.
 Individual Underwriters, Alfred G. Evans, Attorney.
 Lumber Underwriters, Eugene F. Perry, Attorney.
 Manufacturers' Lloyds, Jameson & Frelinghuysen, Attorneys.
 Merchants' Fire Lloyds, C. L. Faber, Clement D. Albrecht and Henry Griffin, Attorneys.
 National Underwriters of America, Hall & Trowbridge, Attorneys.
 New York & Boston Lloyds, Hall & Trowbridge, Attorneys.
 New York Fire and Marine Underwriters (formerly New York Commercial Underwriters), Wilcox, Peck & Hughes, Attorneys.
 New York Reciprocal Underwriters, Alfred G. Evans, Edward B. Swinney, Attorneys.
 North American Inter-Insurers, Benedict & Benedict, Attorneys.
 United States Lloyds, Higgins & Cox, Attorneys.
 Union Underwriters, Hall & Trowbridge, Attorneys.

The New York legislature in 1902, passed an act placing all Lloyds organizations under the supervision of the New York state insurance department, and the legislature of 1910 enacted legislation regulating still further the transaction of business by Lloyds and placing them directly under the supervision of the insurance department, under which they must be licensed, and are subject to examination and supervision by the department.

The Individual Underwriters of St. Louis, W. H. Markham & Co., attorneys and managers.

LOCKE, SIDNEY E., secretary of the Hartford Fire insurance company, was born in Glens Falls, N. Y., February 5, 1866. He was educated in the Glens Falls Academy, and began his insurance career in a local agency in that city in 1884. Later he accepted a position in the home office of the Orient insurance company, and also represented the company as special agent in New York state. In 1896 he was appointed special agent for the Philadelphia Underwriters in the Middle department territory, and was later assistant secretary of the Reading Insurance Company. He was elected an assistant secretary of the Hartford Fire in 1908, and secretary in 1910.

LOCK, FRANK, New York, resident manager of the Atlas Assurance Company of London, was born on the Isle of Wight,

England, January 10, 1855. Practically all his business life has been passed in insurance. He was eleven years in the home office of the Commercial of London, four years foreign superintendent of the Fire Insurance Association of London, two years United States manager of that company, and since July, 1891, he has been connected with his present company. He took an active part in organizing the General Adjustment Bureau, of which he was the first president. He was president of the Eastern Union from 1909 to 1911, and president of New York Fire Insurance Exchange in 1913.

LOEB, LEO A., member of the firm of Adolph Loeb & Sons, Inc., Chicago, fire insurance agents, and son of the late Adolph Loeb, was born at Memphis, Tenn., in 1867. He is prominent in Jewish charitable and philanthropic work, being a member of the board of trustees of the United Hebrew Charities, vice-president of the Home for Jewish Friendless and Working Girls, and a member of the executive committee of the National Jewish Hospital for Consumptives, Denver, Col.; trustee of the Jewish Agriculturalists Aid Society, Chicago, and a member of the Standard and Hamilton clubs.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Liverpool. A. G. McIllwaine, Jr., Hartford, Conn., manager of the United States branch. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$4,871,204; liabilities, \$3,040,276.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION of London, England. Charles L. Case, New York City, manager for the United States; John H. Packard, agency secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$3,042,792.44; liabilities, \$2,257,191.35.

LONG, GEORGE C., JR., assistant secretary of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, is a native of Kentucky, where he was born in 1878. He was educated at South Kentucky College at Hopkinsville, and graduated from the law department of the University of Virginia in 1900, and engaged in the practice of law until 1904 when he entered the fire insurance business. He was appointed a special agent of the Home Insurance Company of New York in 1906, and three years later accepted an appointment from the Phoenix, which he served in the southern field until 1912, when he was called to the home office as general agent in charge of the company's business in the southern states. He was elected assistant secretary in July, 1913.

LONG, HARRY C., formerly special agent of the London and Lancashire and Orient, is a native of Suffield, Conn., where he was born December 19, 1851. He learned the jeweler's trade and later devoted himself to mechanical and architectural drawing. In 1877 he entered the fire insurance agency business and ten years later was New England special agent for the United States Fire of New York. In 1895 he was appointed special agent of the Orient for

Connecticut, a part of New York and New Jersey, and later represented that company and the London and Lancashire in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, with headquarters at New York. He entered the independent adjusting field in 1911, with headquarters in Hartford.

LONG, WILLIAM PENN., general agent of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in Carbon county, Pennsylvania, May 30, 1855. His earliest vocation was that of a clerk in the Auchton of coal freights department of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. After fourteen years with this company he engaged in the local fire and life insurance agency business at Lehigh-ton, Pa. In 1892 he was appointed special agent of the Farmers' of York for New York state, and in 1897 joined the field force of the American Fire as special agent in the middle department. He resigned as special agent for the American Fire in December, 1905, and accepted a position with Hamburg-Bremen, as special agent in southern New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland. He resigned as special agent of the Hamburg-Bremen February 1, 1909, and has since been with the Franklin Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia as general agent for the territory embracing New York, Suburban, New Jersey, Suburban of Philadelphia, Maryland, Delaware, and District of Columbia field with headquarters at No. 421 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LOPEZ, JOSEPH, vice-president and secretary of the Continental Insurance Company of New York, was born at Uniontown, Alabama, September 27, 1862, and received a college education, graduating from the University of Tennessee in the class of 1882. Prior to entering the service of the Continental he was engaged in civil engineering.

LOUISIANA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized in April, 1899. The association was reorganized in September, 1912. William Mason Ford of Shreveport is president, and James G. Bransford, Shreveport, secretary, Albert M. Dreyfus, treasurer.

LOUISIANA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Baton Rouge, La. Organized 1891; capital stock, \$65,259. O. B. Steele, president; R. N. Ross, secretary.

LOUISIANA FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU was organized in September, 1904, and its objects are to inspect and promote the protection of property against fire, and the association also publishes advisory rates. Charles Janvier was the first president and Sol Bloodworth, secretary. The present officers are: President, E. H. Addington; vice-president, J. G. Pepper; secretary, Sol Bloodworth; executive committee, James B. Ross, Thomas B. Norton, W. Y. Harper, Lucien Monroe, E. C. French, Paul S. Felder, E. E. Wright, Edw. Bourne, Jr., J. F. Campbell, Jos. L. Price, H. T. Higinbotham.

LOUISIANA STATE SOCIETY FOR THE REDUCTION OF FIRE WASTE was organized January 26, 1912, and its objects are to promote the science and improve the methods of fire protection and prevention, the reduction of fire waste, and the loss of life by fire. The present officers are: President, Thos. F. Cunningham; vice-president, Alonzo Church; secretary-treasurer, T. D. Wharton; executive committee, Thos. F. Cunningham, Alonzo Church, T. D. Wharton, W. Y. Harper, Jos. L. Price, E. H. Addington, P. E. Burke, E. C. French, Jeff D. Hardin, Geo. S. Kausler.

LOUISVILLE BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, of Louisville, Ky., was organized February 15, 1854, with William Riddle, president, and B. H. Gwathmey, secretary and treasurer. The association commemorated its sixtieth anniversary February 14, 1914. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in January, 1914, are: President, Howard W. Hunter; vice-president, Victor M. Scott; secretary, Milton C. Miller.

LOVEJOY, GEORGE M., vice-president of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, is a native of Maine and was born at Waterville, August 11, 1857. He was educated at Westbrook Seminary, and Phillips Andover Academy, and at Tuft's College, Mass., from which he graduated in 1882. He began his insurance career in Chicago in 1883, becoming connected with the German-American Insurance Company of New York, serving that company in various capacities, becoming special agent in 1884. January 1, 1897, he accepted a position with the Magdeburg Insurance Company, becoming its western general agent, and on January 1, 1899, he joined the western department of the Phoenix as assistant general agent. On the retirement of H. M. Magill, as manager of the company's western department in 1901, he became joint manager with Mr. Spear, under the firm name of Lovejoy & Spear, with headquarters at Cincinnati. He was elected president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest in 1895, and was elected vice-president and a director of the Phoenix in June, 1913.

LOWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Lowell, Mass. Organized 1832. Clarence H. Nelson, president; Joseph Peabody, secretary and treasurer. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$198,482.76; liabilities, \$114,648.16.

LUDLUM, CLARENCE ALLEN, vice-president of the Home Insurance Company of New York, was born in East Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y., September 4, 1865. He received a public school education, and, until accepting a position with the Home in December, 1890, was engaged in railroading and Pullman service. He was appointed assistant secretary in December, 1903, and to his present position in November, 1912.

LUMBER INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, New York. Organized 1904; capital, \$400,000. G. A. Mitchell, president; R. H. McKelvey, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$622,968.53; liabilities, \$132,155.60.

LUMBERMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1873; capital, \$250,000. Lewis Davis, president; Oliver H. Hill, vice-president and secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,850,609.80; liabilities, \$488,516.78.

LUMBERMEN'S MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Mansfield, O. Organized 1895. E. S. Nail, president; W. H. G. Kegg, secretary. This company insures lumber yards, saw, planing mills and other woodworkers. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$604,624.01; liabilities \$225,240.59.

LYON, GEORGE E., secretary of the New Jersey Fire Insurance Company, Newark, was born of American parentage in Newark, March 11, 1875. He received a public and high school education, and has spent his entire business life in fire insurance. He began his insurance career in the office of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Newark in 1888, and continued with that company until its reinsurance in 1902, when he was appointed special agent for the state of New Jersey for the Philadelphia Underwriters. He assumed his present position in February, 1911. He is a resident of Newark, N. J.

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MACDONALD, WILLIAM, of the firm Macdonald & Miles, general agents of the Citizens Fire Insurance Company of West Virginia for the Pacific Coast, was born in New York, January 31, 1838. He began business life in New York City in the dry goods jobbing business. In 1861 he removed to California. In 1867 he was appointed local agent of the Aetna and Phoenix of Hartford in San Francisco, and a year later special agent for the former company, which position he held for a number of years. He was the first surveyor of the Board of Fire Underwriters of San Francisco, and established the business of the Scottish Union and National on the Pacific Coast. For a number of years he had the management of that company, in connection with that of the Connecticut Fire. In 1888 he was elected vice-president and manager of the Anglo-Nevada. On the reinsurance of the Pacific Coast business of that company with the London and Lancashire, Mr. Macdonald was made Pacific Coast manager for the latter office. He resigned this position in August, 1906. Before entering the insurance business, Mr. Macdonald was secretary of the San Francisco and Oakland Railway, now a portion of the Central Pacific system. He was colonel of the Second Regiment of Artillery in the National Guard of California for a number of years, and on the consolidation of the three regiments in San Francisco was elected the first colonel of the new regiment.

MACKAY, WILLIAM J., secretary of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Springfield, Mass., was born at Hamilton, Ont., March 29, 1852, of Scotch parentage. He was educated in the common and private schools of Niagara Falls, N. Y., and began his business career as a clerk in the office of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. In 1873 he became connected with the firm of Smith & Germain, general agents of the Fire Association of Philadelphia for the state of New York. He started an insurance agency at Niagara Falls in 1878, which grew to be the largest in the place. Among other companies he represented the Springfield, and in 1884 President Dunham offered him the position of special agent for western and northern New York. In the spring of 1885 he was appointed special agent and in 1895 was elected assistant secretary. On the death of Secretary Hall in 1900 he was elected secretary. He has filled numerous political offices and been director in several corporations.

MAC SWEEN, JOHN FERGUSON, Omaha, Neb., western special agent of the Franklin Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born March 25, 1848, at Glasgow, Scotland. He was educated in Scotland and Canada, and at the University of Michigan. He taught school, was principal of a high school, and was a practicing physician for seven years before entering the insurance business.

MADISON INSURANCE COMPANY, Madison, Ind. Chartered 1831. Charter perpetual. Capital, \$100,000. J. W. Cornett, president; E. E. Powell, vice-president; J. K. Weyer, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$186,368.76; liabilities, \$15,871.80.

MAGEE, JOSEPH FRANCIS, fire underwriter, San Francisco, Cal., is a native of California and was born in San Francisco, Cal., April 14, 1872. He received a public school education, and graduated from the law department of Lake Forest University, Illinois, in 1902. His business career has been spent in fire insurance, and was for ten years an examiner and special agent for the Continental Insurance Company, and was later assistant secretary of the National Union Fire Insurance Company for two years. He is president of the Associated Underwriters, Inc., San Francisco, and is a member of the Olympic Club, Union League Club and Merchants' Exchange Club and San Francisco Commercial Club of that city, and is also prominent in Masonic circles.

MAGILL, ROBERT H., district manager for Alameda and Contra Costa counties, California, of the Home Insurance Company of New York, was born in Westport, Ireland, February 22, 1832. Removed to Canada in 1841, and to Covington, Ky., in 1853. In this latter year he entered the employ of the Ætna of Hartford under J. B. Bennett. In 1857 R. H. and H. M. Magill organized the western department of the Phoenix of Hartford at Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1862 Robert H. became a resident of California, organizing the Pacific coast department of the Phoenix and Home of New York, and was the first manager to appoint recording agents throughout the Pacific states. In 1875 he became the manager of the Home Mutual of California. In 1897 he accepted the management of the Western and British America Assurance Company of Toronto for Alameda and Contra Costa counties, resigning at the close of 1905 to accept his present position with the Home of New York. Mr. Magill has been continuously in the business for over fifty years, is a thorough and popular underwriter and adjuster and transacts a large and profitable business.

MAINE ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized May 24, 1899, at Portland, Me., with the following officers: President, Gen. S. D. Leavitt of Eastport; vice-presidents, M. S. Bird of Rockland, L. C. Tyler of Bangor, E. H. Gove of Biddeford; secretary and treasurer, Thomas J. Little of Portland. The association was reorganized at a meeting held September 25, 1906, and the present officers, elected in December, 1913, are: President, George E. Allen, Camden; vice-presidents, A. C. Perry, W. W. Palmer, W. J. Wheeler; secretary and treasurer, W. H. Whittemore, Bangor; executive committee, W. F. Curran, F. C. Lyman, F. A. Peabody, T. C. White, H. G. Hutchinson, H. N. McDougal, H. N. Pinkham.

MANNHEIM INSURANCE COMPANY of Mannheim, Germany. F. Herrmann & Co., New York, United States managers. Assets, United States branch, December 31, 1913, \$954,688.49; liabilities, \$649,529.65.

MANN, HENRY R., Pacific coast insurance manager, was born at Marshall, Mich., in 1842, and went to California when but ten years of age. He has been a fire insurance agent thirty-five years. Mr. Mann was vice-president and chairman of the executive committee of the Pacific Insurance Union from its organization in 1885 to 1893, and president in that year.

MANTON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1894. Frederick A. Downes, president and treasurer; William M. Burgess, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$346,022.06; liabilities, \$191,443.04.

MANUFACTURERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1835. John R. Freeman, president and treasurer; Theodore P. Bogert, secretary; Benj. G. Buttolph and Edwin D. Pingree, vice-presidents. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,117,737.04; liabilities, \$461,209.89.

MARINE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS. [See Boards of Underwriters of New York, Boston Board of Marine Underwriters, Marine Underwriters' Association of San Francisco, Inland Marine Underwriters, and Institute of Marine Underwriters.]

MARINE INSURANCE. The principal companies doing marine insurance business report to the New York insurance department. Their statements of business, where they do both ocean and inland marine insurance, do not show the two classes separately. The following are the aggregates of marine business written in 1913 by twenty-seven fire and fire and marine and four marine companies of the United States, and the United States branches of thirty-two foreign fire and marine and marine companies; sixty-three companies in all in 1913:

Risks written	\$16,174,370.673.00
Risks in force	1,249,124,449.00
Premiums written	17,115,241.38
Losses paid	9,367,310.77

MARINE UNDERWRITERS, INSTITUTE OF. [See Institute of American Marine Underwriters.]

MARKHAM, GEORGE D., senior member in the firm of W. H. Markham & Co. at St. Louis, Mo., was born at New Haven, Conn., July 25, 1859. He was educated at Kinne's School, Ithaca, N. Y., and was graduated from Harvard University with the degree of A.B. in 1881, and from Washington University of St.

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Louis with the degree of LL.B. in 1891. He was president of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents from 1900 to 1902. He is director of the St. Louis Business Men's League, the Mercantile Trust Company, the Mercantile National Bank, and the Mercantile Library Association; member of the St. Louis City Council, 1901-5; president of the Civic League 1910.

MARSHALL, JOHN, JR., joint manager of the central department of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco in Chicago, was born at Glasgow, Scotland. He was taken to San Francisco when a youth, and at the age of sixteen years went into the office of the Imperial, London, Northern and Queen Insurance Companies, where he learned the rudiments of the fire insurance business. In 1888 he became fieldman for the Queen, Connecticut Fire and Royal Exchange insurance companies on the Pacific Coast. In 1896 he was placed in charge of the western department of the Royal Exchange with headquarters at Chicago, and early in 1900 was transferred to New York as assistant United States manager for the company last mentioned. In May, 1900, he accepted his present position. In 1908 he was elected president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest and was secretary of the Western Union from 1902 to 1909. In September, 1913, was elected vice-president of the Western Union and in May, 1914, was made sole manager of the central department of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company succeeding the firm of Marshall & McElhone.

MARTIN, FRANK E., secretary of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, Manchester, N. H., is a native of that city, where he was born of American parentage in 1863. He received a public school education, and entered the service of the company as an office boy in 1883, and worked his way up to his present position, traveling through the middle and western states for the company, and being appointed assistant secretary in 1894, with supervision over the western interests of the company, and secretary in 1905.

MARYLAND STATE ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS, was organized at a meeting held in Baltimore in December, 1911. Officers were elected as follows: President, H. A. McComas, Hagerstown; vice-presidents, W. T. Shackelford, W. H. Gibson, Ernest Helfenstein; secretary and treasurer, T. M. Anderson. The present officers elected in February, 1913, are: President, Charles E. Goodwin, Westminster; secretary and treasurer, T. M. Anderson, Sykesville.

MASSACHUSETTS ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at a meeting held in Worcester, October 10, 1906. Officers were elected as follows: President, William Gilmour, Boston; vice-presidents, Fred C. Church, Lowell, C. H. Cornish, New Bedford, W. S. Warriner, Springfield, C. B. Russell, Marlboro, T. H. Raymond, Cambridge; secretary and treasurer, E. P. Ingraham, Worcester. The present officers, elected in

October, 1913, are: President, F. E. Warner of Salem, Mass.; vice-presidents, F. S. Hamlin, T. H. Raymond, A. E. C. Stimson, E. P. Ingraham, E. F. Wood, Charles F. Wilson; secretary and treasurer, Fred A. Norton, Salem; executive committee, B. A. Oppenheimer, Springfield; R. C. Steele, Gloucester; Thomas Kilvert, Lynn; E. N. Slade, Fall River; W. C. Moulton, Pittsfield; L. C. Couch, Taunton; W. S. Shaw, Brockton; Thomas Bevington, Lawrence.

MASSACHUSETTS FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. The company was incorporated under the laws of Massachusetts March 3, 1910, and began business June 18 of the same year with a paid-up capital of \$500,000 and a paid-in surplus of equal amount. The organization of the company resulted from a well founded belief that more American capital should be invested in the fire insurance business, and in the organization no stockholder was permitted to subscribe for more than fifty shares of stock. As a result, the company's stock is widely distributed among the leading commercial and financial interests of New England, and is held almost exclusively by New England people. A noteworthy feature was the low organization expense; a fact which received the commendation of several insurance departments; and the Massachusetts department in its report on the examination of the company, as of July 30, 1910, stated: "The company is to be congratulated upon having at so small expense and so expeditiously laid the foundation of what bids fair to be a magnificent business." The company now does business in twenty-three states and its fourth annual statement for the year ending December 31, 1913, showed total assets of \$1,369,776.13, and surplus to policyholders of \$788,613.48. The officers of the company are: President, Everett C. Benton; vice-presidents, James J. Storrow and Walter B. Henderson; vice-president and general counsel, Guy A. Ham; secretary, Walter Adlard; treasurer, Frank E. Buxton; assistant secretary and general agent, John J. Downey; assistant secretary, Jay R. Benton; directors, Herbert Austin, Hugh Bancroft, Everett C. Benton, Edgar R. Champlin, Robert J. Dunkle, Wilmot R. Evans, Walter S. Glidden, Guy A. Ham, Walter B. Henderson, John T. Hosford, Roland O. Lamb, Edward Lanning, William A. McKenney, Edwin T. McKnight, Edward P. Ricker, Frank L. Ripley, Bernard J. Rothwell, Joseph B. Russell, William G. Shillaber, George E. Smith, James J. Storrow, Lucius Tuttle, Edwin S. Webster.

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE UNION. This is an organization of domestic mutual fire insurance companies. In June, 1879, a call for a meeting to consider the advisability of forming a union was issued, signed by three of the managers, Charles A. Howland of the Quincy Mutual, E. M. Tucke of the Traders' and Mechanics', and Alfred L. Barbour of the Cambridge Mutual. In response to the call the representatives of seven of the companies appeared, and a temporary organization was made, with H. C. Bigelow as chairman and Alfred L. Barbour as secretary.

On September 10, 1879, the Massachusetts Mutual Fire Insurance Union was organized by the choice of E. B. Stoddard of the Merchants'

and Farmers' of Worcester as president, Charles B. Cummings of the Massachusetts Mutual, and George B. Faunce of the Dedham Mutual as vice-presidents, and Alfred L. Barbour of the Cambridge Mutual, secretary. The object of the union, as stated in the preamble, was "to consider all matters affecting mutual companies and adopt all things that will work for the benefit of that system of insurance"; "for social and fraternal purposes, to the end that peace, harmony, and good fellowship may reign."

The headquarters of the Union are at 141 Milk Street, Boston, and the present officers are: President, James Y. Noyes; vice-presidents, Alfred H. Nash and Charles A. Howland; secretary-treasurer and general inspector, Charles F. Danforth; executive committee, James Y. Noyes, Alfred H. Nash, Charles A. Howland, Burton S. Flagg, Joseph Peabody, Edmund L. Sanders, and Edward M. Tucke.

The following companies make up the active membership:

Abington Mutual Fire, Abington.
Barnstable County Mutual Fire, Yarmouthport.
Berkshire Mutual Fire, Pittsfield.
Cambridge Mutual Fire, Andover.
Citizens Mutual, Boston.
Dedham Mutual Fire, Dedham.
Dorchester Mutual Fire, Boston.
Fitchburg Mutual Fire, Fitchburg.
Hampshire Mutual Fire, Northampton.
Hingham Mutual Fire, Hingham.
Holyoke Mutual Fire, Salem.
Lowell Mutual Fire, Lowell.

Lynn Mutual Fire, Lynn.
Merchants & Farmers Mutual Fire, Worcester.
Merrimack Mutual Fire, Andover.
Middlesex Mutual Fire, Concord.
Mutual Protection Fire, Charlestown.
Norfolk Mutual Fire, Dedham.
Quincy Mutual Fire, Quincy.
Salem Mutual Fire, Salem.
South Danvers Mutual Fire, Peabody.
Traders & Mechanics, Lowell.
Worcester Mutual Fire, Worcester.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION was organized in December, 1912. The association in December, 1913, was merged in the Boston chapter of the National Fire Protection Association.

MAXWELL, SIDNEY THORNTON, assistant secretary of the National Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, is a native of Alabama, and was born in Alexander City, April 29, 1878. He was educated in the high school and Bishop Scott Academy, Portland, Ore. and began his insurance career in a local agency at Waco, Tex. He was connected with the general agency of Trezevant & Cochran of Dallas, Tex. as special agent and later as executive special agent, and was called to the home office of the National Fire as executive special agent in 1911. He was elected to his present position in 1912. He is also assistant secretary of the Mechanics and Traders Insurance Company of New Orleans.

McCord, Joseph, vice-president and secretary of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, of New York, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Cumberland county of American parentage, March 21, 1847. He received a public school education, and has spent most of his business life in fire insurance. He was elected to his present position in January, 1906.

McELHONE, F. H., joint manager of the central department of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco, in Chicago, was born April 28, 1859, at Ellenville, N. Y. After leaving school he was several years learning the tanning business, but eventually abandoned it for fire insurance, and in 1885 entered the New York office of the Washington Fire and Marine Insurance Company. He passed considerable time in the service of this company, and in a special agency of the Pennsylvania Fire for Texas and Arkansas, which he resigned in 1890 to enter the service of the Fireman's Fund as special agent for Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana, with headquarters at Dallas. In November, 1899, he was made second assistant manager, and in May, 1900, joint manager of the central department of the company. Mr. McElhone died March 13, 1914.

McGREGOR, PETER DUNCAN, manager of the western department of the Queen Insurance Company, was born at Invernesshire, Scotland, of Scotch parentage, January 13, 1867. He was educated in the public schools of Chicago and started his business career in the office of J. O. Wilson in 1882, and remained with him until the western department of the Union of Philadelphia was taken up in 1885, when he became connected with the western department of the Connecticut Fire, of which he was successively clerk, special agent, assistant manager, and associate manager. He was appointed to his present position in October, 1899. He was president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest in 1900-1901.

McILWAINE, ARCHIBALD G., JR., United States manager of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, and president of the Orient Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., was born at Petersburg, Va., of Scotch-Irish extraction, September 5, 1859. He was educated in the public schools and University School of Petersburg, and in youth entered the service of the Petersburg Savings and Insurance Company, from which he went to the New York Underwriters' Agency, to be its special agent in the south. Subsequently, he was for several years general agent for the London and Lancashire at Atlanta, and in 1893 was called to the New York office to take the position of assistant manager. He succeeded Jeffrey Beavan as manager in 1894.

McNEIL, NELSON A., fire underwriter, was born at Salisbury, Litchfield county, Conn., July 9, 1852. His education was received at the district schools previous to his fourteenth year, at which time he was given a clerkship in a mining office. He engaged as a local agent in the insurance business in 1874, and at one time had agencies at Bridgeport, New Haven, and Lime Rock, which latter he still retains. He was for three years special agent of the Washington Fire and Marine of Boston and six years of the Niagara Fire, part of which time he also represented the Caledonian for Connecticut.

He was appointed assistant United States manager for the Caledonian in July, 1894, and was vice-president and secretary of the Caledonian-American Insurance Company of New York. He resigned the assistant-managership of the Caledonian, December 30, 1905, and as vice-president and secretary of the Caledonian-American in November, 1905.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, New Orleans, La. Organized 1869; capital, \$300,000. James Nichols, president; H. A. Smith and R. L. Emery, vice-presidents; T. B. Norton, secretary; G. H. Tryon, assistant secretary. The company is controlled by interests closely allied with the National Fire of Hartford. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,521,714.15; liabilities, \$674,419.43.

MECHANICS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1871. John R. Freeman, president and treasurer; Theodore P. Bogert, secretary; Benj. G. Buttolph and Edwin D. Pingree, vice-presidents. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$778,434.31; liabilities, \$308,389.73.

MECHANICS INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1854; capital, \$250,000. S. J. Martin, president; J. A. Snyder, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,401,677.13; liabilities, \$763,687.42.

MEDCRAFT, R. C., fire underwriter, San Francisco, Cal., is of English-Irish descent, and was born on the Island of Malta, February 13, 1861. He received a private school education and graduated from the University of Malta in 1882. He began his business career in fire insurance and was connected with the head office of the Royal Insurance Company, Liverpool, and with the home office of the Imperial, London, and later became assistant manager at San Francisco for the latter company. He was appointed general agent for the Scottish Union and National at San Francisco, subsequently becoming manager of the general agency of Catton, Ball & Co., San Francisco, representing the Union Assurance Society of London. On January 1, 1914, he was appointed assistant manager of the Pacific Coast Branch of the Commercial Union of London, Palatine of London, and Commercial Union Fire of New York, San Francisco, Cal.

MEDLICOTT, WILLIAM BLISS, general agent for the Atlas Assurance Company, limited, of London, for the eastern and southern departments, was born of English-American parentage in Longmeadow, Hampden county, Mass., September 4, 1857, and has always retained his residence there. He was educated in the public and high schools of Springfield, Mass., and Worcester Tech, Worcester, Mass., from which he graduated in 1876. He taught for two years, then entered manufacturing business, and began his insurance career in 1892. He has been active in the affairs of the New England

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Insurance Exchange, serving on different important committees and as an officer, and represented the Atlas in the adjustment of its losses by the San Francisco conflagration. He is a director or trustee of several business and educational institutions, and for the past four years has been the lecturer on insurance economics at Harvard University, and has been reappointed lecturer for the college year of 1914-1915. A member of the administrative board of the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University; lecturer before the Insurance Institute of America.

MEINEL, EDWARD, was born in Chicago, Ill., January 28, 1869. He was educated in the public schools and in 1884 associated himself with the Underwriters' Exchange, now the Chicago Board of Fire Underwriters, as office boy, where he remained five years, subsequently becoming chief clerk and accountant in the Chicago city department of the Northern Assurance Company. Later he was connected with the office of Ducat & Lyon, then managers of the Home Insurance Company at Chicago, soliciting, inspecting, and adjusting. In 1892 he became special agent of the Manchester in the west and south, and in 1896 was made special agent of the Continental in New York state. On January 1, 1898, he was appointed assistant manager of the Manchester and assistant secretary of the American Fire of New York. These positions he resigned in April, 1901, to accept the secretaryship of The Eagle Fire Company of New York, and later became a member of the local agency firm of Fred S. James & Co., New York. He retired from the firm in 1913 to become associated with the Insurance Company Salamandra of St. Petersburg, Russia, Paternelle Fire Insurance Company of Paris, Second Russian Insurance Company of St. Petersburg, and is president of the firm of Meinel & Wemple, Inc., United States managers for the company.

MEMPHIS FIRE INSURANCE CLUB, Memphis, Tenn., was organized in January, 1909, and its purposes are social and educational. Officers elected were: President, E. F. Mills; vice-president, F. B. Hunter; secretary and treasurer, A. D. Mason. The present officers, elected in January, 1914, are: President, Elliott Middleton; vice-president, Walter C. Chandler; second vice-president, Robert Metcalf; secretary, Oscar A. Smith; assistant secretary, Everett S. Brooks; treasurer, John Wagner.

MERCANTILE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1884. Henry T. Grant, president; Alfred U. Eddy, secretary and treasurer. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$239,169.06; liabilities, \$152,679.90.

MERCHANTS' AND FARMERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Worcester, Mass. Organized 1846. President, J. Stewart Brown; secretary, Harry S. Myrick. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$275,080.93; liabilities, \$136,833.16.

MERCHANTS' FIRE ASSURANCE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK, New York. Organized 1910; capital, \$200,000. Edward L. Ballard, president; Alden C. Noble, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$862,709.42; liabilities, \$298,205.28.

MERCHANTS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Denver, Col. Organized 1907; Capital, \$200,000. W. J. Galligan, president; J. R. Gardner, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$425,518.87; liabilities, \$111,011.99.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Bangor, Me. Organized 1885; capital, \$100,000. Transacts a marine insurance business only. W. B. Snow, president; C. D. Pearson, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$349,621.37; liabilities, \$85,618.80.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1874. William McBee, president; Ernest W. Brown, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$657,142.98; liabilities, \$299,156.56.

MERRIMACK MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Andover, Mass. Organized 1828. Burton S. Flagg, president; Fred-
eric G. Moore, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$301,535.47; liabilities, \$221,054.84.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1902; capital, \$100,000. Thomas F. Keeley, president; Wm. A. Birk, vice-president; W. J. Kerwin, treasurer; George Essig, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$224,967.86; liabilities, \$124,967.86.

MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS held its first annual meeting July 25, 1899, and elected the following officers: President, Fred Guenther, Detroit; vice-presidents, C. S. Holden, Grand Rapids, E. Van Zile, Bay City, E. G. Spaulding, Port Huron, Charles Russell, Cadillac; secretary and treasurer, W. A. Eldridge, Detroit. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in September 1913 are: President, J. K. Livingston, Detroit; vice-presidents, Frank Row, Grand Rapids; W. W. Wright, Jackson; Vet S. Maloney, Cheboygan; Victor E. Schwahn, Saginaw; B. B. Barnes, Manistec, and Seeley R. Birchard, Bay City; secretary and treasurer, W. A. Eldridge, Detroit; executive committee, Fred Guenther, chairman, J. S. Witliff, O. A. Leonard, William Elliott.

MICHIGAN COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Lansing, Mich. Organized 1904; capital, \$400,000. F. D. Bennett, president; Arthur D. Baker, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$921,089.40; liabilities, \$340,080.13.

MICHIGAN FIELD CLUB was organized in November, 1911, as the successor of the Michigan Fire Underwriters' Club, composed of members of the Western Insurance Bureau, and H. A. Batels was elected president; A. E. Henry, vice-president; and N. B. Jones, secretary and treasurer. The present officers are: President: A. E. Henry, Northwestern National; vice-president, Horace L. Spice, Germania; secretary and treasurer, Geo. P. Kessberger, Milwaukee Mechanics'; executive committee, A. E. Hayes, National-Ben Franklin; C. A. Wehmeyer, Security, and the officers.

MICHIGAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Detroit, Mich. Organized 1880; capital, \$400,000. D. M. Ferry, Jr., president; E. J. Booth, vice-president; H. E. Everett, secretary; E. P. Webb, assistant secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,547,443.95; liabilities, \$763,258.71.

MICHIGAN MILLERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Lansing, Mich. Organized 1881. Robert Henkel, president; A. D. Baker, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,409,919.03; liabilities, \$766,500.29.

MICHIGAN STATE FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION
The present officers elected in May, 1914, are: President, F. W. Andrews, Detroit; vice-president, George A. Minsky; secretary and treasurer, M. M. Hawkurst.

MICHIGAN UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in May, 1913, by field men representing Union companies. The officers elected were: President, George K. March, New Hampshire; vice-president, H. O. Benedict, Fidelity-Phenix; secretary and treasurer, J. S. Fletcher, Norwich Union. The above officers were re-elected in June, 1914.

MIDDLE DEPARTMENT, UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF. [See Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department.]

MIDDLESEX MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Middletown, Conn. Organized 1836. O. Vincent Coffin, president; C. W. Harris, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,119,935.21; liabilities, \$213,950.08.

MIDDLESEX MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Concord, Mass. Organized 1826. Prescott Keyes, president; Adams Tolman, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$591,527.19; liabilities, \$357,333.82.

MIDDLEWEST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Valley City, North Dakota. The company reinsured in the Twin City Fire Insurance Company of Minneapolis in 1913.

MILLERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, Alton, Ill. Organized 1877. Geo. Postel, president; G. A. McKinney, secretary and treasurer; A. J. Kellenberger, assistant secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$486,195.42; liabilities, \$100,545.42.

MILLERS' NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1865; (mutual). C. H. Seybt, president; M. A. Reynolds, secretary; F. S. Danforth, assistant secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$2,014,232.21; liabilities, \$839,039.41.

MILLIGAN, EDWARD, president of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., was born at Haddonfield, N. J., June 1, 1862. At the age of seventeen years he went into the insurance agency office of J. B. Kremer & Durban, Philadelphia, as a clerk. When he left the service of that firm years later, it was to assume the position of surveyor in the Philadelphia office of the Ætna of Hartford. Here he remained until 1888, when he was offered and accepted the special agency of the Phoenix of Hartford, with headquarters at Philadelphia. On September 15, 1896, Mr. Milligan was appointed secretary of the company, and in January, 1907, vice-president; succeeding Mr. Skilton as president of the company in June, 1913. He is also a director of the company, of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company, The Hartford Trust Company, and the Holyoke Water Power Company. He is also president of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company.

MILL OWNERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1895. H. N. Wade, president; P. J. Halla, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$177,851; liabilities, \$90,873.

MILWAUKEE BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS was organized in January, 1876. It is a rating bureau and has also established and controls fire insurance patrols in Milwaukee. The present officers are: President, Theo Zillmer; vice-president, W. J. Krauthoefer; secretary, J. O. Myers; treasurer, Emil Ph. Hunkel. George E. Heaney is superintendent of the rating bureau, and there is a board of directors of nine. The board also conducts a fire patrol.

MILWAUKEE MECHANICS' INSURANCE COMPANY of Milwaukee, Wis. Organized 1852; capital, \$1,000,000. William L. Jones, president; Oscar Griebing, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$4,436,715.94; liabilities, \$2,585,503.

MIN-DAKO-WIS TRIBE is a social organization, membership in which is confined to those who have been engaged in field work in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the Dakotas. A temporary organization was effected August 14, 1899, with the following officers: J. J. McDonald, president; W. L. King, secretary; E. G. Halle,

S. E. Cate, and W. E. Page, executive committee. The name, suggested by Mr. Walter H. Cobban of Minneapolis, is a combination of the abbreviations of the names of the states to which the membership is limited. The annual meetings are held in Chicago on the evening of the first day's session of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest. New members are not admitted and the organization is kept alive for social purposes and to continue the relations brought about among those who formerly did field work in those three states.

MINERVA RETROCESSION AND REINSURANCE COMPANY, Cologne, Germany. E. M. Cragin, New York, United States manager. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$750,051.67; liabilities, \$467,792.59.

MINNEAPOLIS BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS was organized in 1895 by local agents and maintains the fire patrol and salvage corps. The present officers, elected in June 1914, are: President, Frank H. Barnes; vice-president, Frank A. Mannen; secretary and treasurer, Jacob Stone.

MINNEAPOLIS FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn. Organized in 1902 as the Winona Fire Insurance Company; capital, \$200,000. Fred C. Van Dusen, president; John D. McMillan, vice-president; Alfred Stinson, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$575,415.18; liabilities, \$147,277.14.

MINNEAPOLIS UNDERWRITERS' INSPECTION OFFICE. Organized 1882. This organization makes all the rates, inspections, and carries on the work of associations known as Boards of Fire Underwriters. This office is now conducted under the system known as the Independent Rating System. J. A. Brant is manager. No meetings held. Inspectors of the state meet in conference about once a month to consider changes in the schedule and other statistics concerning insurance matters. The Minneapolis Underwriters' Association organized 1897, is a separate organization, composed of local agents. The officers are: E. M. Geggenheimer, president; Jacob Stone, secretary.

MINNESOTA AND NORTH DAKOTA FIRE UNDERWRITERS was organized April 23, 1885, being the successor of the Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota Union. The first meeting was held at Minneapolis, and J. J. McDonald was elected president, A. J. Trumbull, vice-president, and A. K. Murray, secretary and treasurer. The presidents since organization have been: 1885, J. J. McDonald; 1886, A. J. Trumbull; 1887, J. H. Griffith; 1890, E. M. Hitchcock; 1892, George G. Williams; 1893, Samuel J. Johnson; 1894, Walter H. Cobban; 1895, Howard DeMott; 1896, R. A. Overpeck; 1897, R. R. Briggs; 1898, Otto E. Greely; 1900, D. F. Vail; 1901, Walter C. Leach; 1902, Clarence D. Hayes; 1903, George C. Main; 1904, Frank A. Mannen;

1905, Hugh R. Loudon; 1906, R. L. Bruen; 1907, J. F. Stafford; 1908, L. F. Daniel; 1909, W. J. Haggarty; 1910, E. A. Davis; 1911, George A. Mowry, 1912; J. L. King, 1913.

The organization up to 1908 was a rating and supervising body, having charge, practically, of the states of Minnesota and North Dakota, excepting the towns under the jurisdiction of the St. Paul and Minneapolis inspectorship, the Winona inspectorship, and the Duluth inspectorship. The association originally had jurisdiction over South Dakota. The Minnesota Fire Prevention Association was merged with the association in 1914, and the association has taken up fire prevention work.

The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in June, 1914, are: President, Ernest C. Bowe, Springfield Fire and Marine; vice-president, Byron K. Cowles, Phoenix, Hartford; treasurer, E. J. MacDonald, North British and Mercantile; secretary, Charles G. Stone, Hand-in-Hand Underwriters.

MINNESOTA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized in June, 1898, with the following officers: President, John Rogers, Jr.; William Ffaender, H. M. Wheelock, D. M. Baldwin, and H. B. Prince, vice-presidents; C. P. Preston, secretary and treasurer. The present officers elected in October, 1913, are: President, Theodore Williams, Mankato; vice-presidents, L. J. Rocholl, J. H. Whitacre, R. B. Knox, F. H. Barley; secretary and treasurer, W. H. Hart, St. Paul.

MINNESOTA FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION was organized in June, 1911. The association was merged with the Minnesota and North Dakota Fire Underwriters Association at the annual meeting in June, 1914 (which see).

MISSISSIPPI ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at Vicksburg, June 14, 1899. The following officers were elected: C. H. Campbell, Winona, president; J. M. Klein, Vicksburg, vice-president; J. K. Moore, Vicksburg, secretary. The present officers elected in May, 1914, are: President, Walter H. Witty, Winona; vice-president, W. F. Rumble; secretary and treasurer, J. K. Moore, Vicksburg. Eight district vice-presidents were also elected. The association adopted an amendment to its constitution changing the name to the Mississippi Local Underwriters Association.

MISSISSIPPI SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF FIRES was organized in April, 1912, and the officers elected were: President, A. J. Haltiwanger, Home; vice-president, A. D. McBryde, National Fire; secretary and treasurer, Isham B. Beard, Jackson, St. Paul Fire and Marine. The present officers, elected in January, 1914, are: President, I. B. Beard, Jackson, Aetna; vice-president, E. K. McDowell, Liverpool and London and Globe; secretary and treasurer, J. A. Parrish, Jackson, German-American, N. Y.; ex-

ecutive committee, A. J. Haltiwanger, chairman, R. S. Rust, Jr., P. L. Davis, W. F. Carroll, C. A. Prescott, F. L. Seaman, Ed Bourne, Jr., F. O. Hawkins.

MISSOURI ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at Sedalia, Mo., January 28, 1897, with the following officers: William G. Baird of Kansas City, president, and John A. Bryant of Kansas City, secretary and treasurer. The association was reorganized at a meeting held in Kansas City, June 13, 1907. The present officers elected in January, 1914, are: President, L. H. Stubbs, St. Joseph; vice-presidents, Walter J. Sales, Kansas City, E. M. Robinson, Poplar Bluffs, C. J. Kehoe, St. Louis; secretary and treasurer, Lyle A. Stephenson, Kansas City.

MISSOURI FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION was organized at a meeting of special agents held in Kansas City, Mo., in September, 1903, and the following officers were elected: President, J. D. Fleming, Connecticut Fire; vice-president, S. E. Cate, North British and Mercantile; secretary, W. L. Ely, Insurance Company of North America; treasurer, Howard Hudler, Union of Philadelphia. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in September, 1913, are: President, A. B. Diggins, Fireman's Fund; vice-president, John W. Hurd, American Central; secretary and treasurer Guy E. Dixon, German-American.

MONROE, ALEXANDER R., assistant manager of the western department of the Queen Insurance Company at Chicago, was born in Tain, Ross Shire, Scotland, July 12, 1862, and was educated in the public schools and Gillespie College, Edinburgh, Scotland. In 1883, shortly after his arrival in the United States, he entered the employ of the Franklin Fire of Indianapolis, serving as assistant bookkeeper, daily report clerk, and city solicitor successively. In September, 1886, he joined a local agency firm at Indianapolis, where he continued until July, 1889, when he became manager of the insurance department of Robert Zener & Co., remaining in this position up to January 1, 1895. On the latter date he was appointed special agent for the Connecticut Fire in Indiana and Kentucky, and in 1898 became Indiana state agent for the same company. In January, 1900, he was appointed special agent for the Queen in the same territory, and on January 1, 1905, was appointed to his present position. He was president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest in 1910-1911.

MONTANA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Butte, Mont. Organized 1911; capital, paid-in, \$224,785. W. R. Allen, president; C. M. McCoy, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$340,940.08; liabilities, \$43,035.33.

MOORE, GEORGE H., assistant secretary of the Chicago branch of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Com-

pany, began his insurance career in 1878 as a special agent of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company of New York, for Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and West Virginia. In 1882 he accepted the Michigan state agency for the Liverpool and London and Globe, and in 1893 was transferred by the company to his present position. He was president of the Underwriters' Association of the Northwest in 1896-1897.

MORTON, JOHN BENJAMIN, second vice-president of the Fire Association of Philadelphia, was born in Philadelphia, April 1, 1848, and was educated in the public and high schools of his native city. He began his business career in fire insurance, and was a clerk in a local agency office, and entered the agency department of the Fire Association as clerk in 1873.

MOSCOW FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Moscow, Russia, entered the United States in January, 1900, making a deposit in New York state, and it has been licensed in several states. Paul E. Rasor, New York City, is resident manager. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,945,834.25; liabilities, \$1,406,352.85.

MUNICH REINSURANCE COMPANY of Munich, Bavaria, entered the United States in 1898, making a deposit with the New York department. Walter Rosen, Isaac N. Seligman, and Hermann Sielcken are trustees for the United States. The United States manager is Carl Schreiner, Hartford, Conn. Admitted assets in United States, December 31, 1913, \$6,417,941.68; liabilities, \$4,954,615.15.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR INSURING HOUSES FROM LOSS BY FIRE, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1784. Henry W. Biddle, chairman; Clifford Lewis, treasurer. Total assets, December 31, 1913, \$4,186,222; liabilities, \$258,956.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA, Richmond, Va. Organized 1794. Edwin A. Palmer, president; G. Moffett King, secretary. Total assets, December 31, 1913, \$2,449,178; liabilities, \$40,517.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES RETIRED IN 1913. [See Reinsured and Failed Companies.]

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NARRAGANSETT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1895. William S. Granger, president; Stephen M. Pitman, secretary. Total assets, December 31, 1913, \$114,248; liabilities, \$66,875.

NASSAU AND DUTCHESS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York. The company reinsured in the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company in 1913.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. This association was organized by a meeting of local agents from various states, at Chicago, Ill., September 29 and 30, 1896. A. G. Simrall of Covington, Ky., was elected president, and R. S. Brannen of Denver, Col., secretary and treasurer. Membership is composed of local fire insurance agents wherever located.

The second annual meeting was held at St. Louis, Mo., May 8 and 9, 1897. A. G. Simrall was elected president, and R. S. Brannen, secretary and treasurer.

The third annual meeting was held at Detroit, Mich., July 15 and 16, 1898. C. H. Woodworth, Buffalo, was elected president, and R. S. Brannen secretary and treasurer.

The fourth annual meeting was held at Buffalo, N. Y., August 9, 10, 11 and 12, 1899. C. H. Woodworth was elected president, and F. H. Holmes secretary.

The fifth annual meeting was held at Milwaukee, Wis., August 30 and 31, and September 1, 1900. George D. Markham of St. Louis was elected president, and F. H. Holmes secretary.

The sixth annual meeting was held at Put-in-Bay, Ohio, September 11, 12 and 13, 1901. George D. Markham was elected president, and F. H. Holmes secretary.

The seventh annual meeting was held at Louisville, Ky., October 21, 22 and 23, 1902. Thomas H. Geer, Cleveland, was elected president, and F. H. Holmes secretary.

The eighth annual meeting was held in Hartford, Conn., October 20, 21 and 22, 1903. John C. North, New Haven, Conn., was elected president, and Frank F. Holmes secretary.

The ninth annual meeting was held in the Festival Hall building, Exposition Grounds, St. Louis, October 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1904. A. H. Robinson, Louisville, Ky., was elected president, and H. H. Putnam, Boston, secretary.

The tenth annual meeting was held at Denver, Col., August 16, 17 and 18, 1905. E. J. Tapping, Milwaukee, was elected president, and H. H. Putnam, Boston, secretary.

The eleventh annual meeting was held at Indianapolis, Ind., October 17, 18 and 19, 1906. Charles F. Wilson, Denver, was elected president, and H. H. Putnam, Boston, secretary.

The twelfth annual meeting was held at Richmond, Va., September 25, 26 and 27, 1907. F. W. Offenhauser, Texarkana, Texas, was elected president, and H. H. Putnam re-elected secretary.

The thirteenth annual meeting was held at St. Paul, Minn., August 11, 12 and 13, 1908. Edward W. Beardsley, Hartford, was elected president, and H. H. Putnam, Boston, secretary.

The fourteenth annual meeting was held in Atlantic City, N. J., September 21, 22 and 23, 1909. Fred Guenther, Detroit, Mich., was elected president, and H. H. Putnam, Boston, secretary.

The fifteenth annual meeting was held in Chicago, September 12, 13 and 14, 1910. A. W. Neale, Cleveland, Ohio., was elected president, and H. H. Putnam, Boston, secretary.

The sixteenth annual meeting was held in Buffalo, N. Y., July 17, 18 and 19, 1911. James R. Southgate, Durham, N. C., was elected president, and H. H. Putnam, Boston, secretary.

The seventeenth annual meeting was held at Atlanta, Ga., October 15, 16 and 17, 1912. James R. Southgate, Durham, N. C., was elected president, and H. H. Putnam, secretary.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the association was held in Cincinnati, October 14, 15 and 16, 1913. President Southgate presided, and in his address reviewed the work of the year in visiting state and local associations. Speaking of underwriters' agencies, the president said all efforts to solve the problem had proved unsuccessful, and the only satisfactory solution seemed to be incorporation of such agencies, and as attempts of voluntary organizations to solve the problem had failed, there seemed to be no way of removing the evil except by legislation. He suggested that the association seriously consider such legislation. Reference was made to changes going on in the business through centralization of control, which resulted in large lines going to brokers, and the growing practice of re-insurance as matters of concern to members of the association. The president urged that members first take their grievances to the local association, as it was impossible for the National association to handle all individual complaints, and could hardly be expected to do more than advance the general interests of the agency business.

Referring to the question of broadening the organization to include casualty insurance agents, the president urged that a broad view be taken of the question by both parties to the proposed union not only from their own particular viewpoint, but what eventually will be best for the preservation of the American agency system. The president closed with a word of appreciation of the honor conferred in his election to the presidency, and of the association, said: "The National Association is not only an organization unique in its inception and history, but it possesses a big power of its own, in that it is a force at once aggressive and conservative and that even with its weakness and failures, it represents an effort which always aims at higher things in the profession of the fire insurance agent. It is taking the local fire insurance man constantly away from his narrow viewpoint

into a broader vision of his business and its relation to himself, to his fellows, his companies, and to the public at large. It is bringing him into the swing of the effort to reduce the national fire waste. When he sees the actual results accruing from improved methods of fire prevention, not only diminishing the loss of property, but of life, he is bound to approve and stimulate these efforts, however much they may for the time being affect his pocket nerve.

Following the president's address, the executive committee, C. F. Hildreth, chairman, presented its report reviewing the activities during the year and the progress of the association, and presented recommendations as to dealing with some of the questions before the association. Discussing underwriter's agencies the committee expressed the view that it was within the power of two or three leading companies by unselfish action to remedy the growing evil, but the committee stated that it did not see its way clear to make any "specific recommendation in the way of remedial legislation." The committee in referring to the suggestion to admit casualty insurance agents to membership, submitted several suggestions for change of name, but made no specific recommendation for action on the subject.

The committee on legislation, George D. Markham, chairman, reviewed briefly legislation in different states and the subjects which the legislation was intended to regulate or control, and discussed the subject of rating laws, underwriters' agencies, appointment of agents, and tax reform. A report from the conference committee was presented, outlining briefly the subjects considered in the conference with company officials, held in October, 1913. Reports were presented on the extension work of the association, and the report of the committee of conference on the inclusion of casualty insurance agents in the organization, favored the amalgamation, but recommended that the matter be referred to the incoming executive committee with power. The report was adopted.

Papers were read as follows: "The Middleman in the Insurance Business," J. J. Conway, captain Cincinnati Salvage Corps; "Problem of Brokerage Lines and London Lloyds Insurance," E. K. Beddall, New York; "The Promiscuous Appointment of Local Agents," Thomas Baker, Jr., Fargo, N. D.; "What Should be the Attitude of the State Towards the Business of Fire Insurance," William T. Emmet, superintendent of insurance, New York.

There was also a general discussion of the topics "sole agencies," "overhead writing," "promiscuous appointment of agents," and whether legislation should be favored regulating such matters.

The committee on resolutions, E. S. Cowles, chairman, to which were referred all resolutions and recommendations of officers and committees, submitted the following report, which was adopted:

Your committee begs leave to report that it has met and considered the various recommendations in the official reports and resolutions introduced which were referred to it, and submits the following:

One Cent Postage — This association approves the general movement in favor of one cent letter postage, and recommends that our members ask their representatives in Congress to give the subject favorable attention, and that the executive committee of this association be authorized to take such further steps in the matter as may be necessary.

Fraudulent Mail Order Insurance — The cordial thanks and appreciation of this association are extended to Joseph P. Johnson, chief inspector of the post office at Washington, D. C., for his activities in suppressing the illegal and fraudulent mailing operations of surplus line brokers doing a wild-cat business, and we extend our co-operation to him in any further efforts he may exert in this direction.

Handling Grievances — We endorse the recommendation in the president's address regarding this subject, and we urge upon our members a strict observance of the by-laws of the National Association providing for the submission in the first instance of grievances to the state committees. We further endorse the recommendation that the state associations appropriate funds necessary for the purpose.

Commissions in Texas — Inasmuch as the Texas members of this association are not receiving the same compensation generally paid to agents in neighboring states, our executive committee is requested to assist Texas members in obtaining the desired relief.

Casualty Commissions — It is recommended that the resolution from the Massachusetts association suggesting a conference with the insurance commissioners on this subject be referred to the incoming executive committee, to be considered in connection with the subject of amalgamation with the casualty and surety agents' association and that the executive committee and the midyear conference be authorized to take such action as may be necessary as the outcome of its negotiations.

Overhead Writing — We emphasize the value of our overhead writing rules to which the co-operating companies have given their support, and the incoming executive committee is requested to address the co-operating companies, thanking them for their past support of our principles and requesting careful attention to their future observance.

Underwriters, Agencies — In place of the various recommendations and resolutions referred to the committee on this subject, we recommend the adoption of the following: Whereas, we believe it advisable, as a rule, to work through the insurance commissioners in our efforts to secure legislation desired, and inasmuch as Insurance Commissioner Button of Virginia has expressed practically the views of this association on the subject of underwriters' agencies, therefore be it resolved, that our conference committee be instructed to confer with the insurance commissioners in regard to legislation on this and all other matters that the association or the executive committee may direct.

Conclusion — In closing our report we desire to go on record as expressing the association's recognition and cordial appreciation of the careful attention given to our needs at this meeting by the Cincinnati Fire Insurance Club and its manager, John F. Ankenbauer, as well as of the many courtesies extended to our members on their visit to Cincinnati.

We also desire to express our appreciation to our program committee for the opportunity afforded for discussion at these meetings and we recommend that in future conventions, even more time be allotted for these discussions, and that we continue the policy established this year of making these conventions business meetings, with the entertainment features reduced to a minimum.

Officers and chairmen of committees were elected as follows: President, C. F. Hildreth, Freeport, Ill.; secretary-treasurer, Henry H. Putnam, Boston, Mass.; vice-presidents, New England states, L. C. Merrill, Concord, N. H.; Middle Department States, John M. Larkin, Pt. Allegheny, Pa.; Southeastern States, Walker Taylor, Wilmington, N. C.; Southwestern States, L. H. Stubbs, St. Joseph, Mo.; Middle Western States, James B. Leedom, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. A. Eldridge, Detroit, Mich.; E. H. Forry, Indianapolis, Ind.; Rocky Mountain States, Paul B. Gaylord, Denver, Col.; executive committee, E. C. Roth, Buffalo, chairman; grievance committee, J. K. Livingston, Detroit, chairman; legislative committee, G. D. Markham, St. Louis, chairman; organization committee, F. E. Warner, Salem, Mass., chairman. The above officers were re-elected at the annual meeting in August, 1914.

NATIONAL-BEN FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa. Organized 1910 (consolidation of National Fire and Ben Franklin Fire Insurance companies); capital, \$1,000,000. Samuel McKnight, president; H. M. Schmidt, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$3,347,530.17; liabilities, \$1,815,147.32.

NATIONAL BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS was organized July 18, 1866, in the city of New York. [For a history of the National Board from its organization and a list of the original members, see the Cyclopedia of Insurance for 1891.]

The following is a list of the officers of the National Board to the present time:

Years.	President.	Vice-Presidents.	Secretaries.
1866	James M. McLean,	Timothy C. Allyn,	Frank W. Ballard.
1867	James M. McLean,	Lucius J. Hendee,	William Connor, Jr.
1868	James M. McLean,	Lucius J. Hendee,	William Connor, Jr.
1869	James M. McLean,	Lucius J. Hendee,	William Connor, Jr.
1870	Henry A. Oakley,	Lucius J. Hendee,	James N. Rankin.
1871	Henry A. Oakley,	Lucius J. Hendee,	James N. Rankin.
1872	Henry A. Oakley,	Lucius J. Hendee,	Benj. S. Walcott.
1873	Henry A. Oakley,	Lucius J. Hendee,	Samuel P. Blagden.
1874	Henry A. Oakley,	Lucius J. Hendee,	Samuel P. Blagden.
1875	Henry A. Oakley,	Lucius J. Hendee,	Samuel P. Blagden.
1876	George L. Chase,	Charles Platt,	Elijah Alliger.
1877	Alfred G. Baker,	Benoni Lockwood,	Elijah Alliger.
1878	Alfred G. Baker,	Benoni Lockwood,	M. Bennett, Jr.
1879	Alfred G. Baker,	Benoni Lockwood,	M. Bennett, Jr.
1880	Martin Bennett, Jr.	Daniel A. Heald,	John W. Murray.
1881	Daniel A. Heald,	John W. Murray,	D. W. C. Skilton.
1882	Daniel A. Heald,	John W. Murray,	D. W. C. Skilton.
1883	Daniel A. Heald,	John W. Murray,	D. W. C. Skilton.
1884	Daniel A. Heald,	D. W. C. Skilton,	John L. Thomson.
1885	Daniel A. Heald,	D. W. C. Skilton,	John L. Thomson.
1886	Daniel A. Heald,	D. W. C. Skilton,	John L. Thomson.
1887	Daniel A. Heald,	D. W. C. Skilton,	John L. Thomson.
1888	Daniel A. Heald,	D. W. C. Skilton,	John L. Thomson.
1889	Daniel A. Heald,	D. W. C. Skilton,	Robert B. Beath.
1890	Daniel A. Heald,	D. W. C. Skilton,	Robert B. Beath.
1891	D. W. C. Skilton,	T. H. Montgomery,	Robert B. Beath.
1892	D. W. C. Skilton,	T. H. Montgomery,	Robert B. Beath.
1893	D. W. C. Skilton,	T. H. Montgomery,	Robert B. Beath.
1894	Edward A. Walton,	William N. Clark,	Robert B. Beath.
1895	Edward A. Walton,	William B. Clark,	Robert B. Beath.
1896	William B. Clark,	Henry W. Eaton,	Robert B. Beath.
1897	Henry W. Eaton,	Elihu C. Irvin,	Robert B. Beath.
1898	Elihu C. Irvin,	George P. Sheldon,	Robert B. Beath.
1899	Elihu C. Irvin,	George P. Sheldon,	Robert B. Beath.
1900	George P. Sheldon,	Eugene L. Ellison,	Robert B. Beath.
1901	George P. Sheldon,	Eugene L. Ellison,	Robert B. Beath.
1902	Robert B. Beath,	Henry H. Hall,	Charles A. Shaw.
1903	Henry H. Hall,	John H. Washburn,	Charles A. Shaw.
1904	John H. Washburn,	George W. Burchell,	Charles A. Shaw.
1905	John H. Washburn,	George W. Burchell,	Charles A. Shaw.
1906	George W. Burchell,	J. Montgomery Hare,	Charles G. Smith.
1907	George W. Burchell,	J. Montgomery Hare,	Charles G. Smith.
1908	J. Montgomery Hare,	A. W. Damon,	Charles G. Smith.
1909	J. Montgomery Hare,	A. W. Damon,	Charles G. Smith.
1910	A. W. Damon,	G. W. Babb,	Charles G. Smith.
1911	George W. Babb,	Wm. N. Kremer,	E. W. West.
1912	George W. Babb,	Wm. N. Kremer,	E. W. West.
1913	Wm. N. Kremer,	E. G. Richards,	E. J. Haynes.
1914	Wm. N. Kremer,	R. M. Bissell,	E. J. Haynes.

J. S. Parish of Providence, R. I., was treasurer from the organization of the board until the time of his death in November, 1889, when Fred W. Arnold, also of Providence, was appointed by the executive committee. He was re-elected by the board yearly until 1904, when he declined re-election and was succeeded by Marshall S. Driggs, who served until his death in 1910. C. J. Holman was elected in 1911, and is the present treasurer. Thomas H. Montgomery was general agent from 1872 to 1878, and Henry K. Miller received that title in 1899, and remained as general agent until his death in 1911. W. E. Mallalieu is the present general agent. The chairmen of the executive committee have been: D. A. Heald, E. W. Crowell, Rudolph Garrigue, Stephen Crowell, George T. Hope, B. Lockwood, E. A. Walton, George P. Sheldon, and Peter Notman of New York; J. N. Dunham of Springfield; Jotham Goodnow of Hartford; H. W. Eaton, E. F. Beddell, Marshall S. Driggs, Henry E. Bowers, H. H. Hall, J. Montgomery Hare, New York; A. W. Damon, Springfield; Geo. W. Babb, W. N. Kramer, and E. G. Richards, New York; R. M. Bessell, Hartford. Henry K. Miller was secretary of the committee from 1873 to 1899, his predecessors having been W. H. Post, A. J. Smith, C. B. Whiting, and Frank W. Ballard.

The forty-eighth annual meeting of the board was held in New York, May 29, 1914. President Kremer presided and in his address reviewed the activities of the past year, which had been unusual and praised especially the work done by the committee on laws and recommended that its field of activities be extended to cover every state. The work of the committee he urged should be unhesitatingly supported by every stock company. The president reviewed briefly some of the legislation of the year, and referring to court decisions said the decision in the Kansas rating case was of far-reaching importance. In view of that decision, said the president, it was the imperative duty of companies to scrutinize with great care the conditions of statutes under which indemnity may be offered and to procure an adequate rate or to decline unprofitable business. After a brief reference to the schemes for state insurance the president asked "wherein does the solution of the ever-changing and intricate problems surrounding the business of fire insurance lie?" The ever-changing conditions did not encourage the hope of early adjustment, and the president added: "We are neither on the threshold of the dawn of the millennium nor the satisfactory adjustment of these disturbing conditions. The feeling of unrest seems to have its Alpha as well as its Omega in the question of rate. The necessity of indemnity for loss against fire is everywhere recognized, and it is the anchor to the windward of every property-owning citizen of the nation."

The anti-compact theory of solution has, by the very acid test of practicability, been found unworthy of reliance, and is thus eliminated by those of advanced thought. Stability should be the prime requisite of the business for the equal protection of all, and the attempt to subject it to open and acute competition must inevitably honeycomb the very foundation of absolutely necessary solvency. Elimination of competition may be conspicuously unique and exceptional to the in-

insurance business as contrasted with commercial pursuits, but it is a fact none can successfully gainsay. Indemnity is sold before the cost is ascertained. This is true because the loss factor, which is the largest element of cost, cannot be determined, and consequently the temptation to sell that indemnity below the cost is the measure between financial soundness and financial ruin. This latter condition would inevitably follow in the wake of keen, unrestricted competition. Practical tests, made either willingly or otherwise, have demonstrated that somebody must fix the rate by the highest known standards of experience, and in order that this be done, combination on the part of those furnishing indemnity is as unavoidable and necessary as the need for these institutions to have their solvency unquestioned. Many of the states recognize associations or bureaus for the purpose of making rates, and the record of experience of such states commends itself as a practicable proposition for guidance in these matters. On the other hand, where power has been given to a political division to enforce the state-made rates without the semblance of responsibility on the part of the same state to bear the burden of losses, the method has been so barren of benefits, so autocratic and unscientific in its application as to show its failure in every known instance of its adoption.

The president cited the appointment of a committee to study the rating problem as a progressive step in the solution of that problem, and regarding the scope of the work undertaken, said: "It involves a combined classification with an experienced grading and rating schedule based thereon. It especially recommends itself for most thoughtful consideration, for, while it is known to the fraternity, and becoming more generally understood by the public, that statistical experience is of little value as a guide in making rates under present rating methods, the plan under consideration gives fair promise of offering some solution of the problem of rate-making from actual and combined experience of the National Board companies."

On the subject of taxation President Kramer gave figures showing the ratio of taxes in premiums less losses for 1913 was 5.62 per cent. and the ratio to net premiums without deducting losses, as 2.26 per cent., and he added: "The tendency toward a continuance of the burden of taxation on the business is still apparent. Not only do we fail to find any perceptible diminution of the practice to impose these taxes upon the unwarranted, but inequitable, assessment against the gross premium receipts, but some states resort to the additional requirement of exacting an assessment on the reinsured portion of gross premiums — thus levying a double tax on some portions of the gross premiums. This is taxation gone mad."

The president referred to the special fire marshal tax as not only pernicious and unjust, but as hindering the work of investigation and prosecution. The support of fire marshal departments should no more be a burden on fire insurance companies than the support of the pure food laws should be secured by a tax on manufacturers of food supplies, said the president, and he added that all investigations and prosecutions, made to protect society, are supported by a general tax uniformly levied — save only arson and kindred crimes; the burden of

which was borne chiefly by insurance companies. Another objection was that fire marshals "though seemingly dignified with being officers of a state government by provision of statute must bear the criticism of being paid by private interests to redress public wrongs." President Kramer expressed the view that for the above reasons any fire marshal law which imposes such conditions should be consistently opposed. The following are the figures of underwriting results contained in the president's address:

The underwriting results presented in the subjoined tables show a profit of 1.37 per cent. of the net premiums written, while the ten-year table shows an underwriting loss for the years 1904 to 1913, inclusive, of .62 per cent. These figures are worthy of the attention and thought of insurers and insured alike, especially when there is so much discussion of the reputed profits of the fire insurance business.

UNDERWRITING RESULTS, 1913

Premiums, fire, marine, and inland.....	\$321,554,975	
Losses paid, fire, marine, and inland.....		\$172,128,338
Increase in liabilities during the year (outstanding losses, unearned premiums, and all other claims)...		16,448,509
Expenses.....		128,579,277
Profit (1.37 per cent.).....		4,398,851
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$321,554,975	\$321,554,975

TEN-YEAR TABLE (1904-1913, INCLUSIVE)

Premiums, fire, marine, and inland.....	\$2,675,312,651	
Losses paid, fire, marine, and inland.....		\$1,502,508,435
Increase in liabilities during the year (outstanding losses, unearned premiums, and all other claims)...		159,610,651
Expenses.....		1,029,968,802
Loss (.62 per cent.).....	16,775,237	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$2,692,087,888	\$2,692,087,888

The report of the executive committee, R. M. Bissell, chairman, reviewed the work of the year, which had been a busy one, as never before in the history of the board had the volume of general and specific subjects been so large or so important. The report commended the work of the legislative committee and the special committee on rating, and in conclusion the committee said: "History is being made rapidly in the business of fire insurance affecting every class, and the necessity of mutual endeavor among companies to keep the institution of fire insurance on that high plane which it has always occupied, and which permits it to command the respect and consideration of the whole country, was never more apparent. New and difficult problems constantly arising will make greater demands, perhaps, than ever before upon the wisdom and foresight of company officials and upon those who direct the activities of organizations like our own. Especially is this true when we consider the steadily growing determination of legislatures and courts to regulate our methods of doing business and to fix our prices, as witness the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the so-called Kansas case and the present unfortunate situation in Kentucky. A common interest may be one of the principal reasons for our organization, but the general welfare of the public has never been lost sight of, as is notably exemplified in our advocacy of the purposes set forth in our constitution to which we are as a body committed and for the accomplishment of which our several committees are working.

The finance committee, Harold Herrick, chairman, reported a balance in the treasury of \$1,481.09, and recommended an assessment of one-seventeenth of one per cent. for the general fund and one-thirtieth of one per cent. for the law committee fund. The committee on incendiarism and arson, J. J. Guile, chairman, reported the offer of 102 awards for the year ending April 1, 1914, amounting to \$34,750, and three awards paid amounting to \$1,000. The committee stated that the chief complaint had been against refusal to offer awards following indictments or arrest; a practice the committee deemed inadvisable. A special committee appointed to consider the subject of the arson fund, reported in favor of broadening the scope of the awards, and recommended that the committee on incendiarism and arson be empowered to prepare and put into effect a plan for the systematic detection and conviction of arson and incendiary criminals, subject to the supervision and control of the executive committee.

The committee on laws, F. C. Buswell, chairman, reviewed the work of the committee, outlining the nature of the laws the committee found it necessary to consider and take action upon, and stated that none of the state legislatures had passed inimical laws with the exception of Kentucky. In the nine legislatures that had met and adjourned since January 1, approximately six hundred and seventy-five bills had been introduced affecting the business of fire insurance, and having a wide range of application.

The committee on statistics and origin of fires, Clarence E. Porter, chairman, presented statistics of fires in cities of over 20,000 population, and the committee said: "Total fire losses for the year are moderately less than for two years preceding and have been generally distributed, showing a continued absence of care and forethought on the part of the public, lack of appreciation of the enormous fire waste, and the urgent need of education for improved structural conditions, especially regarding protection of openings and the enforcement of fire preventive regulations." The statistics from the 298 cities reporting for 1913 showed a per capita loss of 2.25, and for the whole country of 2.10, as against a per capita loss for 300 cities in 1912 of 2.55, and for the whole country of 2.16.

The committee on fire prevention, George W. Hoyt, chairman, stated that surveys and reports on thirty-seven cities had been made, and the committee on adjustments, Frank Lock, chairman, reported that the committee was preparing to take up the work of preparing standard rules for adjustments of losses on non-concurrent policies. The committee on lighting, heating, and patents, Cecil F. Shallcross, chairman, reported briefly on the work of the committee on promoting the adoption and observance of standards, and recommended that the name of the committee be changed to the committee on "lighting, heating, and engineering standards."

The report of the committee on construction of buildings, Charles G. Smith, chairman, dealt with the work of revising building codes. The suggested building ordinance for small towns and villages had been completed, and over 3,000 copies distributed, and the revision of the model building code had been completed. The report stated that during the year twenty-nine cities had been added to the list of cities revising their building laws.

The report of the special actuarial committee, E. G. Richards, chairman, reviewed briefly the initiation of the movement for a study of fire loss statistics and the establishment by the board of a loss and actuarial bureau, which had been endorsed by the executive committee, and had the promised co-operation of the Convention of Insurance Commissioners. The committee stated that it had in mind during all its deliberations the hope that a rating system based on loss experience might be evolved, and reported progress which might or might not lead to a plan for determining experience made rates. The scope of the bureau was briefly outlined as follows: "It was at once conceded that a loss bureau or department conducted by the National Board, to which its members would report all losses sustained by them in the United States, could be made most valuable if it undertook to record causes of fires with such investigation and classification as would naturally follow; while a directory of claimants, with names, number, and origin of fires, with other necessary detail, would fill a want of the underwriters not now adequately supplied."

Officers were elected as follows: President, William N. Kremer, German-American; vice-president, R. M. Bissell, Hartford Fire; treasurer, Charles J. Holman, Commercial Union; secretary, E. J. Haynes, Newark Fire; members of the executive committee, F. C. Buswell, Home; Henry E. Rees, Ætna, and Frank Lock, Atlas of London.

The following is a list of the companies constituting the National Board of Fire Underwriters at the last annual meeting, May, 1914:

Aachen and Munich Fire, Germany.	Fire Association, Philadelphia, Pa.
Ætna, Hartford, Ct.	Fireman's Fund, San Francisco, Cal.
Agricultural, Watertown, N. Y.	Firemen's, Newark.
Albany, Albany, N. Y.	Franklin Fire, Philadelphia, Pa.
Allemannia Fire, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Frankona, Germany.
Alliance, Philadelphia, Pa.	General Fire, Paris.
American Central, St. Louis, Mo.	Georgia Home, Columbus, Ga.
American, Newark.	German Alliance, New York.
Atlas Insurance, London.	German-American, New York.
Boston, Boston, Mass.	German-American, Washington, D. C.
British-American Assurance, Toronto, Canada.	German Fire, Wheeling, W. Va.
Buffalo German, Buffalo, N. Y.	Germania Fire, New York.
Caledonian, Scotland.	Girard F. & M., Philadelphia, Pa.
Camden Fire, Camden, N. J.	Glens Falls, Glens Falls, N. Y.
Century, Edinburgh.	Globe and Rutgers, New York.
Citizens, St. Louis, Mo.	Granite State, Portsmouth, N. H.
Citizens, Baltimore, Md.	Hamburg-Bremen Fire, Germany.
City of New York, New York.	Hanover Fire, New York.
Commerce, Albany, N. Y.	Hartford Fire, Hartford, Ct.
Commercial Union, London.	Home, New York.
Commercial Union, New York.	Insurance Co. of N. America, Philadelphia, Pa.
Commonwealth, New York.	Insurance Company, State of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa.
Concordia Fire, Milwaukee, Wis.	Law, Union and Rock, London.
Connecticut Fire, Hartford.	Liverpool and London and Globe, Liverpool.
Continental, New York.	Liverpool and London and Globe, New York.
County Fire of Phila., Philadelphia, Pa.	London and Lancashire Fire, Liverpool.
Detroit F. & M., Detroit, Mich.	London Assurance Corporation, London.
Detroit National, Detroit, Mich.	Lumber, New York.
Dixie Fire, Greensboro, N. C.	
Equitable F. & M., Providence, R. I.	
Farmers' Fire, York, Pa.	

Massachusetts F. & M., Boston, Mass.	Phoenix, Hartford, Ct.
Mechanics' Fire, Philadelphia, Pa.	Phoenix Assurance, London.
Mechanics and Traders, New Orleans, La.	Portsmouth Fire Association, Portsmouth, N. H.
Michigan Commercial, Lansing, Mich.	Providence-Washington, Providence, R. I.
Michigan F. & M., Detroit, Mich.	Prussian National, Germany.
Milwaukee-Mechanics, Milwaukee, Wis.	Queen, New York.
Munich Reinsurance, Germany.	Reliance, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nationale, Paris.	Rhode Island, Providence, R. I.
National Fire, Hartford, Ct.	Rossia, St. Petersburg.
National Union, Washington, D. C.	Royal, Liverpool.
National Union Fire, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Royal Exchange Assurance, London.
Newark Fire, Newark, N. J.	Salamandra, St. Petersburg.
New Brunswick Fire, New Brunswick, N. J.	Scottish Union and National, Edinburgh.
New Hampshire Fire, Manchester, N. H.	Security, New Haven, Ct.
New Jersey Fire, Newark, N. J.	Springfield F. & M., Springfield, Mass.
Niagara Fire, New York.	Standard, Trenton, N. J.
Nord-Deutsche, Hamburg.	State Assurance, Liverpool.
Northern Assurance, London.	St. Paul F. & M., St. Paul, Minn.
North British and Mercantile, Edinburgh.	Sterling Fire, Indianapolis.
North British and Mercantile, New York.	Stuyvesant, New York.
Northwestern National, Milwaukee.	Sun Insurance Office, London.
Norwich Union Fire Ins. Society, England.	Svea Fire and Life, Sweden.
Old Colony, Boston, Mass.	Swiss National, Basle.
Orient, Hartford, Ct.	Teutonia, Pittsburgh.
Pacific Fire, New York.	Union Fire, Paris.
Palatine, London.	United Firemens, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pelican Assurance, New York.	United States Fire, New York.
Pennsylvania Fire, Philadelphia, Pa.	Urbaine Fire, Paris.
Peoples National Fire, Philadelphia, Pa.	Virginia F. & M., Richmond, Va.
Petersburg Savings and Ins. Co., Petersburg, Va.	Westchester Fire, New York.
Phoenix Fire, Paris.	Western, Pittsburgh, Pa.
	Western Assurance, Toronto.
	Williamsburgh City Fire, New York.
	Yorkshire, York, Eng.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MARINE UNDERWRITERS was organized July 18, 1882, for the purpose of obtaining information and the discussion and exchange of views upon all matters of marine underwriting. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in May, 1914, are: President, Douglas F. Cox; vice-president, Clayton Platt; treasurer, H. K. Fowler; secretary, R. H. Collett.

NATIONAL BREWERS INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1906; capital, \$200,000. W. H. Rehm, president; E. G. Rhoades, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$339,800.40; liabilities, \$19,429.96.

NATIONAL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Elizabeth, N. J. Organized 1865; capital, \$100,000. H. R. Chambers, president; H. C. Trowbridge, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$332,440; liabilities, \$69,207.

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION. At a meeting of inspectors representing associations and boards of fire underwriters, and others engaged in the business of fire insurance, held in the city of New York, November 5, 1896, an organization

was effected of an association with the above title. Its purposes were set forth in the following articles:

This organization shall be known as the National Fire Protection Association.

The objects of the association are to promote the science and improve the methods of fire protection; to obtain and circulate information on this subject and to secure co-operation of its members in establishing proper safeguards against loss of life and property by fire.

The membership is divided into four classes: Active, associate, subscribing, and honorary. Active members consist of insurance boards and associations having primary jurisdiction and national institutes, societies, and associations interested in fire protection. Associate members are individuals engaged in the fire insurance business, or members of the associations represented in the active membership. Individuals, firms, and corporations interested in protection of life and property against loss by fire and eligible to become subscribing members, and honorary membership is bestowed on ex-members, prominent in the promotion of the objects of the association and provided they are not identified with fire protection from a commercial standpoint.

Officers and executive committee were chosen as follows: C. C. Little, president; E. U. Crosby, secretary; U. C. Crosby, F. E. Cabot, W. H. Stratton, W. A. Anderson, William Bonner, Robert Jardine, Albert Blauvelt, executive committee, with three more named respectively by the South Eastern Tariff Association, Philadelphia Fire Underwriters' Association, and Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department.

The eighteenth annual meeting was held in Chicago, Ill., May 5, 6, and 7, 1914. President Kohn presided, and in his address expressed the opinion that the association was only beginning to reap the harvest of many long years of arduous work. The public was beginning to wake up to its responsibility in the matter of fire prevention; there were signs of improvement everywhere; much helpful legislation had been enacted, and the man who preaches the need of fire protection was no longer suspected of a secret interest in a patent fire extinguisher. The cause of fire protection had been furthered by great catastrophies, which had called for investigations, said the president, but he pointed out that the help of the association on formulating laws and ordinances to prevent such catastrophies had been of great value. The president briefly referred to the help and interest taken in the work of the association, and asserted the necessity of guiding the public in the right direction, and in conclusion said: "I know of some of our committees that have produced, during the year, documents that are going to be of the greatest possible value. I have chosen, however, in this address to dwell more specifically on the public aspects of our work. I feel that it is in this direction that we now have the right and the duty to push forward with ever-increasing insistence. We have the knowledge, we have the standards which are the results of years of work, we know that we know, now let us go out and make the world realize that *we know*, and that we are ready to tell what we know. If we do this we are going to reap, not individually, but for the whole people the benefits of our 18 years of work, through the application, in legislation, of the standards that have so splendidly and disinterestedly been prepared for us. May the sessions of this convention be fruitful in the production of plans

of an active propaganda for the education of public opinion and toward the expression in legislation of the great life and property-saving methods for which this association stands."

Secretary Wentworth reported an increase in the active membership to 131 and in the associate membership to 2511, which, with the honorary members gave a total membership of 2645. As treasurer, he reported that the expenses for the year had exceeded the income for the first time in the history of the association; a fact due to the increased publicity work undertaken, and urged a campaign for increased membership. The executive committee, F. J. T. Stewart, chairman, briefly reviewed the affairs of the association, and emphasized the importance of the broader work undertaken by the association.

Addresses were made as follows: "Adoption of National Fire Protection Association Standards by State and Municipal Action," Frank D. Chase, president Chicago Chapter, National Fire Protection Association; "Possible Co-operation Between the Federal Government and the National Fire Protection Association," Dr. S. W. Stratton, director, bureau of standards, United States Department of Commerce; "Municipal Fire Prevention," Robert Adamson, fire commissioner, New York City; "New Features in the Work of the Underwriters' Laboratories," William H. Merrill, manager, Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

Reports of special committees were presented on "State Fire Prevention Associations," Frank M. Drake, chairman; "Safety to Life," H. W. Forster, chairman; "Public Information," Franklin H. Wentworth, chairman, and reports on technical subjects were also presented by standing committees as follows: "Automatic Sprinklers," E. P. Boone, chairman; "Standards," W. C. Robinson, chairman; "Forest, Brush and Grass Fires," Percy Robertson, chairman; "Field Practice," C. H. Patton, chairman; "Fire Protection Coverings for Windows and Door Openings," W. C. Robinson, chairman; "Fire Resistance Construction," Ira H. Woolson, chairman; "Blower Systems for Heating, Ventilating, and Stock Conveying," A. M. Feldman, chairman; "Safes and Vaults," H. W. Forster, chairman; "Explosives and Combustibles," Charles A. Hexamer, chairman; "Gravity Tanks," Gorham Dana, chairman; "Laws and Ordinances," Charles H. Lum, chairman; "Signaling System," Ralph Sweetland, chairman; "Electrical," F. E. Cabot, chairman; "Controlling Equipments for Electric Fire Pumps," Dana Pierce, chairman; "Automobile Fire Apparatus," George W. Booth, chairman; "Fire Pumps," H. O. Lacount, chairman; "Hose for Gasoline and other Hazardous Fluids," A. H. Nuckolls, chairman; "Private Supplies from Public Mains," E. V. French, chairman; "Hydrants and Valves," H. O. Lacourt, chairman; "Manufacturing Risks and Special Hazards," Benjamin Richards, chairman; "High Pressure Fire Service Systems," H. B. Machen, chairman; "Railroad Properties," E. B. Berry, chairman; "Standard Hose Couplings and Hydrant Fittings for Public Fire Service," F. M. Griswold, chairman.

Amendments to the constitution were presented and adopted, which provided for an increase in the number of officers elected and change in the method of election, and an important amendment broadened both the active and associate membership. Under the amendment, departments of government and bureaus, federal, state, or municipal, and

state or local organizations interested in protection of life or property from fire, are admitted to active membership.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Robert D. Kohn, New York, American Institute of Architects; vice-president, Charles E. Meek, New York, National Association of Credit Men; second vice-president, Louis Wiederhold, Jr., Philadelphia, Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department; secretary-treasurer, Franklin H. Wentworth, Boston; executive committee, F. J. T. Stewart, chairman, New York, New York Board of Underwriters; (three years), Dr. S. W. Stratton, Washington, director United States Bureau of Standards; James White, Ottawa, Canadian Conservation Commission; R. P. Miller, New York, superintendent of buildings, Borough of Manhattan; Charles H. Patton, Cleveland, Cleveland Inspection Bureau; C. L. Scofield, Montreal, Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association; (two years), Frank M. Drake, Louisville, secretary Kentucky State Fire Prevention Association; (one year), C. M. Goddard, Boston, secretary New England Insurance Exchange.

The following resolution was adopted:

The National Fire Protection Association, assembled in Chicago for its eighteenth annual meeting, calls once more upon all citizens to aid to the utmost its campaign against the fire waste.

The destruction of life and created resources already suffered by the United States and Canada in the first four months of 1914 is deplorable evidence of the undiminished magnitude of this problem and the need for unceasing effort for its solution.

The inadequacy of water supplies in many cities due to their rapid growth in area and population; the more common use of explosives and inflammable oils; the growing use for manufacturing of buildings never designed for that purpose or inadequately provided with exits, and many other complex features of modern life are creating new fire hazards. These demand increased vigilance and initiative from those in authority.

The National Fire Protection Association advocates the following measures in its warfare against the needless sacrifice of human lives and property by fire:

(1) The encouragement of fire-resistive building construction through the adoption of improved building codes by all states, cities and towns. The inclusion in such codes of adequate rules for exit facilities based on the occupancy for all buildings.

(2) The adoption of laws or ordinances requiring the installation of automatic sprinkler systems as fire extinguishing agents in all factories, commercial establishments and city blocks. The adoption of ordinances requiring the construction of fire division walls not only as a property protecting device but as providing the best life-saving exit facility.

(3) The establishment by law of a Fire Marshal in every state, who shall be a trained man with trained assistants competent to direct the work as statistician, educator, and prosecutor.

(4) The investigation of the cause of all fires by public officials.

(5) The consolidation of all legal forces so as to provide for the systematic inspection of all buildings by local firemen, and technically trained building and factory inspectors so as to insure the vigorous enforcement of rules for cleanliness, good house-keeping, and the maintenance of safe and unobstructed exits, fire-fighting apparatus and other protective devices.

(6) The especial safeguarding of schools, theaters, factories and all other places in which numbers of people congregate or are employed.

(7) The vigorous state and municipal regulation of the transportation, storage and use of all inflammable liquids and explosives.

(8) A careful study of municipal water supplies, their adequacy and reliability with special reference to their adequacy in case of conflagrations.

(9) The universal adoption and use of the safety match.

(10) The education of children and the public generally in careful habits regarding the use of fire.

In the furtherance of these objects we appeal for the co-operation of all citizens. We ask them to help in the dissemination of our valuable literature and in the use of the standards of fire protection so carefully worked out by our committees and laboratories to the end that the lives and substance of our people shall not continue to be dissipated by a reckless, preventable waste.

Active members of the Association, May 1, 1914, were as follows:

American Institute of Architects.
American Institute of Consulting Engineers.
American Institute of Electrical Engineers.
American Institute of Mining Engineers.
American Concrete Institute.
American Gas Institute.
American Electric Railway Association.
American Warehousemen's Association.
Alabama Fire Prevention Society.
Arkansas Actuarial Bureau.
Arkansas Fire Prevention Society.
Associated Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Co.'s Inspection Bureau.
Associated Metal Lath Manufacturers.
Association of Fire Underwriters of Baltimore City.
Board of Fire Underwriters of Allegheny County.
Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific.
Board of Fire Underwriters of the Territory of Hawaii.
Boston Board of Fire Underwriters.
Buffalo Association of Fire Underwriters.
Bureau for Safe Transportation of Explosives.
Canadian Fire Underwriters' Association.
Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Chicago Board of Underwriters of Chicago.
Cincinnati Fire Prevention Bureau.
Cleveland Inspection Bureau.
Cotton Insurance Association.
Electrical Supply Jobbers' Association.
Factory Insurance Association.
Factory Mutual Laboratories.
Fire Underwriters Electrical Bureau.
Fire Underwriters' Inspection Bureau.
Florida Fire Prevention Society.
Georgia Fire Prevention Society.
Gypsum Industries Association.
Illinois Inspection Bureau.
Illinois State Fire Prevention Association.
Independent Petroleum Marketers' Association of the United States.
Indiana Inspection Bureau.
Insurance Association of Providence.
Inter-Mountain Fire Prevention Association.
International Acetylene Association.
International Association of Fire Engineers.
International Association of Municipal Electricians.
Iowa State Fire Prevention Association.
Kansas Inspection and Fire Prevention Office.
Kentucky Actuarial Bureau.
Kentucky State Fire Prevention Association.
Louisiana Fire Prevention Bureau.
Louisiana State Society for the Reduction of Fire Waste.
Mainland Fire Underwriters' Association of British Columbia.
Massachusetts Mutual Fire Insurance Union.
Michigan Inspection Bureau.
Michigan State Fire Prevention Association.
Milwaukee Board of Fire Underwriters.
Minnesota State Fire Prevention Association.
Mississippi Inspection and Advisory Rating Company.
Mississippi Society for the Prevention of Fires.
Missouri Inspection Bureau.
Missouri Fire Prevention Association.
Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau.
National Association of Building Owners and Managers.
National Automatic Sprinkler Association.
National Lumber Manufacturers Association.
National Association of Credit Men.
National Association of Electrical Inspectors.

National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, The
 National Association of Manufacturers of United States.
 National Assn. of Master Gravel and Slag Roofers of America.
 National Board of Fire Underwriters.
 National Convention of Insurance Commissioners.

New Hampshire Board of Fire Underwriters.
 New Jersey Schedule Rating Experts' Office.
 New York Board of Fire Underwriters.
 New York Fire Insurance Exchange.
 North Carolina Fire Prevention Association.
 North Dakota State Fire Prevention Association.
 Nova Scotia Board of Fire Underwriters.
 Ohio Inspection Bureau.
 Ohio State Fire Prevention Association.
 Oklahoma Inspection Bureau.
 Oklahoma State Fire Prevention Association.
 Ontario Fire Prevention Association.
 Philadelphia Fire Underwriters' Association.
 Philadelphia Suburban Underwriters' Association.
 Rocky Mountain Fire Underwriters' Association.
 South Carolina State Fire Prevention Association.
 South Dakota State Fire Prevention Association.
 Southern Cypress Manufacturers' Association.
 South-Eastern Underwriters' Association.
 St. Louis Fire Prevention Bureau.
 Suburban Fire Insurance Exchange.
 Tennessee Fire Prevention Association.
 Tennessee Inspection Bureau.
 Texas Fire Prevention Association.
 The Union.
 Underwriters' Assn. of the Middle Department.
 Underwriters' Association of New York State.
 Underwriters' Bureau of Middle and Southern States.
 Underwriters' Bureau of New England.
 Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.
 Vancouver Island Fire Underwriters' Association.
 Virginia Fire Prevention Association.
 Western Actuarial Bureau (Fire).
 Western Canada Fire Underwriters' Association.
 Western Factory Insurance Association.
 Western Sprinklered Risk Association.
 West Virginia Inspection Bureau.
 West Virginia State Fire Prevention Association.
 Wisconsin Inspection Bureau.
 Wisconsin State Fire Prevention Association.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio. Organized 1851; capital, \$100,000. The company reinsured in the Commercial Union Assurance Company in 1913.

NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Conn. Organized 1871; capital, \$2,000,000. James Nichols, president; H. A. Smith, vice-president; Geo. H. Tryon, secretary; Frank D. Layton,

S. T. Maxwell, C. S. Langdon, Emory E. Pike, assistant secretaries; F. B. Seymour, treasurer; W. J. Frederick, assistant treasurer. Assets December 31, 1913, \$15,485,761.53; liabilities (except capital), \$9,403,320.65.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CONVENTION. [See National Insurance Convention, life section, this volume.]

NATIONAL LUMBER INSURANCE COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y. Organized 1905; capital, \$200,000. Morris S. Tremaine, president; William P. Haines, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$332,533.16; liabilities, \$69,207.36.

NATIONAL MUTUAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1901. F. A. Downes, president and treasurer; Wm. M. Burgess, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$127,387.91; liabilities, \$65,727.05.

NATIONAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa. Organized 1901; capital, \$1,000,000. E. E. Cole, president; W. F. Braun, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$4,604,781; liabilities, \$3,196,024.

NATIONAL UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Washington, D. C. Organized, 1865; capital, \$100,000. Albert F. Fox, president; Philip F. Larner, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$284,091; liabilities, \$26,860.

NEBRASKA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized in July, 1899. Daniel H. Wheeler, Sr., Omaha, was elected president, and John W. Robbins, Omaha, secretary and treasurer. At the annual meeting in June, 1914, officers were elected as follows: President, Gus Beecher, Columbus; vice-presidents, John W. Robbins, R. P. Richards, O. W. Palm; secretary and treasurer, Frank T. B. Martin, Omaha.

NEBRASKA STATE FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION was organized in 1912, and officers were elected as follows: President, W. C. Lyle; vice-president, W. H. Harding; secretary and treasurer, F. M. Pond. The present officers elected in November, 1913, are: President, E. D. McCall, Omaha; vice-president, C. R. Elgas; secretary and treasurer, F. M. Pond, Fidelity-Phoenix; assistant secretary, Miss E. R. Pratt.

NEILEY, GEORGE, fire underwriter, was born in Boston, July 1, 1860, and received his education in the Boston public schools. He served a clerical apprenticeship in a lawyer's office for over five years, after which he entered the office of Scull & Bradley as a loss clerk. In 1889 he was appointed special agent of the Royal and Pennsylvania in Connecticut, with headquarters at Hartford, and a year later became New England special agent

for the same companies with Field & Cowles of Boston. He was elected president of the New England Insurance Exchange in January, 1901, and re-elected in January, 1902, his term expiring in 1903. Admitted to membership in firm of Field & Cowles, representing Royal Insurance Company, Ltd., and Royal Indemnity Company for New England states, July 1, 1910.

NEWARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Newark, N. J. Chartered 1811; capital, \$500,000. Edgar J. Haynes, president; Thomas L. Farquhar, secretary; Thomas D. Richardson, treasurer. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$2,009,888; liabilities, \$902,757.

NEW BRUNSWICK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New Brunswick, N. J. Organized 1826; capital, \$300,000; G. A. Viehmann, president; D. L. Morrison, vice-president; Charles D. Ross, secretary; E. B. Wycoff, assistant secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,046,932.06; liabilities, \$575,368.40.

NEW ENGLAND BUREAU OF UNITED INSPECTION. The New England Bureau of United Inspection was organized at Boston in December, 1887, for the purpose of making frequent and complete surveys of important risks in New England, the reports to be furnished to subscribing companies. The bureau is in charge of a governing committee of nine, the list being elected annually.

At the annual election held in Boston in February, 1914, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year: Charles D. Palmer, chairman; Edward C. Brush, vice-chairman; Clifford H. Rice, treasurer; Edward A. Northey, clerk and manager. The governing committee elected comprises Charles D. Palmer, Edward C. Brush, Clifford H. Rice, H. Belden Sly, W. H. Winkley, John Loveitt, Charles Haas, F. E. Dunham, Walter Adlard.

The following are the subscribing companies:

Aachen & Munich Fire Insurance Co.	London Assurance Corporation.
Agricultural Insurance Co.	Massachusetts F. & M. Insurance Co.
Alliance Insurance Co.	Milwaukee Mechanics' Insurance Co.
Calumet Insurance Co.	Nassau Fire Insurance Co.
City of New York Insurance Co.	National Union Fire Insurance Co.
Continental Insurance Co.	Nationale Fire Insurance Co. of Paris.
County Fire Insurance Co.	Netherlands F. & L. Insurance Co.
Delaware Underwriters.	Niagara Fire Insurance Co.
Empire City Fire Insurance Co.	North River Insurance Co.
Fidelity-Phoenix Fire Insurance Co.	Northwestern National Insurance Co.
Fidelity Underwriters.	Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co.
Fireman's Fund Insurance Co.	Phoenix Fire Insurance Co., of Paris.
Firemen's Insurance Co.	Philadelphia Underwriters.
Firemen's Underwriters.	Prussian National Insurance Co.
Germania Fire Insurance Co.	Reliance Insurance Co.
Granite State Fire Insurance Co.	Rhode Island Insurance Co.
Hamburg-Bremen Fire Ins. Co.	Security Insurance Co.
Hanover Fire Insurance Co.	Sun Insurance Office.
Ins. Company of North America.	Union Fire Insurance Co., of Paris.
Ins. Company of State of Pennsylvania.	

The inspectors of the Bureau are: Geo. H. Robinson, J. H. L. Coon, M. F. Jones, C. B. Coburn, William H. Warner, J. L. Morton, J. M. Glen, F. H. Metcalf, A. W. Davol, J. C. Milliken, H. C. Schriefer.

The inspectors of the Bureau made inspections during the year to the number of 6,381, and found 4,168 defects, divided as follows: under construction, 256; in hazards, 129; administration and special features, 222; electrical equipment, 642; fire protection, 1,914; sprinkler systems, 1,005; which were corrected. Tests of fire apparatus and sprinkler systems to the number of 4,034 were also made during the year.

NEW ENGLAND INSURANCE EXCHANGE was organized by special agents of fire insurance companies at Boston, January 6, 1883. Prior to this anything like order or cohesion in rates in New England, outside of Boston, was practically unknown, and very few local boards were in existence. The first attempt to make rates beyond the limits of Boston was in November, 1882, when a meeting of special agents was held to consider paper mills. It resulted in sending out a circular to companies asking them if they would stand by a scheme of rates on this class of risks if they were made, and forty-four companies answered that they would. This success encouraged hope of a closer organization, and resulted a few months later in the formation of the Exchange.

Membership in the organization is entirely personal and is open to all persons whose principal occupation is the New England field work of any stock fire insurance company. The objects of the Exchange are declared by the constitution to be "the systematic interchange of information and co-operation among field men." The Exchange is a rating and supervising body. Its preliminary work is mainly done through standing committees, of which there are (July 1, 1914) ten of the Exchange and 116 in charge of as many localities in New England, all committees being composed of members of the Exchange. These committees report to the Exchange at its weekly meetings, and their action is approved or disapproved by that body.

The jurisdiction of the Exchange covers New England with the exception of Boston and Providence (which are controlled by their Boards of Fire Underwriters) and the state of New Hampshire (which has its own state board).

The presidents of the Exchange since organization have been as follows: 1883, U. C. Crosby (two terms); 1885, George P. Field; 1886, George W. Taylor; 1887, Henry E. Hess; 1888, Henry R. Turner; 1889, Benjamin R. Stillman; 1890, Frank A. Colley; 1891, U. C. Crosby (third term); 1892, Moses R. Emerson; 1893, Charles B. Fowler; 1894, A. C. Adams; 1895, G. W. Hinkley; 1896, William H. Smith (two terms); 1898, F. A. Wetherbee; 1899, J. B. Cornish; 1900, George Neiley (two terms); 1902, G. A. Furness (two terms); 1904, C. D. Palmer (two terms); 1906, G. T. Forbush; 1907, F. A. Wetherbee (second term); 1908-9, Wm. F. Rice; 1910-11, J. W. Grover; 1912-13, A. K. Slade.

The secretaries have been: 1883, James Bruerton; 1884, Arthur A. Clarke; 1888, Oliver P. Clarke; 1891, C. M. Goddard.

The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in January, 1914, are as follows: A. B. Fowler, president; F. W. Bauer, W. F.

Dearborn, vice-presidents; C. M. Goddard, secretary and treasurer. The executive committee: A. H. Mills, chairman; E. S. Archer, O. E. Cook, Wm. Levis, F. R. Galacar, G. McAllaster.

The following is a list of the companies having representatives as members of the organization:

Aachen and Munich.	Massachusetts F. & M.
Abeille.	Mechanics' and Traders', La.
Ætna.	Mercantile Fire and Marine.
Agricultural.	Michigan F. & M.
Albany.	Nassau.
Allemania.	National, Hartford.
Alliance Insurance.	National, Ben Franklin.
American Central.	Nationale Fire, Paris.
American, N. J.	National Union.
Atlas, London.	Netherlands.
Ben Franklin.	Newark Fire, N. J.
Boston.	New Hampshire Fire.
British-America.	New Jersey Fire.
Caledonian.	New York Underwriters' Agency.
Caledonian American.	Niagara Fire.
Camden.	Nord-Deutsche.
Capital.	North British and Mercantile.
Central National.	Northern, London.
Citizens, St. Louis.	Northern, New York.
City of New York.	North River.
Colonial.	Northwestern National.
Commerce.	Norwich Union.
Commercial Union.	Old Colony.
Commonwealth.	Orient, Hartford.
Concordia.	Palatine.
Connecticut.	Pelican.
Continental.	Pennsylvania Fire.
County Fire.	People's National.
Duquesne.	Philadelphia Underwriters.
Detroit.	Phoenix, Paris.
Dutchess.	Phoenix, London.
Equitable Fire and Marine.	Phoenix, Hartford.
Farmers.	Pittsburgh Fire.
Fidelity-Phoenix.	Providence-Washington.
Fidelity Underwriters.	Prussian National.
Fire Association of Philadelphia.	Queen, New York.
Firemen's Fund.	Reliance, Philadelphia.
Franklin Fire, Philadelphia.	Rhode Island.
Firemen's, N. J.	Rochester German.
German Alliance.	Royal, Liverpool.
German-American.	Royal Exchange.
German-American (Md.).	St. Paul Fire and Marine.
German-American (Pa.).	Scottish Union and National.
German, W. Va.	Security, New Haven.
Germania.	Springfield Fire and Marine.
Granite State Fire.	State, Eng.
Glens Falls, New York.	Standard.
Globe-Rutgers.	Sun, London.
Hamburg-Bremen.	Svea.
Hanover Fire.	Teutonia (Pa.).
Hartford Fire.	Union Assurance.
Home, New York.	Union, Paris.
Humboldt.	United Firemen's.
Ins. Company of North America.	United States.
Ins. Co. State of Pennsylvania.	Virginia F. M.
Jersey Fire, N. J.	Westchester.
Law, Union and Rock.	Western, Canada.
Liverpool and London and Globe.	Western, Pa.
London Assurance.	Williamsburg City.
London and Lancashire.	

Each local board has a local secretary, and there are stamp clerks in the following places: Addison and Chittenden counties, Vermont; Bridgeport, Conn.; Franklin and Grand Isle counties, Vermont; Hartford, Conn.; Lawrence, Mass.; Lowell, Mass.; Brockton, Mass.; Lynn, Mass.; Meriden, Conn.; New Haven, Conn.; Norwich, Conn.; Rutland county, Vermont; Springfield, Mass.; Worcester, Mass.; Androscoggin county, Maine; York county, Maine; Penobscot county, Maine; Waterbury, Conn.; Danbury, Conn.; New London, Conn.; Willimantic, Conn.; Middletown, Conn.; New Britain, Conn.; Norwalk, Conn.; Stamford, Conn.; Greenwich, Conn.; Haverhill, Mass.; Oxford county, Maine; Somerset county, Maine; Hancock county, Maine; Newburyport, Mass.; Cumberland county, Maine; Winstead, Conn.; Salem, Mass.; New Bedford, Mass.; Fall River, Mass.; Pawtucket, R. I.; Berkshire county, Mass.; Hartford county, north and west, Conn.; Beverly, Mass.; Chicopee, Mass.; Farmington Valley, Conn.; Stonington, Conn.; Putnam and Danielson, Conn.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized August 2, 1899, and the officers elected were: President, Charles C. Hayes; vice-presidents, George D. Barrett, G. M. Stevens, H. C. Aldrich; secretary, A. J. Tuck; treasurer, L. C. Merrill. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in November, 1913, are: President, L. C. Merrill, Concord; vice-presidents, G. N. Kent, Lancaster; F. M. Sise, Portsmouth; D. W. Baker, Exeter; secretary and treasurer, A. S. Bunton, Manchester.

NEW HAMPSHIRE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS was organized by the New Hampshire companies February 10, 1886, at Concord, N. H. It is a rating and supervising organization. Its presidents have been Oliver Pillsbury, from organization to September, 1886; S. B. Stearns, to March, 1894; A. F. Howard, to 1913. A. F. Howard, president; F. W. Sargeant, vice-president; Eugene P. Nute, secretary; Walter Williamson, treasurer. Executive committee: A. F. Howard, chairman; S. C. Eastman, O. Morrill, F. W. Sargeant, Charles L. Jackman, and Freeman Jackman.

NEW HAMPSHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Manchester, N. H. Organized in 1869; capital, \$1,350,000. Frank W. Sargeant, president; Frank E. Martin, Lewis W. Crockett and Wm. B. Burpee, secretaries; Charles C. Clifford, assistant secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$6,250,527; liabilities, \$3,197.093.

NEW JERSEY ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at Trenton, N. J., in May, 1893, and the following officers were elected: R. P. Conlon of Newark, president; R. R. Miller of Camden, vice-president, and Irvin W. Rogers of Trenton, secretary and treasurer. The present officers

elected in February, 1914, are: President, W. M. Dickinson, Trenton; vice-presidents, S. Merchant Meeker, Elizabeth; and Frank B. Heller, Newark; secretary-treasurer, Fred J. Cox, Perth Amboy.

NEW JERSEY FIELD CLUB, composed of special agents in the state of New Jersey, was organized in January, 1912. Officers were elected as follows: President, Frank M. Taylor, Hartford Fire; vice-president, A. N. Hamilton, Royal Exchange; secretary, Harold E. Griswold, Phoenix Fire. The present officers, elected in 1914, are: President, Frank M. Taylor, Hartford Fire; vice-president, A. N. Hamilton, Royal Exchange; secretary and treasurer, H. E. Griswold, Phoenix of Hartford.

NEW JERSEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Newark, N. J. Organized 1911; capital, \$900,000 (paid in). Wm. G. Whildon, president; George E. Lyon, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$2,076,837.85; liabilities, \$672,722.55.

NEW LONDON COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Norwich, Conn. Organized 1840. H. H. Gallup, president; W. F. Lester, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$296,074.51; liabilities, \$116,688.73.

NEW YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS was organized May 8, 1868. [For an extended history of the New York City associations of fire underwriters from 1819 to the present time and of the present board, see the Cyclopedia of Insurance for 1891.] At the annual meeting in May, 1914, the following officers and committeemen were elected:

President, Harold Herrick; vice-president, C. F. Shallcross; secretary and treasurer, A. M. Thorburn; assistant secretary, Curtis C. Wayland; assistant treasurer, W. L. Chambers.

Committee on Finance—Henry W. Eaton, J. G. Hilliard, John H. Kelly, J. A. Kelsey, Thomas A. Ralston, E. G. Snow, A. H. Wray.

Committee on Fire Patrol—Geo. B. Edwards, M. J. Ennis, J. G. Hilliard, E. E. Pearce, Charles H. Post, Wallace Reid, E. G. Snow.

Committee on Laws and Legislation—George W. Burchell, R. D. Harvey, Geo. C. Howe, J. A. Kelsey, E. G. Richards, David Rumsey, C. G. Smith.

Committee on Losses and Adjustments—Louis P. Bayard, Charles L. Case, J. Montgomery Hare, Geo. C. Howe, George W. Hoyt, Joseph McCord, W. L. Perrin, Wallace Reid, John M. Talbot, S. R. Weed, A. H. Wray.

Committee on Surveys—Fred'k H. Crum, William Hare, Howard Hampton, J. F. Hastings, Frank Lock, W. L. Perrin, C. G. Smith.

Committee on Electricity—N. S. Bartow, R. C. Christopher, Joseph McCord, A. D. Irving, Jr., James Marshall, S. R. Weed, John M. Talbot.

The following is a tabulated list of the officers of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters from 1891 to the present time. [For list of officers from organization to 1891, see Cyclopedica for 1910-1911.]

Years.	Presidents.	Vice-Presidents.	Secretaries.
1891	Samuel P. Blagden,	Elijah R. Kennedy,	William W. Henshaw.
1892	Elijah R. Kennedy,	John H. Washburn,	W. De L. Boughton.
1893	Elijah R. Kennedy,	John H. Washburn,	W. De L. Boughton.
1894	John H. Washburn,	Mason A. Stone,	W. De L. Boughton.
1895	John H. Washburn,	Mason A. Stone,	A. M. Thorburn.
1896	Edward F. Beddall.	J. Montgomery Hare,	A. M. Thorburn.
1897	Edward F. Beddall,	J. Montgomery Hare,	A. M. Thorburn.
1898	J. Montgomery Hare,	John M. Whiton,	A. M. Thorburn.
1899	J. Montgomery Hare,	John M. Whiton,	A. M. Thorburn.
1900	John M. Whiton,	Marshall S. Driggs,	A. M. Thorburn.
1901	John M. Whiton,	Marshall S. Driggs,	A. M. Thorburn.
1902	Marshall S. Driggs,	Benoni Lockwood,	A. M. Thorburn.
1903	Marshall S. Driggs,	Benoni Lockwood,	A. M. Thorburn.
1904	Benoni Lockwood,	W. W. Underhill,	A. M. Thorburn.
1905	Benoni Lockwood,	W. W. Underhill,	A. M. Thorburn.
1906	Alexander H. Wray,	George W. Burchell,	A. M. Thorburn.
1907	George W. Babb,	George C. Howe,	A. M. Thorburn.
1908	William N. Kremer,	Henry W. Eaton,	A. M. Thorburn.
1909	William N. Kremer,	Henry W. Eaton,	A. M. Thorburn.
1910	William N. Kremer,	Henry W. Eaton,	A. M. Thorburn.
1911	Henry W. Eaton,	Harold Herrick,	A. M. Thorburn.
1912	Henry W. Eaton,	Harold Herrick,	A. M. Thorburn.
1913	Harold Herrick,	C. F. Shallcross,	A. M. Thorburn.
1914	Harold Herrick,	C. F. Shallcross,	A. M. Thorburn.

The treasurers of the board have been: Charles H. Birney, 1858-1866; Martin L. Crowell, 1867; Marcus F. Hodges, 1868-1881; Martin L. Crowell, 1882-1883; Wm. A. Anderson, 1884-1888; William M. St. John, 1889-1890; Lindley Murray, Jr., 1890-1906; A. M. Thorburn, 1907-1914.

NEW YORK FIRE INSURANCE EXCHANGE. [For an account of the causes which led to the organization of this body, March 8, 1899, and for the full text of the agreement upon which it was based, see the Cyclopedica of Insurance for 1898-99.] The present officers of the Exchange, who were elected at the annual meeting in March, 1914, are as follows: President, George W. Hoyt, Liverpool and London and Globe; vice-president, Frederic C. Buswell, Home; secretary and treasurer, A. M. Thorburn, Sun Insurance Office.

The manager of the Exchange is W. O. Robb, who assumed the duties of his office July 1, 1910, and Edward R. Hardy is assistant manager.

NEW YORK FIRE PATROL. The present effective organization known as the New York Fire Patrol was created by the New York Board of Fire Underwriters under the authority of the charter granted to the board by the legislature in 1867, but it was preceded by organizations having substantially the same purposes as far back as thirty-two years. In 1835 the Association of Fire Insurance Companies employed four men whose duty it was to attend all fires and protect the interests of fire underwriters by preserving property exposed to fire and damage by water. They received a

salary of \$250 per annum each. In 1839 the association employed forty men as a fire police in the mercantile district. The men were firemen or ex-firemen, and wore red fire caps. They gave the alarm to each other by means of whistles and rattles. The first covers for the protection of merchandise from water were used in 1845. George T. Hope was chairman of the fire patrol committee in 1853, and was instrumental in the preparation of the first code of rules placed in the hands of every member of the force. A second patrol company was organized in 1855, and a third in 1867.

In 1867 the New York Board of Fire Underwriters was chartered by an act of the legislature by which power was granted this corporation "to provide a patrol of men and a competent person to act as superintendent to discover and prevent fires, with suitable apparatus to save and to preserve property or life at and after a fire; and the better to enable them so to act with promptness and efficiency full power is given to such superintendent and to such patrol to enter any building on fire or which may be exposed to or in danger of taking fire from other burning buildings, to at once proceed and protect and endeavor to save the property therein, and to remove such property, or any part thereof, from the ruins after a fire." By the same act every fire insurance company doing business in the city, whether a member of the board or not, was compelled to pay a per centum tax upon its premium income within the city limits for the support of the fire patrol, which heretofore had been supported by voluntary contributions.

The patrol was and continues to be under the government of the committee on fire patrol of the board, elected annually. In 1876 fire patrol No. 4, in 1893 fire patrol No. 5, in 1901 fire patrol No. 6, and in 1906 fire patrol No. 7 were put in operation. Each company is fully equipped, and Patrols Nos. 5 and 6 have automobile equipment. The force consists of one hundred and seventy-eight men, composed of a superintendent, officers, and men. The locations of the six companies are as follows: Patrol No. 1, No. 41 Murray Street; patrol No. 2, No. 84 West Third Street; patrol No. 3, No. 240 West Thirtieth Street; patrol No. 4, No. 113 East Ninetieth Street; patrol No. 5, No. 307 West 121st Street; patrol No. 6, 276-278 East 156th Street; patrol No. 7, No. 133 Norfolk Street. The whole force is under the immediate command of Superintendent James O. Schwank. The report of the Patrol for the year ending December 31, 1913, gave the total number of fires and alarms attended as 7,507, as compared with 9,427 in 1912, and the total insurance involved was \$226,625,679.75. The total loss was \$6,330,051.52, of which \$1,751,884.63 was in buildings and \$4,578,166.89 on contents. Exposure fires caused a loss of \$98,781.16 on buildings and \$234,220.79 on contents. Some of the principal causes of fires reported and their number were: boys with fire, 128; carelessness with candles, 196; matches, 237; carelessness of smokers, 175; children with matches, 169; defective chimneys, 137; electric wires, 183; grease on stoves, 115; overheated coal stoves, 120; unknown, 4,085.

The committee on fire patrol elected at the last annual meeting of the board, in May, 1914, is as follows: M. J. Ennis, Charles H. Post, E. G. Snow, George B. Edwards, E. E. Pearce, J. G. Hilliard and Wallace Reid; *ex officio* members; Harold Herrick, president; C. F. Shallcross, vice-president; and Alfred M. Thorburn, treasurer, respectively, of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters.

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized by representatives of local boards in the state of New York, outside the metropolitan district, at a meeting held at Syracuse March 22, 1893. The first title adopted was "New York State Association of Local Boards of Fire Underwriters." The present title was adopted at the annual meeting in 1897. The constitution states the purpose of the association to be the "promotion of harmony in underwriting, the protection of our interests, and those of our companies in our several territories, and the securing of united action in such direction as may be required to obtain these results." The officers chosen at this meeting were: M. G. Thompson, of Utica, president; James E. Reed, of Warsaw; C. T. Goodrich, of Newburgh, and H. B. Boss of Binghamton, vice-presidents; William T. Ford, of Cohoes, secretary; John L. Getman, of Gloversville, treasurer. The present officers of the board, who were elected at the annual meeting held in June, 1914, are: President, G. T. Amsden, Rochester; vice-presidents, Charles T. Cool, Fred G. Horton, Edward C. Roth, S. C. Goodrich, Edward S. Hawley, and Fred V. Burns; secretary and treasurer, C. C. McNitt, Norwich.

NEW YORK STATE, UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF. [See Underwriters' Association of the State of New York.]

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS AGENCY, THE, was established by Alexander Stoddart January 1, 1864, to transact the agency business of certain fire insurance companies. These were succeeded on January 1, 1894, by the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, under a permanent arrangement whereby the policies of the Hartford Fire are issued through the New York Underwriters Agency. The New York Fire Underwriters Agency does business throughout the whole United States and Canada, and its management, agency plant, and lines remain entirely separate and distinct from those of the Hartford. It is under the management of A. & J. H. Stoddart, general agents, No. 100 William Street, New York.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, Auckland, N. Z., began business on the Pacific Coast in 1875, to which territory it confines its business. Clinton Folger and W. M. Speyer, managers, San Francisco. United States branch figures, December 31, 1913. Admitted assets, \$789,713; liabilities, \$434,059.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York. Organized 1850; capital, \$1,000,000. Harold Herrick, president;

George W. Dewey, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$6,914,459.93; liabilities, \$3,413,509.98.

NICHOLS, JAMES, president of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in Fairfield County, Connecticut, December 25, 1830, and spent his minority in Newtown in said county, where he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. He removed to Hartford in July of the same year, when he was appointed clerk of the County Court. In 1861 he was elected Judge of Probate for the Hartford district, serving two terms, retiring in 1864. He then resumed the practice of law, and in 1867 was chosen general agent and afterwards secretary of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Hartford, which was destroyed by the Chicago fire of October, 1871. In December, 1871, with Mark Howard, he formed the National Fire Insurance Company, and was elected secretary; and on the decease of Mr. Howard in 1887 was chosen its president. Judge Nichols is president of the Mechanics' and Traders' Insurance Company of New Orleans, La., vice-president of the Charter Oak National Bank, trustee for the Society for Savings, and a director of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, all of Hartford.

NON-CONCURRENT POLICIES. [See Policies, Non-Concurrent.]

NORD-DEUTSCHE INSURANCE COMPANY, Hamburg, Germany. Organized 1857. J. H. Lenehan, United States manager, New York. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,439,399.53; liabilities, \$579,631.12.

NORFOLK MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Dedham, Mass. Organized 1825. James Y. Noyes, president; Theodore T. Marsh, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$654,208.23; liabilities, \$199,247.15.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY of Edinburgh and London had its beginning in the North British of Edinburgh, founded in 1809 to do a fire insurance business. A life insurance department was added in 1823. Mr. Bostwick was the first manager, and he was succeeded by David Smith, a "writer to the Signet," a man of great ability and untiring energy. In 1861, after the great Tooley Street fire in London, a new fire company was established in that city, by prominent merchants, under the name of the Mercantile Insurance Company, which at once took a strong position. In 1862 the two companies agreed to amalgamate, establishing a general court of directors, divided into two sections, with chief officers in Edinburgh and London, the latter giving special attention to the large foreign connections; for the company has agencies and branches over the entire world.

The present subscribed capital of the company is £4,500,000, and the cash capital, £2,437,500. The fire funds at the close of 1912 amounted to £7,289,329, and total assets of £23,192,117.

The company entered the United States August 16, 1866. Ezra White, an experienced underwriter, was selected as manager, and his son, Charles E. White, as assistant manager. The head office of the company was at 74 Wall Street, and its first local board of directors was composed of Charles H. Dabney, chairman; Solon Humphreys, Aymar Cater, David Dows, Egisto P. Fabbri, Simeon B. Chittenden, and Shepard Gandy.

The present United States Branch Management is as follows: E. G. Richards, manager; J. F. Hastings, assistant manager and the following gentlemen form its board of directors in New York: B. Aymar Sands (Bowers & Sands), chairman; Adrian Iselin, Jr., Esq. (A. Iselin & Co.); A. D. Juillard, Esq. (A. D. Juillard & Co.); James Stillman, Esq.; Wm. Pierson Hamilton, Esq. (J. P. Morgan & Co.); James Speyer, Esq. (Speyer & Co.); Chas. S. Brown, Esq. (Douglas Robinson, Chas. S. Brown & Co); Geo. C. Boldt, Esq. (Waldorf-Astoria Hotel); Herman Sielcken, Esq. (Crossman & Sielcken).

The business in the United States is confined to fire underwriting. In the forty-eight years that the company has transacted business in the United States it has paid therein in fire losses over \$68,816,952.33. It was involved to the extent of \$2,330,000 in the Chicago fire of 1871; \$742,067.56 in the Boston fire of 1872; \$845,241.77 in the Baltimore fire of 1904, and in San Francisco, \$3,683,224.78, all of which losses were promptly met by funds from the home office. Its losses in the Jacksonville conflagration in 1901, amounting to \$171,363.47, were paid from its United States funds, making a total of \$7,771,897.58 paid for losses by the foregoing conflagrations, thus establishing the character and strength of the company firmly in the minds of the American people.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York. Organized 1897; capital, \$200,000. E. G. Richards, president; J. F. Hastings, vice-president and secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$2,111,192.16; liabilities, \$551,688.64.

NORTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized in September, 1899, with the following officers: J. H. Southgate, president; Walker Taylor, C. T. Rawle, A. B. Dangerfield, vice-presidents; Jacob Battle, Rocky Mount, secretary and treasurer. At the annual meeting held in May, 1914, officers were elected as follows: President, W. B. Merriam, Greensboro; vice-presidents, E. E. Emerson, W. C. Lindsay; secretary and treasurer, W. E. Sharpe, Burlington.

NORTH CAROLINA HOME INSURANCE COMPANY, Raleigh, N. C. Organized 1868; capital, \$126,400. Alexander Webb, president; George P. Folk, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$432,332; liabilities, \$114,217.

NORTH DAKOTA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in June, 1914, are: President, Thomas Baker, Jr., Fargo; vice-president, D. M. Holmes; secretary and treasurer, C. M. Page. The association changed its name to "Local Insurance Agents' Association of North Dakota."

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY of London, England. Organized 1836. Entered the United States in 1876. George W. Babb, general attorney in the United States and manager for the Eastern and Southern States; G. H. Lermitt, Chicago, Ill., manager for Western and Pacific States. United States assets, December 31, 1913, \$5,112,376.70; liabilities, \$3,016,622.33.

NORTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Organized 1897; capital, \$350,000. William Mason, president; James Marshall, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,338,297.56; liabilities, \$726,313.13.

NORTH, JOHN C., ex-president of the National Association of Local Agents, is a native of New Haven, Conn., where he was born August 26, 1850. He was educated in the Hopkins Grammar School and Russell's Military School of his native city, and began his insurance career in his father's office in 1869. He has served as a member of the New Haven Common Council and president of that body. He organized the Connecticut State Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, and was elected its first president in 1899. He was elected president of the National Association of Local Agents at the annual meeting in Hartford, Conn., in 1903. Mr. North, for many years acted as general agent for the state of Connecticut for the Atlas Assurance Company of England and State Agent of The Empire State Surety Company of New York, and general agent for Connecticut for the Fidelity and Casualty Insurance Company of New York (plate glass department). His local agency at New Haven is one of the oldest established agencies in New England, representing a large number of leading insurance companies.

NORTH RIVER INSURANCE COMPANY, New York city. Organized 1822; capital, \$350,000. William E. Hutchins, president; F. H. Crum, vice-president and secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$2,733,108.15; liabilities, \$1,625,600.29.

NORTHWESTERN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn. Organized in 1899 under the laws of North Dakota, and reorganized under Minnesota laws in 1906;

capital, \$300,000. Walter C. Leach, president; John H. Griffin, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,139,840.77; liabilities, \$503,849.46.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis. Organized 1869; capital, \$1,000,000.00. Wilford M. Patton, president; Alfred F. James, vice-president; William D. Reed, second vice-president; Joseph Huebel, secretary; Lubin M. Stewart, assistant secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$6,649,897.82; liabilities, \$4,094,356.35.

NORTHWEST, FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE. [See Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest.]

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. This society was established in 1797 at Norwich, England. Its prime mover was Thomas Bignold. It was organized upon the mutual plan and was known as the Union Fire Office until 1821, when it was reorganized, taking over the business of the Norwich General Assurance Office, a stock company. It was at this time the title, Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, was adopted. The reorganization was effected upon a part proprietary and part mutual basis under a thirty-year partnership, and a capital subscribed of £550,000. This partnership was renewed in 1851 for thirty years more upon the same basis; but in 1879, the society was again reorganized as a stock company solely, and the capital increased to £1,100,000 and its term extended to 1,000 years from 1881. In 1908 it was reincorporated as a limited company. Its officers are: Chairman, Maj. Frank Astley Cubitt; vice-chairman, George Hustler Tuck; general manager and secretary, John Large; fire manager, Wm. Perowne Abel; assistant secretary, R. C. Cole.

The society entered the United States in 1877. Its American assets are \$3,013,723, and surplus \$1,176,882. It does business in all the states and territories of the Union, excepting Arkansas, Tennessee, and Delaware. Its head office for the United States is at 59 John Street, New York; J. Montgomery Hare and William Hare, managers; J. F. Van Riper, branch secretary; J. H. Burger, superintendent of agencies. Trustees of the funds in the United States are: Anson W. Hard, of Messrs. Hard & Rand; W. Emlen Roosevelt, of Messrs. Roosevelt & Son, and James A. Scrymser, president Central & South American Tel. Company. Its Pacific Coast department is managed by J. L. Fuller, 558 Sacramento Street, San Francisco, Cal. The society also does business in the Dominion of Canada, where it is represented by John B. Laidlaw, manager, Toronto, and in Cuba, Porto Rico, Philippines, South America, Mexico, and also in Europe, India, China, Japan, and Africa.

O

OBITUARIES FOR 1913. [See Death Roll.]

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, London, Eng. W. L. H. Simpson, attorney and manager, New York. United States assets, December 31, 1913, \$337,658.58; liabilities, \$87,691.45.

OFFENHAUSER, FREDERICK WILLIAM, former president of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, Texarkana, Texas, is a native of Ohio, and was born at Chillicothe, of German parentage, August 2, 1861. He was educated in the public schools of Shelbyville, Ill., and at the age of eighteen removed to Texarkana, where he found employment in a dry goods store, and a year later began his insurance career in a local agency. He is a director in various business corporations, and was elected president of the National Association of Local Agents at its annual meeting in 1907.

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN 1913. The official changes in 1913 were as follows:

American Home Fire, of Greenville, S. C. — J. W. Norwood elected secretary, succeeding Charles F. Hard; subsequently elected president.
Capital Fire of Concord, N. H. — Charles L. Jackman elected president, succeeding Lyman Jackman, deceased; Freeman T. Jackman elected assistant secretary.
Central National Fire of Chicago — Morris H. Prescott elected treasurer.
Citizens' Fire of Baltimore — Alexander N. Stewart elected vice-president.
Connecticut Fire of Hartford — William T. Howe elected vice-president.
Dorchester Mutual Fire of Boston — William A. Muller elected president.
Firemen's of Newark — John Kay elected vice-president, succeeding Charles Colyer, deceased.
Forest City Fire of Rockford, Ill. — Thos. O. Reber elected president, succeeding W. F. Barnes; H. W. Williams, vice-president; James M. Silanek, secretary, succeeding A. H. Sterratt.
Germania Fire of New York — George D. Edwards elected president, succeeding Hugo Schumann, deceased.
Hartford Fire — Richard M. Bissell elected president, succeeding Charles E. Chase, retired; Whitney Palache and James Wyper elected vice-presidents; E. A. Bolmer, secretary.
Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania — Gustavus Remak, Jr., elected president, succeeding Clarence E. Porter, resigned; Hart Darlington and Harry W. Stevenson elected vice-presidents.
International Reinsurance of Vienna (Admitted) — Mutzenbecher & Ballard of New York appointed United States managers.
Law Union and Rock — Hall & Henshaw of New York appointed United States managers, succeeding A. F. Shaw, resigned.
Lynn Mutual Fire of Lynn, Mass. — F. W. Porter elected secretary.
Merchants' Fire of New York — Alden C. Noble elected secretary, to succeed W. S. Lemon.
Milwaukee German — Edward W. Demmer elected secretary, succeeding Julius Graves.
Netherland Fire and Life of The Hague (Admitted) — Harold W. Letton appointed United States resident manager.
Newark Fire — Thomas Richardson elected treasurer.

Paternelle Fire of Paris (Admitted) — Meinel & Wemple Inc., appointed United States managers.
 People's National Fire of Philadelphia — E. C. Stokes elected president, succeeding Louis S. Amonson, deceased; Robert B. Beath elected vice-president; Henry T. Alley, secretary; J. M. Canning, treasurer.
 Phoenix of Hartford — Edward Milligan elected president, succeeding Dewitt C. Skilton, resigned.
 Potomac Fire of Washington, D. C. — Charles W. White elected president; Thomas C. Moore elected vice-president and manager.
 Royal Exchange of London — George A. Bell appointed assistant United States manager.
 State Fire of Des Moines, Ia. — J. B. Sullivan elected vice-president, succeeding W. M. Pratt.
 Teutonia Fire of Pittsburgh — C. W. Gerwig elected president, succeeding Henry Gerwig, who was elected president emeritus; F. Blume elected vice-president; N. A. Weed, secretary.
 Teutonia of Dayton, Ohio — Jacob Linxweiler elected president, succeeding William Pape; William F. Kramer, secretary.
 United Firemen's of Philadelphia — Henry T. Alley elected vice-president.
 Westchester Fire of New York — John H. Kelly elected vice-president and treasurer, succeeding M. O. Brown, deceased.
 Worcester Mutual Fire of Worcester, Mass. — Harry Harrison elected assistant secretary.

OHIO ASSOCIATION OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS was organized in 1912 by field men of Ohio representing companies members of the Western Insurance Bureau. Officers were elected as follows: President, N. T. Julian, Agricultural; vice-president, Lester E. Cate; secretary, D. C. Morgan, Reliance. The present officers are: President, N. T. Julian, Agricultural; vice-president, F. H. Westmeyer; secretary and treasurer, D. C. Morgan, Reliance, Columbus.

OHIO ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized in February, 1897, with Merwin Jackson president; A. W. Neale and F. C. McElroy, vice-presidents; C. W. Bryson, secretary, and W. J. Eilber, treasurer. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in October, 1913, are: President, Frank C. McElroy; vice-presidents, George J. Wideman and Edward E. Shipley; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. S. C. Neff, Columbus; executive committee, Frank E. Lauterbach, J. G. Elliott, H. R. Manchester, O. P. McCabe, and Geo. A. Gescheider.

OHIO FARMERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, Le Roy, Ohio. Organized 1848 (Mutual). F. H. Hawley, president; W. E. Haines, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$3,268,545.74; liabilities, \$2,252,296.55.

OHIO FIELD CLUB, an organization of union companies, was organized in October, 1901. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in 1913, are: President, Wm. Sowards, Cincinnati, O., Norwich Union; vice-president, H. M. Wardle, Detroit, Mich., Citizens, Missouri; secretary and treasurer, Aaron W. Jones, Columbus, New Hampshire Fire; executive committee, E. W. Raynolds, F. E. Lyons, F. C. Wharton.

OHIO FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION was organized in 1905 by Ohio field men for the purpose of promoting better and improved fire protection. The officers were elected as follows: President, A. C. Speed, American Central; vice-president, H. W. Clayton, Germania; secretary and treasurer, John C. Hoover of Dayton. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in May, 1914, are: President, George Diebold, National Union; vice-president, A. M. Cole, Commercial Union; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. S. C. Neff, Columbus; executive committee, W. T. Porter, George T. Wilson, P. J. Moriarty, E. M. Liljeblad, R. D. Wiley, R. L. Monk, J. T. Kirkwood.

OHIO MILLERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Canton, O. Organized 1886. A. Menuel, president; William H. Clark, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$828,295; liabilities, \$199,789.

OKLAHOMA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized in 1900 and reorganized in 1908. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in October, 1913, are: President, Ed. M. Seamans, Oklahoma City; vice-president, H. L. Cox; second vice-president, W. Lyle Dickey; third vice-president, Charles Canslor; secretary and treasurer, J. F. McCullough, Oklahoma City; executive committee, John Owsley, chairman, Mark Kirkpatrick, W. C. McAdoo, L. H. Selor, M. A. Lasater, L. A. McCollister, W. H. Eby.

OKLAHOMA FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION was organized at Oklahoma City, in September, 1911, and the officers elected were: President, G. H. Fuller; vice-president, P. H. Braniff; secretary-treasurer, Henry Ludlow. The present officers, elected in September, 1913, are: President, John Benson; vice-president, W. H. Schlback; secretary-treasurer, Henry Ludlow, North America.

OLD COLONY INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1906; capital, \$400,000. Ransom B. Fuller, president; Charles D. Hodges, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,317,654.69; liabilities, \$545,872.44.

ORIENT INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Conn. Organized 1871; capital, \$1,000,000. A. G. McIlwaine, Jr., president; Henry W. Gray, Jr., secretary. Control of the Orient was purchased by the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company in 1900. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$3,487,488; liabilities, \$1,626,010.

OSBORN, RUSSELL WIGHT, manager of the Pacific Coast department of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, San Francisco, Cal., was born in Sacramento, Cal., January 18, 1861. He

received a public and high school education, and began his insurance career as office boy in October, 1878, and filling all positions in office and field. Before entering insurance he engaged in the hardware business for a brief period, and for two years engaged in the study of law. He started the company's paper, "Rambling Notes," and is at present editor of "Short Rates," published by the Pacific Coast department. He has written numerous papers for the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific and was its president in 1897.

OVERHEAD WRITING. [See Resident Agents' Laws.]

P

PACIFIC, BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS OF THE. [See Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific.]

PACIFIC COAST DEPARTMENT MANAGERS OF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES. [See San Francisco.]

PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, N. Y. Organized 1851; capital, \$400,000. C. V. Meserole, president; H. G. Stephens, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,254,767.58; liabilities, \$269,400.

PACIFIC, FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE. [See Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific.]

PACKARD, JOHN HOOKER, former president of the American Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in Philadelphia, May 9, 1865. He received his education in the Episcopal Academy of Philadelphia and the University of Pennsylvania. His business career was begun as errand boy and clerk in the insurance agency of Thomas C. Foster in Philadelphia in 1884, and later in the same year he entered the employ of the American Fire as general clerk. He was appointed city inspector in 1886, and did special agency work for the company in Delaware. In 1895 he was appointed metropolitan district surveyor with headquarters in New York, for the London Assurance Corporation, and was appointed manager for Philadelphia and the suburban district of the Sun Insurance Office and London Assurance in 1896. He was assistant secretary of the Philadelphia Fire Underwriters' Association from 1897 to 1902, when he was elected vice-president and secretary of the American Fire of Philadelphia, and in 1905 was elected president of the company to succeed Thomas H. Montgomery, but resigned later in the same year, following a change in the stock control of the company, and was appointed agency secretary of the London Assurance Corporation September 5, 1907.

PAGE, CALVIN, president of the Granite State Fire Insurance Company of Portsmouth, N. H., was born at North Hampton, N. H., August 22, 1845. He received his education in the common schools, Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., and Harvard University, and was admitted to the New Hampshire bar in 1868. He was elected mayor of Portsmouth two terms, has been a member of the board of instruction for twenty-five years, and is chairman of the high school committee, and was state senator in 1893-4, and again in 1903. He was also United States collector of internal revenue for the district of New Hampshire for eight years, and is president of the New Hampshire National Bank of Portsmouth,

the Laconia Car Company Works of Laconia, N. H., The Portsmouth Trust and Guarantee Company, The Manchester & Lawrence Railroad Company, Portsmouth Fire Association, Piscataqua Fire Insurance Company, besides several other manufacturing and banking companies. He was given the degree of A.M. by Dartmouth College in 1902, and was president of the New Hampshire Bar Association 1904-5.

PALACHE, WHITNEY, former associate general agent of the Pacific coast department of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, was born at San Francisco in 1866, and has always lived in California. He was obliged to leave college at the end of his sophomore year in 1885 on account of ill health. He filled several clerical positions from that time up to November, 1888, when he was appointed special agent for the Union Insurance Company of San Francisco. In 1890 he was appointed special agent for the Hartford Fire, with the northwestern states of the Pacific department under his supervision. He held this position until July, 1895, when Mr. Cofran was called to the Chicago department. H. K. Belden was made sole manager of the Pacific department, and Mr. Palache was appointed assistant manager. His residence was at Berkeley, Cal. June 1, 1902, Mr. Palache was promoted to associate manager, and from that date the Pacific department of the Hartford was conducted by the firm of Belden & Palache, managers. By the sudden death of Mr. Belden on May 26, 1903, Mr. Palache was left in sole charge of the department until October 1st, when Mr. Dixwell Hewitt was appointed associate general agent. Since that date the business has been conducted under the firm name of Palache & Hewitt, general agents. He was elected a vice-president of the company in July, 1913, and moved his residence to Hartford, Conn., the following September.

PALATINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, of London, England, was organized by the Commercial Union in August, 1900, as the successor of the Palatine of Manchester. Its capital is \$500,000, and the United States manager is A. H. Wray. Charles J. Holman is assistant manager, and W. M. Ballard, branch secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$3,198,623.08; liabilities, \$1,992,422.52.

PAPER MILL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1887. R. W. Toppan, president; D. W. Lane, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$224,303.63; liabilities, \$134,487.33.

PARKHURST, FRANK ELLSWORTH, president of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company, Philadelphia, was born in Gorham, Me., October 26, 1862. He was educated in the public schools and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and began his business career in mercantile pursuits. He is a resident of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and a member of the

local agency firm of Thompson, Derr & Bro., and active in the business and social affairs of that city.

PARRISH, EDWIN, fire underwriter, San Francisco, Cal., was born in Johnstown, Fulton county, N. Y., October 30, 1861, and was educated in the public and high schools of Johnstown. He went to California in 1880 and engaged in mining, and six years later accepted an appointment as local agent at Nevada City, Cal. In 1888 he removed to San Francisco to accept a clerical position in the general agency of Wm. J. Landers, and filled the different positions in the office; being appointed superintendent of agents in 1906. In April, 1908, he was appointed joint manager of the Pacific Coast branch of the London Assurance Corporation and joint manager of the Pacific Coast department of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, and in December, 1912, he became sole manager of the Pacific Coast Department of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and the Niagara-Detroit Underwriters, which position he now holds.

PASCHALL, EDWARD EARLY, former secretary of the Rochester German Insurance Company, Rochester, N. Y., was born at Manson, Warren County, North Carolina, of American parentage, February 19, 1865. He received a common school education, and began business life as a clerk. He represented the Home Insurance Company of New York as state agent in the south from 1894 to 1904, and in the latter year was appointed superintendent of agencies for the German-American Insurance Company of New York in Canada. In 1906, he accepted the position of general agent at Atlanta for the Edwin G. Siebels general agency, and was elected secretary of the Rochester German Insurance Company in February, 1909, and retained the position until the company retired in 1911, when he joined the corporation of Willcox, Peck & Hughes, New York, in charge of the fire insurance branch of the corporation's business, and in 1914 was appointed special agent in New Jersey for the German-American and German Alliance Insurance Companies.

PATROL, CHICAGO FIRE INSURANCE, was organized in 1871, and is under the management of the Chicago Board of Underwriters. The patrol committee of the board is composed of Cyrus A. Hardy, chairman; Nathan Klee, E. A. Parker, William Lyman, Conrad Witkowsky, W. F. Rollo and C. R. Stouffer, secretary. The force consists of one hundred and eight men, divided into eight companies. The equipment consists of one chemical engine, twenty-eight portable fire extinguishers, and two auto roadsters. Companies Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8 have sixty horse power motor wagons.

E. T. Shepherd is superintendent of the corps, with headquarters at 179 West Monroe Street.

Company No. 1 was organized October 2, 1871. The present officers of the company are: C. W. O'Neill, captain; Walter McGuire, lieutenant. Company No. 2 was organized August 3, 1875.

Thos. Burke is captain, and James Kennedy, lieutenant. Company No. 3 was organized May 11, 1889. The present officers are: Chas. Beiber, captain; Wm. Enright, lieutenant. Company No. 4, known as the "Union Stock Yards Chemical Company," was organized January 26, 1882. The officers are: John Campaign, captain; Wm. Older, lieutenant. The cost of maintenance at the Union Stock Yards is divided equally between the packers and the underwriters. Company No. 5 was organized March 1, 1892; Frank Doherty, captain; Jos. Eggstein, lieutenant. Company No. 6 was organized December 1, 1893. George Furnal, captain; John Cullen, lieutenant. Company No. 7 was organized August 24, 1901; Edward Reilly, captain; Thos. Gallagher, lieutenant. Company No. 8 was organized May 30, 1903; Fred Kashbohm, captain; Walter Stedman, lieutenant. James Wheaton, fire reporter.

July 1, 1895, by act of the legislature, the Patrolmen's Pension Fund act became a law, and under its provisions all patrolmen are protected under all circumstances. If they are injured or their health becomes impaired, they are taken care of for life; if they are killed or die from any cause, their families are provided for; if they become too old for service they are pensioned and draw half pay as long as they live.

The following tabular statement of losses by fire insurance companies in Chicago in 1913, was made from the returns of the fire patrol for the year ending December 31, 1913:

Months	Total Insurance Involved	Total Loss To Insurance	Insurance Over Loss
January	\$7,559,960.00	\$603,964.86	\$6,955,995.14
February	7,510,324.75	893,315.20	6,617,009.55
March	2,862,622.74	236,042.10	2,626,580.64
April	3,400,443.72	357,725.79	2,642,717.93
May	3,797,048.00	729,284.91	3,067,763.09
June	2,021,247.73	375,262.19	1,645,985.59
July	3,511,825.00	181,573.12	3,330,251.88
August	3,992,525.00	524,772.42	3,467,752.58
September	3,850,671.80	389,097.04	3,461,574.76
October	2,235,383.56	187,689.65	2,047,693.91
November	5,331,937.98	310,377.93	5,021,560.05
December	5,461,540.00	315,744.21	5,145,795.79
Total	\$51,535,530.33	\$5,104,849.42	\$46,030,680.91

PATROLS, FIRE INSURANCE. [See Fire Patrols.]

PAWTUCKET MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Pawtucket, R. I. Incorporated 1848. A. A. Mann, president; Frank Bishop, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$525,804.75; liabilities, \$276,722.23.

PELICAN ASSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Organized 1898; capital, \$200,000. L. P. Bayard, president; P. Beresford, vice-president; A. D. Irving, Jr., secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$758,163.45; liabilities, \$296,145.44.

PELLET, CLARENCE S., president of the Chicago Underwriters' Association and member of the Chicago firm of Critchell, Miller, Whitney & Barbour, was born in Newton, Sussex County, N. J., February 26, 1865. He is a graduate of Beloit College of the class of 1886, and entered the insurance business soon after graduation. Mr. Pellet was elected president of the Chicago Underwriters' Association in 1899, and was re-elected in 1900 and 1901, and president Chicago Board of Underwriters 1911.

PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized August 23, 1900, with the following officers: President, W. B. Flickinger; vice-president, L. E. Johns; second vice-president, Fred G. Clark; third vice-president, N. H. Pangborn; secretary and treasurer, D. F. Collingwood. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in June, 1914, are: President, Charles F. Humrich, Carlisle; vice-presidents, Leo Schlaudecker, Erie; W. L. Nicholson, Altoona; W. L. Clark, Pittsburgh; secretary and treasurer, H. M. Bird, Harrisburg; executive committee, H. A. Logue, Pittsburgh, chairman, Charles B. Lutz, Bruce Kime, W. H. Wrenn, and Jacob Gellert.

PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Philadelphia. Organized 1825; capital, \$750,000. R. Dale Benson, president; John L. Thomson, vice-president; W. Gardner Crowell, secretary; Hampton L. Warner, assistant secretary; Wm. J. Dawson, secretary, agency department. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$7,887,153.46; liabilities, \$4,927,506.21.

PENNSYLVANIA LUMBERMEN'S MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1895. Edward F. Henson, president; Harry Humphreys, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$607,132.82; liabilities, \$230,294.82.

PEOPLES NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1908; began business 1909; capital, paid up, \$1,000,000. E. C. Stokes, president; Robert B. Beath and J. Hector McNeal, vice-presidents; Henry T. Alley, vice-president and secretary; Jas. M. Canning, treasurer; Wm. G. Wible, assistant treasurer. Admitted assets, December 13, 1913, \$1,867,755.89; liabilities, \$641,735.41.

PETERSBURG SAVINGS INSURANCE COMPANY, Petersburg, Va. Organized 1860; capital, \$200,000. Alexander Hamilton, president; E. W. Butcher, secretary.

PHILADELPHIA CONTRIBUTIONSHIP FOR THE INSURANCE OF HOUSES FROM LOSS BY FIRE, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1752. Incorporated 1768. This company has been in operation since 1752 and confines its business to Pennsylvania, writing only perpetual risks. John T. Morris, chairman; J. Somers Smith, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$6,274,234.49; liabilities, \$632,738.86; net surplus, \$5,641,495.63.

PHILADELPHIA FIRE INSURANCE PATROL. The patrol was established July 15, 1869, and was supported by the voluntary action of the fire insurance companies doing business in the city. It was incorporated February 17, 1871, and reorganized June 8, 1895, the expense being raised by an assessment on premium receipts. The original fire patrol consisted of a horse and wagon and fifteen rubber blankets or covers. Only a few companies contributed to the cost and the establishment was opposed by the old volunteer fire department of the time as a step toward a paid fire department. A notable success achieved by the patrol at a dry goods fire in Chestnut street in saving some \$60,000 worth of valuable goods from ruin by water at once satisfied insurance companies of the advantage afforded by the patrol, and they flocked to its support. The first officers were Atwood Smith, president; Alfred G. Baker, treasurer, and John Wilson, Jr., secretary. The original captain was Terrence McCusker, and he had an assistant, George R. Stillman (the present captain), and a force of five men.

The patrol is now composed of thirty-five men — fifteen men at Station No. 1, at 516 Arch Street, twelve men at Station No. 2, at the northeast corner of Fifth and Hewson Streets and ten at No. 3, at 2122 Market Street. Station No. 3 was established April 15, 1909. The captain is Joseph H. Shermer, and the assistant captains Harry Hoffman at No. 1, Sylvester B. Peak at No. 2, and William J. Taylor at No. 3. There are four automobile trucks: 2 at Station No. 1, and one each at Stations Nos. 2 and 3.

The annual report for 1913 showed that the total number of fires in Philadelphia during the year 1913 was 3,651, as compared to 3,401 during 1912, and the total insurance loss was \$1,920,836, of which \$715,890 was on buildings and \$1,204,946 on contents. The total insurance involved on buildings and contents was \$84,505,950. Of the total number of fires 2,338 were confined to floors where originated, 358 extended to other floors and 119 extended to adjoining property, while there were 836 fires other than buildings. The principal causes of fires were defective flues, 109; gas jets, 126; matches, 807; smoking, 164; sparks from smoke stacks, locomotives, etc., 684; stoves, 130; boiling lard, oil, etc., 83; candles, 108; hot ashes, 55; rubbish, 56; electricity, 158; unknown, 288.

The following are the present officers: President, John L. Thomson; treasurer, Ezra T. Cresson; secretary, Charles B. Hill; directors, E. C. Irvin, Charles Platt, Jr., E. J. Durban, William E. Bates.

PHILADELPHIA FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION. The old association, after its tenth annual meeting in

November, 1893, discussed the subject of reorganization, and at a meeting held December 4, 1893, it was ordered that the compact of September 1, 1891, be continued in force sixty days more. [For an account of the reorganization see the Cyclopaedia for 1894-5.] February 1, 1894, representatives of seventy companies met and perfected the new organization. An executive committee was appointed to govern the association. Robert B. Beath was chosen chairman and J. W. Grover, secretary. At the annual meeting, November 14, 1894, General Beath was re-elected chairman, and Charles A. Hexamer was appointed secretary. At the annual meeting, November 13, 1895, Eugene L. Ellison was chosen chairman of the executive committee, and Charles A. Hexamer was continued as secretary. At the annual meeting, November 11, 1896, Article 5 of the constitution was amended so as to provide that "the management of the association shall be under the direction and control of an executive committee of nine, to be elected by the association at the annual meeting—four members of the committee to be officers of the Pennsylvania companies, three to be representatives of companies of other states, and two to be representatives of foreign companies. The constitution now provides that the management shall be under the direction and control of such officers and committees as shall be prescribed by the by-laws. The by-laws provide for the executive committee as above, and three members are now elected at each annual meeting. Regular meetings are held in May and November; the latter being the annual meeting, and special meetings may be called. The officers are elected by the executive committee. On the organization of the executive committee John Tenney was elected chairman, George E. Wagner, vice-chairman, and Herbert Wilmerding (succeeding Charles A. Hexamer), secretary. In 1897 further changes were made. A new agreement between companies and agents was adopted and put in force July 20th. This agreement was signed by 145 companies and 105 agents. Under it deposits amounting to some \$18,600 were placed in the hands of the treasurer. The agreement provided for the issuing of certificates to brokers and maintaining a stamping office. The agreement of 1897 was amended in April, 1911, and amendments to the by-laws were adopted in 1908 and 1911. May 1, 1905, the offices of the association were removed to the 8th floor of the Bullitt building, 131-41 South 4th street. The officers of the association for the year 1913-14 are: Chairman, Robert M. Coyle; vice-chairman, Chas. R. Peck; secretary and treasurer, Chas. A. Hexamer, C. E.; assistant secretary, John H. Kenney; executive committee, (to serve one year), Walter J. Chase, A. W. Wister, Jr., Robert M. Coyle; (to serve two years), Chas. R. Peck, Chas. B. Hill, Chas. Platt, Jr.; (to serve three years), R. N. Kelly, Jr., Leonard M. Addis, William E. Bates.

PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1880. Edwin I. Atlee, president; Richard H. Morris, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$506,424.48; liabilities, \$257,747.15.

PHILADELPHIA SUBURBAN UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in 1901 for the purpose of maintaining "just and equitable rates and good practices in the fire insurance business." The association is under the supervision of an executive committee, and A. P. Stradling is manager.

PHILLIPS, HENRY L., manager of the Factory Insurance Association, Hartford, was born of American parentage in Worcester, Mass., August 20, 1871. He received a common and high school education and graduated from the Worcester Polytechnic Institute in 1893, and the following year became an inspector for the Factory Insurance Association. He was appointed assistant manager in 1903 and manager in 1904. He was vice-president of the Insurance Institute of Hartford, is a member of the Hartford Club, and of the University Club, also City Club, Hartford, an associate member of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and the American Cotton Manufacturers Association. He was elected president of the National Fire Protection Association in 1911, and has been an active member of the association, serving on important committees.

PHOENIX ASSURANCE COMPANY of London. This company was established in 1782. It was the first English company to establish an agency in the United States, Israel Whelen being its agent in Philadelphia as early as 1804. In 1810 an act was passed by the Pennsylvania legislature prohibiting all insurance by foreign corporations, co-partnerships, or persons not citizens of the United States, and the Phoenix withdrew. It returned again in 1879. Prior to its return it had some reinsurance contracts, so that it sustained losses of \$500,000 in Chicago in 1871, and \$250,000 in Boston in 1872. The Phoenix is a notable exception to the general history of companies founded upon a grievance, in that it has been successful. It was founded by the sugar bakers of London, because of the high rates charged that industry by the other offices. Before the war of 1812 the Phoenix had agencies established in several of the southern states, as well as in New York and Philadelphia, and in the West Indies. In 1807 it sustained losses in St. Thomas of \$1,000,000, and in 1842, in the great fire at Hamburg, Germany, it lost the then unprecedented sum of \$1,080,000. Since it returned to this country the Phoenix has received in the United States premiums amounting to \$65,914,486, and has paid in losses \$42,403,397. It does an agency business throughout the states, and in 1913 wrote \$487,923,789 of insurance, the premiums of which were \$2,418,820. L. P. Bayard and P. Beresford, joint managers; A. D. Irving, Jr., secretary. M. F. Driscoll is in charge of the western department at Chicago, and W. Irving is the Pacific coast representative—all reporting to the head office in New York.

PHOENIX FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Memphis, Tenn. Organized 1881; capital, \$100,000. The company re-insured in the Westchester Fire Insurance Company in 1913.

PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF HARTFORD, CONN. Organized 1854; capital, \$2,000,000. Edward Milligan, president; George M. Lovejoy, vice-president; John B. Knox and Thomas C. Temple, secretaries; Theodore F. Spear and George C. Long, Jr., assistant secretaries. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$15,675,636.88; liabilities, \$6,407,140.50.

PIEDMONT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Charlotte, N. C. Capital, \$100,000. Henry H. McAden, president; A. L. Smith, secretary. Eug. H. Chisholm, manager.

PIEPER, EMIL G., was born in New Jersey in September, 1872, receiving his education in private institutions in both Brooklyn and New York City, N. Y. For the past twenty-three years he has been in the insurance business, first engaging with the New York Bowery in July, 1888, and remaining in said office until January, 1894, at which time he entered the office of R. C. Rathbone & Son, of New York City, where he filled various office positions, and at the time of his leaving that office October, 1903, was secretary of the National Standard Insurance Company, and assistant secretary of the Assurance Company of America. He then accepted the position as special agent of the American Insurance Company of Boston, to cover New England and New York states, making his headquarters at Boston, Mass., and remaining with that company until their retirement from business in consequence of the conflagration in San Francisco, April, 1906, where he adjusted their losses, returning to the East in December, 1906, to become the secretary of the Rhode Island Insurance Company. In 1911 he was elected vice-president and secretary of this company, which position he now holds, in addition to being the superintendent of agencies of four French companies, viz., The Union, The Nationale, Phenix, and Abeille Companies of Paris, France.

PIKE, EMORY E., assistant secretary of the National Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, was born in Johnstown, N. Y., October 7, 1872. He received his education in the Johnstown High School and at Union College. He began his insurance career in his father's local agency at Johnstown, and was admitted to the firm in 1893. He was appointed special agent of the Greenwich Insurance Company for New York State in 1898, and on the reinsurance of the company in 1904 he became special agent of the National Fire in New York State. He was called to the home office of the National in 1912 as executive special agent and was elected to his present position in 1913.

PLATT, JOHN OSGOOD, second vice-president of the Insurance Company of North America, was born June 21, 1874. He received a private school education, and began his business career in fire insurance. He is manager of the Children's Hospital, Philadelphia.

PLYER, GEORGE G., M. E., Stevens Institute of Technology, special agent of the Continental Insurance Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

He is a native of New York and began his insurance career there in 1892. He was special agent of the Continental, with headquarters at Philadelphia from 1901 to 1906, and general agent at the home office from 1906 to 1908, when he was appointed to his present position with headquarters at Pittsburgh, Pa.

POLICY FORMS AND LAWS. Agitation for a uniform policy began almost in the infancy of what may be called the modern practice of fire underwriting. In the records of the Salamander Society of New York, which was an organization of local fire insurance companies in 1821, and the forerunner of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, allusion is made to the appointment of a special committee to draft a form. This committee reported to the association June 19, 1821, with a proposed form, which, after it had been submitted to the directors of the company separately, and had received their approval, was adopted and came into general use. It was the model upon which all subsequent improved policies were made in the United States.

The National Board of Fire Underwriters was organized in 1866, and the very first subject which claimed its attention after it convened was a form of policy, the board resolving, "that this board recommend to the executive committee to draft a fire policy to be used by all fire insurance companies belonging to this association." A form was reported to the board at its second annual meeting, in 1868, and adopted. Although the subject of a uniform standard policy to become obligatory was stirred up in the legislatures of New York and Massachusetts several years prior to this. Connecticut appears to have been the first state actually to adopt a law requiring a standard form, which was in 1867. The text of this law, the first of its kind, was as follows, it being Chapter 121 of the session laws of 1867:

Section 1. That all policies of insurance issued by fire insurance companies of this State, after the thirtieth day of September next, shall contain in the printed forms annexed uniform conditions as to the risks on which the insurance is based, said conditions to be approved by the general insurance commissioner of the State, and no conditions except those so approved, not written in full in the body of the policy, shall be valid.

Section 2. No foreign fire insurance company doing business in this State shall issue policies to citizens thereof, embodying *printed conditions*, not contained in the forms authorized by said commissioner for policies of companies incorporated in this State.

Section 3. Any insurance company or agent thereof violating any of the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty equal to double the amount of premium charged on the risk on which (the) policy is issued.

There was much opposition to the enforcement of this law and the law was repealed by the legislature of 1868.

It should be added that many companies have adopted the New York standard for use wherever there is no other compulsory form, so that, with the exception of the slight changes made by the Michigan form, and the special forms in Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Iowa, Oregon, and Wisconsin, a uniform policy is written by the leading companies all over the United States. The laws

of several states require that the New York standard form be used. The laws of Arizona, West Virginia, Idaho, and Washington require that no policy shall be issued in the state other than the New York standard form "as now or may be hereafter instituted," but Washington and Idaho make exceptions to permit the use of riders adding to or relating to those contained in the policy, and permitting forms of description and specifications of the property insured. The West Virginia law permits such changes and additions as the insurance commissioner may deem proper. The laws of Georgia require that "each and every company shall adopt and write a standard or uniform policy such as may be prescribed by the commissioner." A Maryland law requires that all policies issued in the state shall have marked or stamped the words, "authorized to do business in the state of Maryland" with a fac-simile of the signature of the insurance commissioner. The insurance commissioner of West Virginia has ruled that the requirement of the New York law regarding the selection of an umpire shall be attached to policies issued in West Virginia. [For a history and summary of legislation in the different states regarding standard forms, see *Cyclopedia* for 1911-13 and earlier volumes.]

POLICIES, NON-CONCURRENT, APPORTIONMENT. It is hardly within the scope of this work to enter into a discussion of a subject which has been, and still is, one of the most perplexing with which adjusters have to deal. The courts have pretty generally laid down the rule that companies may adopt any adjustment satisfactory to themselves, so that it does not deprive the insured of his protection. It has been impossible, so far, in the practice of fire insurance for all underwriters to agree upon any rule. On the Pacific Coast the "Kinne" rule, so called from its author, Mr. C. Mason Kinne, former assistant manager of the Liverpool and London and Globe, was adopted by the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific in 1885, and is used exclusively for adjustments. In the eastern states, as Mr. Griswold puts it, the matter is "left to the individual adjuster to adopt such methods as may seem most advantageous for his own company." Mr. Griswold gives nine different rules for adjusting specific and compound insurance. The "Reading," the "Finn," which was the production of Mr. Finn, secretary of the Long Island Insurance Company; the "Albany," which is credited to Mr. Heald, president of the Home Insurance Company; Rule IV, which is attributed to Henry A. Oakley; Rule V, with no author; Rule VI, attributed to Mr. Hope; Rule VII, Rule VIII, which Mr. Griswold names the rule of proportion; and Rule IV, the English rule.

With the exception of the "Kinne Rule," which is entirely general in its scope, wherever we have been able to trace these rules to their application they seem to have been formulated to meet special cases where the company making them was to secure an advantage by their use.

The Kinne rule has been adopted and put into effect by the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific throughout its jurisdiction.

The principle governing all apportionments of non-concurrent policies is, that general and special insurances must be regarded as co-insurances; and general insurance must float over and contribute to loss on all subjects under its protection, in the proportions of the respective losses thereon, until the insured is indemnified, or the policy exhausted.

The correct method of applying the principle of the Kinne rule has been formulated in the following statement:

FIRST—Ascertain the non-concurrence of the various policies and classify the various items covered into as many groups as the non-concurrence demands, whether of property, location or ownership.

SECOND—Ascertain loss on such groups of items separately.

THIRD—If but a single group is found with a loss upon it, the amount of all policies covering the group contribute pro rata.

FOURTH—If more than one group has sustained a loss, and such loss on one or more groups be equal to or greater than the totals of general and specific insurance thereon, then let the whole amount of such insurances apply to the payment of loss on such groups.

FIFTH—If more than one group has sustained a loss, and such loss be less than the totals of unexhausted general and specific insurance thereon, then apportion the amount of each policy covering on such groups generally, to cover specifically on such groups, in the same proportion that the sum of the losses on such groups bears to the loss on each individual group.

NOTE—When a group is covered by one or more general policies it would be well to see at once if an apportionment as above on that group would equal the loss, as in case it will not, it will show, without further calculation, that the whole amount of loss on such group must be met by such policies pro rata, and the remainder only apportioned. In such cases, carrying out Step 6 simply accomplishes by a longer process what here is indicated.

SIXTH—If the loss on any group or groups is then found to be greater than the sum of the now specific insurances as apportioned, add sufficient to such specific insurances to make up the loss on the group, taking the amount of the deficiency from the now specific insurance of the heretofore general amounts previously covering the now deficient groups, *which cover on groups having an excess of insurance*, in the proportion that their sums bear to their individual amounts.

NOTE—Very rarely are new deficiencies created by the re-apportionment, but if so, simply repeat Step 6.

SEVENTH—Cause the amounts of all the now specific insurances to severally contribute pro rata to pay the partial losses, and it will be found that the whole scheme has resulted in the claimant being fully indemnified in accordance with the various contracts and on a basis which preserves the equities between the companies throughout.

POLICY, VALUED FIRE. [See Valued Policy.]

PORTSMOUTH FIRE ASSOCIATION, Portsmouth, N. H. Organized 1887; capital, \$50,000. Calvin Page, president; Alfred F. Howard, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$171,746; liabilities, \$22,366.

POST, CHARLES HENDERSON, United States manager for the Caledonian of Edinburgh, was born at Derby, Conn., May 16, 1856. At the age of thirteen years he went to New York to seek employment, and found it in a publication house. In 1872, at the age of sixteen years, he entered the insurance agency office of Neafie & Terwilliger at Ellenville, N. Y., and four years later was taken into the firm and given a third interest therein. Two years later he

went into the field as special agent for the Continental. In 1884 a department for New York and adjacent states was created by the Washington Fire and Marine of Boston, and Mr. Post was appointed manager. When this business was reinsured by the Niagara Fire, in 1888, he became that company's agency manager, and later was appointed assistant secretary of the company. The Niagara Fire and Caledonian had been combined for an agency business, and when that combination was dissolved in 1894 Mr. Post received the appointment of United States manager of the Scottish company. He is also president of the Caledonian-American Insurance Company.

POTTER, EDWARD E., fire insurance general agent for the Pacific Coast states. In 1873, being on the Pacific coast, he formed an agency to represent a number of Eastern companies, two of which he represents at the present time. From 1880 to 1882 Mr. Potter was manager and secretary of the Oakland Home Insurance Company, and was one of the organizers of the Sun Insurance Company of California, and its secretary and treasurer from 1882 to 1891. Beginning with 1892, Mr. Potter has devoted his entire attention to the general agency on the Pacific coast. He is now general agent for the Pacific Coast for the Glens Falls Insurance Company, Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company and Security Insurance Company of New Haven, Conn., and New Haven Underwriters.

PRESS INSURANCE. [See Insurance Journalism, life section.]

PROTECTION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1887. H. N. Wade, president; P. J. Halla, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$291,663.16; liabilities, \$149,335.02.

PROVIDENCE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Providence, R. I. Organized 1800. Edward L. Watson, president; Wm. G. Nightingale, vice-president; B. M. MacDougall, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$759,461.52; liabilities, \$222,913.29.

PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY of Providence, R. I. Incorporated 1799; capital, \$1,000,000. J. B. Branch, president; C. D. Dunlop, vice-president; A. G. Beals, secretary; G. C. House, marine secretary; W. H. Phillips, assistant secretary; Geo. E. Bixby, treasurer. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$4,928,081.34; liabilities, \$2,918,864.54.

PRUSSIAN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Stettin, Germany. Harold W. Letton, Chicago, United States manager. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$2,011,587; liabilities, \$1,335,248.

PURCELL, JOHN J., assistant general agent of the western department of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, is a native of New York

City, where he was born February 22, 1855. In 1871 he entered a New York City local agency, removing to Boston in 1876 to accept a position with the Faneuil Hall Insurance Company, from which company he transferred his services to the firm of L. Burge Hayes & Co., Boston agents of the Sun Insurance office. In 1883 he returned to New York as special agent of the Sun for New York and New Jersey, later being transferred to Atlanta, Ga., as general agent for the southern field. In 1887 he was recalled to New York and appointed secretary of the company's local department. In 1893 he was made assistant manager for the United States. He was appointed western manager of the Sun Insurance Office March 1, 1899, and resigned March 1, 1904. Subsequently he was appointed Ohio special agent for the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, and resigned in 1906 to become superintendent of agents in the western department of the Hartford Fire. In 1907 he was appointed manager of the Underwriters Salvage Company, but resigned April 1, 1908, to resume his former position as superintendent of agents in the western department of the Hartford Fire at Chicago, Ill.

PUTNAM, HENRY HOWELL, secretary of the National Association of Insurance Agents, and insurance journalist, was born at DeKalb, Ill., April 15, 1868, of New England parents. After a grammar school education in Boston he became an office boy in a grain house. In 1887 he was employed by the *Standard* of Boston as a reporter. From 1895 to 1898 he acted as news representative for the *Standard* in New York City, and subsequently returned to Boston as editor of that paper. In May, 1899, he began the publication of the *Monthly Journal of Insurance Economics*, a magazine devoted to the discussion of insurance problems from an economic point of view. In June, 1903, he began the publication of the *American Agency Bulletin*, representing the interests of the associated fire insurance agents of the United States. At the St. Louis convention of the National Association of Insurance Agents in October, 1904, Mr. Putnam was elected its secretary. In November, 1906, he sold the *Journal of Insurance Economics* to Benjamin F. Hadley and George A. Watson of New York, in order to devote his entire attention to the National Association and the *Bulletin*.

Q

QUEEN CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Sioux Falls, S. D. Organized 1905; capital, \$200,000. P. F. Sherman, president; Theo. F. Grefe, secretary and manager.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY of America, New York. Organized 1891; capital, \$1,000,000. Edward F. Beddall, president; George W. Burchell, vice-president; Nevett S. Bartow, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$9,980,013.15; liabilities, \$5,041,004.68.

QUINCY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Quincy, Mass. Organized 1851. Charles A. Howland, president; J. F. Young, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$830,728.96; liabilities, \$280,919.19.

R

RAILWAY UNDERWRITERS. An association of underwriters organized for the purpose of insuring all classes of property owned or in possession of steam railroad companies against loss from fire, and having headquarters at Chicago. The officers are: President, Charles H. Barry, Pennsylvania Fire; vice-president, W. H. Sage, German-American; secretary and treasurer, A. G. Dugan, Hartford Fire. George M. Fisher is manager.

RALSTON, THOMAS A., sub-manager of the New York office of the Northern Assurance Company of London, was born at Baltimore, Md. He was educated in the public schools of that place, and began business life in 1875 as a clerk in the Baltimore branch of a New York commercial house. In 1879 he removed to New York to accept a higher position in the head office. He entered the insurance business in 1883 as a clerk in the New York office of the London and Provincial Insurance Company of England, and on the retirement of that company from the United States entered the service of the United Fire Reinsurance Company of Manchester, England. He remained with that company until 1889, when he was appointed chief clerk in the New York office of the Northern Assurance Company of London. In 1896 he was appointed to his present position.

RASOR, PAUL E., manager for the United States of the Moscow Fire Insurance Company of Moscow, Russia, is a native of Wadsworth, O., where he was born in 1853. His first experience with fire underwriting was with J. F. Downing, general agent of the western department of the Insurance Company of North America at Erie, Pa. For a short time Mr. Rasor was connected with the Alps Insurance Company of Erie, and in 1873 removed to New York to enter the service of the German-American Insurance Company, with which he remained until February, 1895, having been its assistant secretary for several years. He was also secretary of the Reassurance Company of New York (a tender of the German-American), and managed that company in connection with his duties with the German-American. In February, 1895, he was tendered and accepted the position of assistant United States manager of the Lancashire, with headquarters at New York, and remained with the company until November, 1896, when he accepted the appointment of United States manager of the Magdeburg Fire Insurance Company; a position he retained until the withdrawal of the company from the United States. He was appointed manager of the Moscow in 1903, and of the First Russian of St. Petersburg and Russian Reinsurance Company of St. Petersburg in 1907.

RATHBONE, ROBERT C., insurance manager and broker, New York city, was born at Ballston, Saratoga county, N. Y., August 23, 1825. He went to New York at the age of fourteen years, and was a clerk, first in a hardware and afterward in a wholesale dry goods house. In 1853 he began business for himself as an insurance broker in New York, and as an agent for the Mutual Life. In 1857 he was appointed assistant secretary of

the Metropolitan Fire of New York, and in 1861, 1862 and 1863 he went to the front with his regiment, the Seventh. His insurance brokerage business continued, though, throughout, taking in partners from time to time, one being the late Major-General Hamblin, another his brother, A. H. Rathbone, and another his son, R. Bleecker Rathbone, who is still associated with him. In 1885 Mr. Rathbone accepted the post of metropolitan manager for the Sun Insurance Office of London, which he retained until 1887. He was president for ten years of the old board of insurance brokers and also president of the second board, now extinct. At the present time his firm, R. C. Rathbone & Son, are managers of the Assurance Company of America. His brokerage department was incorporated with cash capital of \$100,000, January 1, 1903, being the fiftieth anniversary of its existence.

REBATE TO INSURED. [See Anti-Rebate Laws, life section.]

RECEIPTS FROM AND REMITTANCES TO HOME OFFICES OF FOREIGN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES IN 1913. The reports of the insurance departments for 1913 make the following statement of the amounts remitted by foreign companies in this country to their home offices and their receipts from the same in 1913:

Companies.	Amount rec'd from Home Office.	Amount sent to Home Office.	Companies.	Amount rec'd from Home Office.	Amount sent to Home Office.
Aachen & Munich	\$8,535	\$101,752	North British		\$732,244
Abeille, Paris		45,000	Northern, Eng.	\$209,817	495,495
Atlas	65,927	115,839	Northern, Russia		
Balkan National	150,000	58,576	Norwich Union	279,782	317,523
British America	65,849	47,178	Palatine	8,086	144,263
Caledonian		113,716	Phenix Fire, Paris		60,000
Century	189,647	170,620	Phoenix Assu., Eng. ..	73,515	51,546
Cologne Reinsurance ..	171,165	411,266	Prussian National		51,175
Commercial Union	54,991	530,099	Rossia	370,000	425,000
Fire Reassurance, Paris	25,000	9,757	Royal	780,069	1,175,183
First Bulgarian	168,523	11,000	Royal Exchange	250,192	234,594
First Russian		200,000	Russian Reinsurance ..		48,673
Frankona		55,186	Scottish Union	60,592	12,801
General, Paris	20,003	27,295	Skandia		116,377
Hamburg-Bremen	10,527	5,856	South German, Reins..	7,662	45,174
Ins. Co., Salamandra ..		300,000	State	104,820	19,774
Jakor		125,000	Sun	172,272	74,101
Law Union & Rock	438,750	55,380	Svea	25,000	
Liv. & London & Globe ..	19,918	1,050,414	Swiss National	8,850	50,500
London Assurance	3,000	203,702	Swiss Reinsurance	3,848	146,035
London & Lancashire ..	73,889	291,876	Union London	362,470	77,332
Minerva, Reins.	158,729	165,195	Union Fire, Paris		2,163
Moscow		250,000	Union & Phenix		15,004
Munich Reins		380,905	Urbaine	536,147	9,074
Nationale			Warsaw		30,000
Netherlands	122,618		Western	218,571	158,555
Nord-Deutsche	150,000		Yorkshire	13	731
Totals,				\$5,367,786	\$9,218,929
Excess of Amount sent to Home Offices					\$3,851,143

In 1910 the amount sent to home offices was \$9,505,832; amount received from home offices, \$3,290,297; excess of remittances to home offices, \$6,215,535. In 1911 the amount sent to home offices was \$18,692,495; amount received from home offices, \$4,918,575; excess of amount sent to home offices, \$13,773,920. In 1912 the amount sent to home offices was \$9,554,231; amount received from home offices \$3,807,768; excess of amount sent to home offices, \$5,746,463.

Marine Companies.	Amount rec'd from Home Office.	Amount sent to Home Office.	Marine Companies.	Amount rec'd from Home Office.	Amount sent to Home Office.
Alliance	\$24,983	\$101,336	Ocean	\$109,351	\$142,611
Allianz, Ger.	73,794	41,907	Phoenix Assurance		81,416
British & Foreign	1,867,504	1,995,081	Reliance	147,240	125,820
Commercial Union	288,500	431,558	Rossia	75,000	125,258
La Fonciere, Paris	5,000	11,320	Royal	28,211	1,902
The General, Dresden	17,094	24,934	Royal Exchange	200,454	144,572
Indemnity Mutual	25,961	84,392	Sea	214,363	355,551
London Assurance	89,627	195,226	Standard	617,935	910,067
Mannheim	136,724	235,391	Switzerland General	24,831	136,502
Marine	155,059	312,324	Thames & Mersey	445,616	507,807
Maritime	139,690	160,127	Tokio		59
Nord-Deutsche	444,013	113,940	Union	34,385	121,413
North China	38,486	14,832	Yang-Tsze, China	27,303	72,837
Norwich Union	211,273				
Total				\$5,442,397	\$6,448,183
Excess of amount sent to Home Offices					\$1,005,786
Excess of amount sent to Home Offices, 1912					\$1,792,499

REES, HENRY E., vice-president of the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford, is a native of Macon, Ga., where he was born April 29, 1857. He went into the local fire insurance business in his native city in 1881, and continued until 1884, when he was appointed special agent of the South Eastern Tariff Association, with headquarters at Atlanta. From 1885 to 1889 he was Southern special agent of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, and from 1889 to 1897 he served the Aetna in the same capacity. In the latter year Mr. Rees was called to the home office of that company, where his long experience with Southern fire underwriting was utilized, and he was appointed assistant secretary, and elected secretary May 6, 1907, and vice-president April 24, 1912. On November 9, 1911, Mr. Rees was elected president of the Eastern Union.

REINSURANCE AND SURPLUS LINE LAWS. The following is a statement of the laws regarding reinsurance of risks by fire insurance companies, and the placing of excess lines in unauthorized companies:

ARIZONA. Prohibited in any alien company not having a duly appointed attorney in the United States or not admitted to transact business in the United States and having a deposit in some state in the United States.

ARKANSAS. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the state, both fire, tornado, or marine company.

CALIFORNIA. Provision is made (Section 596, Laws of 1907) for licensing any citizen of the state to procure insurance in companies not licensed in the state. Such person must make affidavit that he is unable to procure desired insurance in authorized companies, and shall pay a fee of fifty dollars for such license. A separate account must be kept of such business with amount of insurance and premium, and name of company, and a sworn statement filed with the commissioner. The person licensed must file bond for twenty thousand dollars. The tax on business so placed is four per cent. in gross premiums less return premiums.

COLORADO. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the state. Both fire and casualty insurance companies.

CONNECTICUT. The laws of the state make no provision regarding reinsurance of risks.

Provision is made for placing of policies in unauthorized companies. The insurance commissioner, upon the payment of a fee of twenty dollars, may issue a license to any person permitting the person named to procure policies on property in the state in companies approved by the commissioner, which have not complied with the laws of the state. The person is required to file with the commissioner an affidavit that he is unable to procure, in companies authorized in the state, the amount of insurance necessary to protect the property, before acting under such license, and is required to file a sworn statement of such insurance annually with the commissioner.

DELAWARE. Reinsurance is permitted in unauthorized companies on permission of the commissioner. Section 12, Chapter 99, Vol. 22, covers reinsurance.

Companies are required to file with the commissioner annually, a report of all such reinsurance effected in the manner prescribed by the commissioner.

FLORIDA. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the state.

IDAHO. Permitted in any solvent company (life, fire and marine or inland insurance company). Names of reinsuring companies must be furnished the insurance commissioner with amount and premium affected in each company.

ILLINOIS. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the state. The liability reinsured must have been originally assumed in full accord with the provisions of the statutes. The superintendent may require special statements of all reinsurances.

A law was enacted in 1903 providing that licenses may be issued to agents to place insurance in unauthorized companies. On the yearly payment of \$200 except in counties having less than 100,000 population, in which case the license fee shall not exceed \$25, the superintendent may issue licenses to citizens of the state to act as agent to procure insurance in unauthorized companies. Affidavit must be filed with the insurance department setting forth that such agent is unable to procure insurance sufficient to protect the property in authorized companies. A separate account of such business must be kept, which must be open to the inspection of the superintendent at any time, showing the amount of such insurance, the name of the corporation in which it is placed, and the location of the property. The agent must file bond in the penal sum of \$2,000, and gross premiums on such business are taxed 2 per cent.

KANSAS. No restrictions regarding reinsurance.

Provision is made for licensing agents to act as brokers, on payment of fee of ten dollars, to place insurance in unauthorized companies. The agent so licensed must file affidavit to the effect that he was unable after diligent effort to secure the required amount of insurance to protect the property described in the affidavit in regularly admitted companies. A separate account of such business must be kept and report filed with the superintendent of insurance. The agent licensed as a broker is required also to pay a tax of two per cent. on gross premiums on policies placed in unauthorized companies.

KENTUCKY. The law makes no restriction as to companies, but provides that no credit shall be allowed or given as a reduction of liabilities for reinsurance made in unauthorized companies.

Provision is made (Section 698), for placing business with unauthorized companies. The commissioner may issue licenses to citizens of the state on payment of fee of twenty-five dollars, but such licensed person must make affidavit that he is unable to procure in admitted companies the amount of insurance necessary, and can only procure such insurance after he has procured insurance in authorized companies to the full amount which such companies are willing to write on the property. Such licensed person shall keep a separate record of the business so placed and file a report annually with the insurance commissioner.

LOUISIANA. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the state. The law makes special provision for the placing of insurance and reinsurance in unauthorized companies, when it is impossible to procure sufficient insurance in authorized companies. The provisions of the law are practically the same as the Kentucky law, except that the license fee is twenty dollars.

MAINE. Makes no restrictions as to companies.

It is provided that the commissioner may license a citizen of the state, already agent of one or more authorized companies, to place insurance in unauthorized companies, on affidavit that he is unable to procure the necessary insurance in authorized companies, and after the writing capacity of authorized companies is exhausted. Such person must give bond in the sum of \$500, make report of business to the department, and pay a tax equal to 2 per cent. on gross premiums less return premiums.

MARYLAND. Makes no restrictions as to reinsurance.

The legislature of 1908 passed a law, amending Article 23, of the Code of Public General laws, which provides, (Section 157A), that all persons, firms or corporations obtaining insurance in unauthorized companies must file a statement of such insurance, giving name of company, location of risk, amount of insurance, etc., and shall pay a tax thereon of five per cent. and one dollar as a filing fee must be paid to the commissioner. An additional section, (Section 157B), provides that, "Whenever any person or firm resident in this state or corporation incorporated under the laws of this state, shall file with the insurance commissioner an affidavit that said person, firm or corporation is unable to obtain in companies legally authorized to do business in this state, insurance or a sufficient amount thereof on property situated in this state owned by said person, firm or corporation, then the insurance commissioner shall issue a license to such person, firm or corporation authorizing the procurement of insurance in *non*-admitted companies or associations to the extent of the insurance desired, and such person, firm or corporation shall not be required to pay the tax imposed by the preceding section, but shall be required to pay to said insurance commissioner a fee of one dollar on each policy so obtained."

The commissioner shall keep a record of such insurance, and the company or its agent, is given the right to enter the state to adjust a loss. A violation of the above sections is made a misdemeanor which carries a penalty of a fine of not less than \$100, nor more than \$1,000, or imprisonment for not less than one month nor more than six months.

MASSACHUSETTS. The resident agent's law prohibits reinsurance in companies not authorized to do business in the state, except that the law has special provisions for the placing of insurance and reinsurance in unauthorized companies when it is impossible to procure sufficient insurance in authorized companies, and filing affidavit. If reinsurance is effected other than through duly licensed resident agents and in authorized companies the entire tax must be paid by the original insuring company without deduction on account of such reinsurance and no deduction in reserves to be charged against the company is allowed. Insurance

in unauthorized companies can only be procured after insurance has been procured in authorized companies to the full amount which they are willing to write on the property. The fee for special licenses is twenty dollars, and a separate account must be kept and report filed with the insurance department. A tax of four per cent. on gross premiums less return premiums so reported is imposed.

MICHIGAN. Prohibited in any company not authorized to do business in the state. Sworn statements required annually of all reinsurances, with names of companies.

Provision is made for placing excess lines in unauthorized companies. The law is practically the same as the Kentucky law, [which see.]

MINNESOTA. No prohibition relative to effecting reinsurance on any risks written in the state by an authorized company. Companies must report reinsurances effected with unauthorized companies. No credit for such premiums is allowed in the payment of taxes.

The commissioner may license "any person, firm, or corporation" to procure insurance in unauthorized companies, on giving bond, with satisfactory resident sureties. A tax of two per cent. in gross premiums is imposed, on the licensee, and a semi-annual statement must be filed with the commissioner.

MISSISSIPPI. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the state. Provision is made for placing business with unauthorized companies, on affidavits and after writing capacity of authorized companies is exhausted.

MISSOURI. There are no restrictions in respect to companies. Foreign companies are required by the resident agents laws to place business only through licensed resident agents. The superintendent of insurance, however, may issue to an agent who is regularly commissioned to represent one or more fire or fire and marine or storm insurance companies, authorized to do business in this state, a certificate of authority to place excess lines of insurance in companies not admitted to do business in this state: Provided, however, that the party desiring such excess of insurance shall first file an affidavit with the superintendent of insurance that he has exhausted all the insurance obtainable from authorized companies.

MONTANA. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the state. Law requires reinsurance contracts to be effected through authorized resident agents. Sworn statement required annually of all reinsurances.

NEBRASKA. A company must file with the insurance commissioner a sworn statement that it will not directly or indirectly, by

way of reinsurance or otherwise, insure any property in the state, except under a policy regularly issued and duly countersigned by a local agent, licensed by the insurance commissioners. A sworn statement of all reinsurance required annually. Licenses may be procured to place insurance in unauthorized companies, on payment of a fee of \$25, and an affidavit must be filed by person so licensed setting forth that he is unable to procure insurance sufficient to protect his property in regularly licensed companies. Reports of such business must be made, a bond on the final sum of \$2500 given, and a tax of three per cent. on amount of gross premiums is imposed.

NEVADA. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the state.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the state. Requires reinsurance contracts to be effected through authorized resident agents under the resident agents law. Any authorized agent may procure insurance in unauthorized companies when the aggregate amount of insurance which companies legally doing business in the state will write upon the property is not sufficient to protect it. Such licensed agent must keep a separate account of such business, and make a statement of it, giving names of insured and the company and amount of insurance, with the insurance department, and shall not place such insurance in a company having less than \$100,000 in assets, or which has been in an impaired condition within a year.

NEW JERSEY. No restrictions as to companies. Section 82 relates to placing insurance in unauthorized companies, and reads as follows:

Section 82. The commissioner of banking and insurance may issue to any citizen of this state a license, revocable at any time, permitting the person named therein to procure fire insurance as agent on property in New Jersey in insurance companies not authorized to do business in this state; but before the person named in such license shall procure any insurance in such companies on any property in this state, he shall execute and file with said commissioner an affidavit that after diligent effort he is unable to procure, in companies admitted to do business in this state, the amount of insurance necessary to protect said property, and he shall only procure insurance under such license after he has procured insurance in companies authorized to do business in this state to the full amount which said companies are willing to write on said property: Provided, that such licensed person shall not be required to offer any portion of such insurance to any company which is not possessed of cash assets amounting to at least twenty-five thousand dollars, or one which has, within the preceding twelve months, been in an impaired condition; each person so licensed shall keep a separate account of the business done under such license, which shall be at all times open to the inspection of the commissioner of banking and insurance, his deputy, or any person employed by him to inspect the same, a certified copy of which amount the licensee shall forthwith file with the commissioner of banking and insurance, showing the exact amount of such insurance placed for any person, firm, or corporation, the gross premium charged thereon, the companies in which the same is placed, the date of the policies and the terms thereof, and before receiving such license shall execute and deliver to the commissioner of banking

and insurance a bond of the state of New Jersey in the penal sum of three thousand dollars, with such sureties as said commissioner shall approve, conditioned that the licensee will comply with all the requirements of this act, and will pay to the commissioner of banking and insurance, or where such policies cover risks in any city, town, borough, township or portion of a township, or fire district in this state, which now has or may hereafter have a duly incorporated firemen's relief association, to the treasurer of such association, in January and July of each year, the sum of three dollars for each one hundred dollars and at that rate upon the whole amount of gross premiums charged for insurance procured or placed under such license during the preceding six months; the amount of taxes paid to the commissioner of banking and insurance under the provisions of this section shall be distributed by him in the manner now or hereafter provided by law as to taxes collected by him from fire insurance companies of other states and foreign countries.

NEW MEXICO. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in this territory.

NEW YORK. Section 22, Chapter 690, Laws of 1892.

"Every insurance corporation doing business in this state may reinsure the whole or any part of any policy obligation in any other insurance corporation. When the reinsurance is made by any other than a life insurance corporation, it shall be required to hold as an unearned premium fund an amount equal to the unearned portion of the gross premiums charged on such reinsured obligations from the date of their issuance by the corporation reinsured. No credit of any kind shall be allowed or given either as a reduction of taxes or of liabilities, to any corporation transacting business in this state for reinsurance made in corporations not authorized to issue policies in this state. The superintendent of insurance shall require schedules of reinsurance to be filed by each corporation at the time of making its annual report to the department."

Section 137, Chapter 33, Laws of 1909, amended in 1911, provides for placing insurance in unauthorized companies. The superintendent of insurance, in consideration of the yearly payment of \$200, except in counties having less than 100,000 inhabitants, in which case the fee shall not exceed \$25, may issue to citizens, firms, or corporations of this state, not exceeding 200 in number, a license, revocable at any time, permitting the party named in such license to act as agent to procure policies of fire insurance from corporations, persons, partnerships, and associations which are not authorized to do business in the state. Before such insurance shall be procured affidavits in duplicate, setting forth that the party is unable after diligent search to procure sufficient insurance to protect the property in authorized companies, must be filed by the agent and by the party desiring the insurance; one with the superintendent of insurance and one with the clerk of the county where such property is located. Reports of such business must be made to the department by the agent, and gross premiums on such insurance are taxed three per cent.

NORTH CAROLINA. Prohibited in companies not authorized to transact business in the state, and upon admission to the state a company must file a sworn declaration that it will not reinsure in unauthorized companies. Annual returns must be made of all re-insurances effected directly or indirectly on property in the state.

Provision is made for placing business with unauthorized companies, and the law is practically the same as the Connecticut law [which see].

- NORTH DAKOTA. Prohibited in unauthorized companies.

OHIO. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in state. Companies required to file an annual statement under oath, showing the name of each fire insurance company or association reinsured and reinsuring.

A surplus line law was passed in 1904. This provides that the superintendent of insurance may license citizens to procure insurance in unauthorized companies, but "before the person named in such license shall procure any insurance in such companies on any such property, he shall in every case file with the superintendent of insurance his own affidavit and the affidavit of the person, or of the president or secretary of the corporation, owning the property on which the insurance is proposed to be placed, which shall have force and effect one year only from the date thereof, that such owner is unable to procure from companies authorized to do business in this state the amount of insurance necessary to protect said property." The fee is \$10 and the person so licensed shall file a bond with the superintendent of insurance for \$2,000. A separate account of such business must be kept and a full report of such insurance, with name of owner of property and company in which it is placed, must be filed with the superintendent. Gross premiums on such business are taxed 5 per cent.

PENNSYLVANIA. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the state.

Insurance may be procured in unauthorized companies in the event of a larger line of insurance being required than authorized companies are willing to carry by making affidavit to that effect to the insurance commissioner. Reports of insurance so placed shall be made to the commissioner. The legislature of 1907 amended the law somewhat by providing for the licensing of persons, agents, officers or members of any insurance firms, as insurance brokers to procure insurance in unauthorized companies. The licensed broker as well as the party desiring insurance must file affidavit setting forth that the person desiring insurance is unable to procure it in authorized companies. The broker is required to keep a separate account of business, and a tax, payable on January and July of three per cent. on gross premiums of the previous six months so placed, is imposed. The license fee of the broker is \$100, and each party receiving a license must file a bond for \$1,000.

TENNESSEE. There are no restrictions as to reinsurance and no special provision for placing purely surplus or excess lines.

Insurance may be placed by regularly licensed brokers in companies not authorized in the state under certain conditions, and the broker shall pay the same fee as is required of companies, and also file a statement with the insurance department. The legislature of 1907 amended the law by adding a proviso that whenever a citizen shall file an affidavit that he is unable to procure adequate insurance from licensed companies and shall file an application for permission for a representative of any designated company to come into the state for the purpose of inspecting his risk or adjusting loss, the commissioner shall issue such permit, and it shall be lawful for such representative of an unlicensed company to enter the state for the purpose specified in the application. As a condition of granting the permit the applicant shall pay two and a half per cent. of all premiums paid to any unlicensed company.

TEXAS. Permitted only in companies authorized to do business in the state, and a report of all reinsurance in authorized companies is required.

The law provides that the commissioner on payment of a fee of twenty-five dollars may issue to an agent who is regularly commissioned to represent one or more fire, fire and marine insurance companies authorized to do business in this state, a certificate of authority to place excess lines of insurance in companies not authorized to do business in this state; provided, that the party desiring such excess insurance shall file with the commissioner of insurance and banking an affidavit that he has exhausted all the insurance obtainable from companies duly authorized to do business in the state. An agent so licensed must file bond, and report amount of gross premiums, and pay a tax of five per cent. on such amount.

UTAH. The laws impose no restrictions as to reinsurance, and in computing its unearned premium fund a company may take credit for the amount paid the reinsuring company.

VERMONT. No restrictions as to companies, but in computing taxes no deduction is allowed on reinsurance premiums except on reinsurance in authorized companies.

The commissioners may license any resident of the state to place insurance in unauthorized companies. The fee is \$10, and there is a tax of three per cent. on gross premiums, less return premiums, on business placed in unauthorized companies. The person so licensed must file quarterly with the commissioners a statement of the amount of insurance so placed, amount of the gross premium, and name and location of companies in which the insurance is placed.

VIRGINIA. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the state if the business is written within the state—otherwise not.

WASHINGTON. Prohibited (except marine risks), in any alien company (a company organized outside the United States) not licensed in the United States and not having a deposit in some state in the United States.

Sections 75 and 76 of the Code of 1911 permit the licensing of persons, not to exceed fifty in any one city, to procure insurance in unauthorized companies upon the yearly payment of \$100, and furnishing of a bond for not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,000. Before obtaining such license the person must file an affidavit that he is unable to procure the necessary insurance in authorized companies, and must make annual report of such business to the commissioner. The same tax is imposed on such business as is imposed on the business of admitted companies. Agents must ascertain the financial condition of companies before placing such insurance, and knowingly placing such insurance in a company whose unimpaired capital and surplus assets, after providing a reinsurance reserve on the pro rata basis, are less than \$200,000, subjects the agent to a fine of not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred and fifty dollars, and revocation of license.

WEST VIRGINIA. Prohibited in companies not authorized to do business in the state (Section 2, Resident Agents law).

WISCONSIN. Reinsurance permitted in any responsible company whose capital and surplus shall equal or exceed \$100,000. The commissioner, in consideration of the yearly payment of fifteen dollars, and in cities having more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, of fifty dollars, may issue a license to any agent permitting such agent to procure insurance in companies not authorized to do business in the state. In other respects the law is practically the same as the New York law [which see], except that the business is taxed the same as other fire insurance.

In addition to the above the legislatures of Indiana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, and West Virginia in 1901, and that of Florida in 1903, passed laws prohibiting the reinsurance of risks located within their respective localities, in companies not authorized to do business therein. An effort to repeal the reinsurance law in Ohio failed in 1902. The resident agents law of South Carolina requires reinsurances upon property in the state to be reported annually with names of companies to the department, while the resident agents law of Idaho exempts reinsurances from the requirements of the law in respect to signing by the resident agent, while a ruling by the Texas department makes the resident agents law apply to reinsurances. The law of Washington defines "reinsurance" as meaning "a contract by which an insurer procures a party to insure it against loss or liability by reason of such original insurance."

REINSURED, RETIRED, AND FAILED INSURANCE COMPANIES IN 1913. The following is a list of the joint stock fire insurance companies which ceased to do business for various causes in 1913.

NAMES	Paid-up Capital	Reinsured By
American Home Fire, Greenville, S. C....	\$200,000	German-American, N. Y.
American Mutual Fire, Dover, Del.....	Mutual	Failed.
American Union Fire, Philadelphia.....	Mutual	Failed.
Augusta Fire, Augusta, Ga.....	124,200	Citizens Fire, Baltimore.
Bankers Fire, Phoenix, Ariz. ....	.....	Fireman's Fund.
Calumet Fire, Chicago, Ill.....	300,000	National Union, Pitts- burgh.
Consolidated Fire and Marine, Minne- apolis.....	100,000	Northwestern F. and M., Minneapolis.
Essex County Mutual, Bloomfield, N. J.	Mutual	Firemen's, Newark.
Factors, Memphis, Tenn.....	100,000	Westchester Fire.
Fidelity Fire, Des Moines.....	50,000	German-American, N. Y.
Hawkeye and Des Moines Fire, Des Moines, Ia.....	100,000	Fireman's Fund.
Holland-American Mutual, Paterson, N. J.....	Mutual	Liquidated.
Home Fire, Wheeling, W. Va.....	250,000	Phoenix of Hartford.
Home Mutual Fire, Lexington, Tenn....	Mutual	Southern States Fire.
Imperial Fire, Denver, Col.....	250,000	German-American, N. Y.
Indian Millers.....	Mutual	Reinsured.
Interstate Fire, Birmingham, Ala.....	100,000	German Fire, Peoria, Ill.
Labaska Mutual Fire.....	Mutual	Failed.
Los Angeles Fire, Los Angeles, Cal.....	243,500	Home, N. Y.
Manufacturers and Merchants Mutual, Philadelphia.....	Mutual	Failed.
Mercantile Fire and Marine, Dover, Del.	Mutual	Failed.
Middle West Fire, Valley City, N. Dak...	200,000	Twin City, Minneapolis.
Nassau and Dutchess Fire, New York...	400,000	Williamsburgh City, N. Y.
National Home Fire, Atlanta.....	.....	Georgia Fire, Atlanta.
National Fire, Cincinnati, Ohio.....	100,000	Commercial Union.
North Coast Fire, Seattle, Wash.....	100,000	Pacific States Fire, Port- land, Ore.
Pelican Fire, Shreveport, La.....	100,000	Liquidated.
Phenix Fire and Marine, Memphis, Tenn.....	100,000	Westchester Fire, N. Y.
Phoenix Fire, Phoenix, Ariz.....	.....	Fireman's Fund, Cal.
Potomac, Washington, D. C.....	100,000	Globe and Rutgers, N. Y.
Provident Mutual, Philadelphia.....	Mutual	Failed.
Sioux City Fire, Sioux City, Ia.....	100,000	Hartford Fire, Conn.
Southern National Fire, Austin, Tex. ...	100,000	German Fire, Peoria, Ill.
Southern States Fire, Birmingham, Ala..	205,310	Anchorage, Ky.
Sovereign Fire, Toronto, Canada.....	211,000	Globe and Rutgers.
State Fire, Des Moines.....	100,000	Phoenix of Hartford.
Teutonia of New Orleans.....	250,000	Hartford Fire.
Union Mutual Fire, Enid, Okla.....	Mutual	Receivership.
United American Fire, Frankfort, Ky...	100,000	Henry Clay Fire, Lexing- ton, Ky.
United States Merchants Mutual, Phila- delphia.....	Mutual	Failed.
Virginia State, Richmond, Va.....	200,000	German-American, N. Y.
Vulcan Fire, New York.....	.....	Western of Toronto and Home of New York.
Western and Atlantic Fire, Nashville, Tenn.....	200,000	Globe and Rutgers, N. Y.

The following stock fire insurance companies were merged in 1913: Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania and the American of Philadelphia, under the name of the former, with a capital of

\$1,000,000; Westchester Fire and Nassau and Dutchess Fire under the name of the Westchester Fire; Greenwich Fire and Pacific Fire, New York, under the name of the latter; United American Fire, Milwaukee and Twin City Fire, Minneapolis, under the name of the latter.

RELIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia was incorporated 1841. Capital, \$400,000. William Chubb, president; Charles J. Wister, vice-president and secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,622, 661; liabilities, \$1,060,571.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE (Limited), Liverpool, Eng. W. L. H. Simpson, attorney and manager, New York. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$344,811.93; liabilities, \$73,876.12.

RESIDENT AGENTS LAWS. Laws relating to the writing of risks in the state by insurance companies through local agents only are in force in all states except New York and the District of Columbia.

The following is a statement of the resident agents laws in force June 1, 1914:

ALABAMA. Section 4589, Chapter 99 of the Laws of 1907.

That fire, fire marine or marine insurance companies not organized under the laws of this state, but legally authorized to do business in this state through regularly commissioned agents located in this state, shall not make contracts of insurance on property herein save through agents of such companies regularly commissioned to write policies or certificates of fire, fire marine or marine insurance in this state, provided, however, that this act shall not apply to fire insurance companies covering actual property of railroad companies doing directly a transportation business over its own line beyond the limits of this state.

The same legislature passed another law (chapter 665, acts of 1897) having the same purpose as the section of the act above quoted. It further requires that every fire, fire and marine, and marine insurance company shall file with the state auditor, before he shall issue to it a license, an affidavit that it has not violated any of the provisions of this act for the past twelve months, and that it accepts the terms and obligations of this act as part of the consideration of its license. On the complaint of any citizen of the state that a company authorized to do business in this state has violated any of the provisions of this act, the state auditor is authorized to examine the officers and books and papers of such company at its expense if found guilty. Any violation of the provisions of this act or refusal to submit to the aforesaid examination subjects the offender to a forfeiture of its license for twelve months.

ARIZONA. Section 26, Chapter 94, Laws of 1913.

Section 26. It shall be unlawful for any insurance company admitted to do business in this state to write, place, or cause to be written or placed, any policy of insurance

covering risks on property located in this state except through or by a duly authorized licensed agent of such company residing and doing business in this state; provided that where the insured calls at the principal office of the company and requests a policy, the risk may be covered and the policy secured through the duly authorized agent in the territory wherein risk is located.

ARKANSAS. Laws of 1901, as amended by Act 327, Laws of 1905.

Section 1. Any fire insurance company authorized to do business in the state is hereby prohibited from authorizing or allowing any person, agent, firm or corporation who is a non-resident of the state of Arkansas, to issue or cause to be issued its own policy or policies of insurance or reinsurance on property or persons located in the state of Arkansas.

Sec. 2. Any person, agent, firm, or corporation licensed by the auditor to act as a fire insurance agent in the state of Arkansas, is hereby prohibited from paying, directly or indirectly, any commission, brokerage, or other valuable consideration on account of any policy or policies, covering on property in the state of Arkansas, to any person, agent, firm, or corporation who is a non-resident of this state, or to any person, agent, firm, or corporation not duly licensed by the auditor as a fire insurance agent.

Section 3 provides for the penalties for violating the act, and Section 4 authorizes the state auditor to examine persons and papers to ascertain if the act is violated. The amendment of 1905 made the law apply to accident, employers' liability, and steam boiler insurance companies, or surety companies.

COLORADO. Section 33 of Act of 1907 creating an insurance department.

No foreign fire or casualty insurance company doing business in this State shall make, write, place or cause to be made, written or placed any policy, duplicate policy or contract of insurance of any kind or character or any general or floating policy, upon persons or property, resident, situated or located in this State, except after the said risk has been approved, in writing, by an agent who is a resident of this State, regularly commissioned and licensed to transact insurance business herein, who shall countersign all policies so issued, and receive the commission thereon, when the premium is paid, to the end that the State may receive the taxes required by law to be paid on the premiums collected for insurance on all property located in this State.

CONNECTICUT. Section 2852, Chapter 170, General Statutes. The law was passed in 1893 and is as follows:

Section 1. Foreign fire insurance companies and fire insurance companies of other states of the United States permitted to do business in Connecticut shall make contracts of insurance on property therein only through constituted and licensed resident agents.

DELAWARE. Section 11, Chapter 99, of the Act of 1901, to reenact and revise the insurance laws of Delaware, is a copy of the Pennsylvania Resident Agents Law [which see.]

FLORIDA. The legislature in 1903 adopted the following substitute for Chapter 4674 of the Acts of 1899:

Sec. 2. That all policies or contracts of indemnity against loss by fire to property located in this state issued or entered into by any fire insurance company or association authorized to transact business in this state shall be issued and countersigned by a local agent, who is a resident of this state,

regularly commissioned and licensed to transact a fire insurance business herein, and such local agent shall receive on each policy the full and usual commission allowed and paid by such company or association to its agents on business written or done by them for it: Provided, however, that this section shall not apply to policies of reinsurance issued to another fire insurance company regularly authorized and transacting a general fire insurance business in this state, nor to policies of insurance on the rolling stock of railroad companies doing a general freight and passenger business.

Sec. 3. That no fire insurance company or association authorized to transact business in this state shall request or permit anyone acting as its agent and residing in this state to divide or offer to divide, directly or indirectly, the commission due to or received by any such agent with any other agent or broker or other person not a resident of this state.

GEORGIA. Act of 1896 as amended by Act of 1901.

Section 1. . . . Fire insurance companies not incorporated by the laws of the state of Georgia, but legally authorized to do business in this state, through regularly commissioned and licensed agents located in this state, shall not make contracts of fire insurance on property herein save through agents of such companies regularly commissioned and licensed to write policies of insurance in Georgia; provided, however, that this act shall not apply to property of railroad companies and other common carriers. That accident, liability or casualty insurance companies not incorporated by the laws of the state of Georgia, but legally authorized to do business in this state through regularly commissioned and licensed agents located in this state, shall not issue any policy of accident, liability or casualty insurance to any person or corporation resident in said state, save through agents of such companies regularly commissioned and licensed to write policies of accident, liability or casualty insurance in Georgia.

HAWAII. Act of April 28, 1903.

No insurance company or corporation licensed to do business in this territory shall accept any application for insurance, nor shall it write, issue, or deliver any policy of insurance covering a risk located within this territory, except through a duly appointed agent of such insurance company or corporation who is a bona fide resident firm or corporation of the territory, resident herein and licensed as agent of such insurance company or corporation by the commissioner to write and solicit insurance for such insurance company, corporation, or association. The license of such insurance company or corporation which shall violate this section shall be revoked by the commissioner, and such organization shall not be again licensed to do business in this territory until it shall have paid into the treasury of the territory the sum of \$500 as a license fee. This section shall not apply to the acceptance of or effecting of reinsurance.

IDAHO. Section 16, Chapter 97, Session Laws of 1913.

Section 16. No foreign insurance company doing business in this state shall make, write, place, or cause to be made, written, or placed any policy, bond, duplicate policy, or contract of insurance of any kind or character or any general or floating policy upon persons or property, resident, situated or located in this state, excepting policies of life insurance, until after the said risk has been approved in writing by an agent who is a resident of this state, legally commissioned and licensed to transact insurance business herein, who shall countersign all policies so issued and receive the commission when the premium is paid,

ILLINOIS. Section 261, Chapter 73 of the Revised Statutes.

Section 261. It shall be unlawful for any insurance company legally authorized to transact business in the state of Illinois to write, place, or cause to be written or placed, any policy or contract for indemnity for insurance upon property situated or located in the state of Illinois, except through legally

authorized agents in the state of Illinois, and the writing, placing, or causing to be placed, of any such policy of insurance is hereby declared to be a violation of the law providing for the payment of taxes by foreign insurance companies doing business in the state of Illinois.

IOWA. Code of 1897.

Section 1739. . . . No such company shall write, place, or cause to be written or placed any policy or contract for insurance upon property situated or located in this state except through its resident agent or agents.

KANSAS. Section 47 of Article I of the Insurance Laws.

Section 47. Any fire insurance company authorized to do business by the superintendent of insurance is hereby prohibited from authorizing or allowing any person, agent, firm, or corporation, who is a nonresident of the state of Kansas, from issuing or causing to be issued any policy or policies of insurance on property located in the state of Kansas.

The superintendent of insurance is also prohibited from issuing a license to any person, agent, firm or corporation not a resident of the state.

LOUISIANA. Section 1 of Act of 1902.

An insurance company, corporation, or association authorized to do business in this state, is hereby prohibited from authorizing or allowing any person, agent, firm, or corporation who is a nonresident of the state of Louisiana, to issue or cause to be issued any policy or policies, or contracts of insurance, or cover on any risk or property located in the state, or upon the lives or health of any person or persons residing in the state of Louisiana.

MAINE. Section 79, Chapter 49 of the Revised Statutes of 1903 as amended by Laws of 1905 to 1913, provides as follows:

. . . Upon receiving the papers herein enumerated the commissioner may, if he deems it advisable, grant a license authorizing a company to do insurance business in this state by constituted agents resident therein, subject to its laws until the first day of next July, etc.

Section 96. The commissioner may issue a license . . . to any resident of this state to act as an agent of any foreign insurance company which has received a license to do business in this state as provided in Section 79, etc.

MARYLAND. Section 126 B, Article 23, Code of Public General Laws, enacted 1900.

126. B. No corporation or association authorized to transact business in this state, and no copartnership or individual, resident or nonresident, shall write any policy of insurance, or assume any liability in the matter of insurance upon any property, real or personal, situated in this state, unless such policy, certificate, or other evidence of liability assumed by said corporation, association, or individual shall have been, previous to delivery, written and signed or countersigned by an officer or agent, resident in this state, authorized by law to sign such policy or contract; provided, however, that policies issued to railway corporations insuring the rolling stock and other movable property of said road, and those insuring the liability of such railroads as common carriers, shall be subject to the requirements that they shall be signed by the resident agent in cases only where more than one-half the trackage of the road operated by such railway companies is situated in the state of Maryland.

MASSACHUSETTS. Chapter 576, Acts of 1907, as amended.

Section 89. Foreign companies admitted to do business in this commonwealth shall make contracts of insurance upon lives, property, or interests therein, only by lawfully constituted and licensed resident agents. . . .

MICHIGAN. Section 624, Compilation of the Insurance Laws of Michigan, 1912. (Act of 1911.)

Section 161. It shall be unlawful for any insurance company, legally authorized to transact business in the state of Michigan to write, place, or cause to be written or placed, except through a duly licensed agent in this state, any policy or contract for indemnity for insurance in the state of Michigan, in or through any such legally authorized company outside of the state of Michigan.

MINNESOTA. Section 1708 of the Revised Laws of 1905.

No foreign company shall make its insurance contracts upon lives, property, or interests in this state except through lawfully constituted and licensed resident agents, and whenever it affects reinsurance otherwise than through such agents the entire tax thereon shall be paid by the original company, and no reduction shall be made on account of such reinsurance.

Section 1705 of the Revision of 1905, Article 4, regarding the licensing of foreign companies, contains the following: "It shall appoint, as its agents in this state, residents thereof. . . ."

MISSISSIPPI. Section 84 of act approved March 5, 1902.

Section 84. Foreign fire insurance companies legally authorized to do business in this state through regularly commissioned and licensed agents located in this state shall not make contracts of fire insurance on property herein save through such resident agents as are regularly commissioned by them and licensed to write policies of fire insurance in this state. No provision of this section is intended to or shall apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations or property in transit while in the possession or custody of railroad corporations or other common carriers.

MISSOURI. Section 2912d of Revised Statutes as amended in 1897.

Section 2912d. Foreign companies admitted to do business in this state shall make contracts of insurance upon property or interest therein only by lawfully constituted and licensed resident agents, who shall countersign all policies so issued. Any such insurance company which shall violate any provision of this section shall suffer a revocation of its authority by the superintendent of insurance to do business in this state, in addition to the penalty prescribed in Section 5917, such revocation to be for the term of one year.

MONTANA. Section 6, Revised Code of 1907. The law is the same as the North Dakota law [which see.]

NEBRASKA. Act approved April 3, 1909.

Section 1. That any fire, fire and marine, tornado, hail, rent, accident, health, casualty, liability, boiler, flywheel, profits, credit, elevator, disability, plate glass, burglary, bonding, title, surety, or fidelity insurance company legally authorized to do business in this state is hereby prohibited from

authorizing, allowing, or permitting any person or persons, partnership, association, corporation, or agent that is a nonresident of the state of Nebraska to issue or to cause to be issued, to sign or to countersign, or to deliver or to cause to be delivered any policy or policies of insurance or of reinsurance on any property, person, or persons located in the state of Nebraska, except through regularly commissioned and legally licensed agents of such companies resident within this state; and said companies are also hereby prohibited from assuming liability, by way of reinsurance or in any other way, for all or any part of the liability of any person, persons, partnership, association or corporation not legally authorized to do business in the state of Nebraska for or upon any contract covering in whole or in part upon any property, person, or persons within this state; provided, however, that this Act shall not apply to the property of railroad companies and other common carriers transacting an interstate business, where such property is insured under a schedule covering in more than one state.

The act provided that before a certificate or license shall be issued a sworn statement shall be filed by each company setting forth that it has not and will not violate any of the provisions of the act. The act also prohibits the paying or giving directly or indirectly, any commission, brokerage, rebate or other valuable consideration on account of any policy or policies, and the penalty for violation of the act upon a company is revocation of license for not less than three months nor more than six months for the first offense and for each offense thereafter not less than one year; and upon the agent revocation of license for each and every company for which he shall have been licensed for not less than three months for the first offense and for a second offense for a period of one year.

NEVADA. Act approved March 6, 1901.

The text of the act is the same as that of Oregon, which see on a following page.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Act approved March 11, 1899, as amended by chapter 180, laws of 1911.

Section 1. No insurance company or surety company not incorporated under the laws of this state, authorized to transact business herein, shall make, write, place, or cause to be made, written, or placed, any policy or contract of insurance or suretyship effective in this state except by an agent who is a resident of this state, regularly commissioned and licensed to transact business herein, and no such company shall, by its officers, agents or managers, not residents of this state, write policies or contracts of insurance or suretyship effective within the state upon policy blanks previously countersigned by an agent in this state. Life insurance companies and mutual fire insurance companies writing all policies at their home office are excepted.

NEW JERSEY. Section 80 of an Act to provide for the Regulation and Incorporation of Insurance Companies.

Section 80. No fire insurance company of another state or foreign country may transact business in this state except through duly constituted and appointed agents resident herein, who shall maintain a bona fide duly operated business office in this state and shall issue and countersign all policies and contracts so issued. This section shall not apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations operating between different states or property received for shipment from one state to another while in the possession or custody of railroad corporations or other common carriers.

NEW MEXICO. A Resident Agents Act was passed in 1901. An act creating an insurance department was passed in 1905 and amended in 1913, and Section 22 of that act regards resident agents, and reads as follows:

It shall be unlawful for any foreign insurance company to make, write, place, or cause to be made, written or placed in this state any insurance policy or contract of any kind to provide against any contingency which may be insured or guaranteed against, unless the same shall be made, written, or placed through its duly and regularly appointed and authorized agent or agents resident in the state. It shall be unlawful for any insurance company authorized to do business in New Mexico, its representative, manager, general agent, special agent, local agent, broker or solicitor, to pay or promise to pay, either directly or indirectly, any fee, brokerage or other emolument of any nature to any person, firm, or corporation not a resident of the state of New Mexico, for the obtaining, placing or writing of any policy or policies of insurance covering property in New Mexico.

NORTH CAROLINA. Section 4764, Chapter 170, Laws of 1905.

4764. Foreign fire insurance companies legally authorized to do business in this state through regularly commissioned and licensed agents located in this state, shall not make contracts of fire insurance on property herein, save through such resident agents as are regularly commissioned by them and licensed to write policies of fire insurance in this state. No provision of this section is intended or shall apply to direct insurance covering the rolling-stock of railroad corporations or property in transit while in the possession and custody of railroad corporations or other common carriers.

Another section prohibits any person, agents, firm, or corporation licensed to act as a fire insurance agent from paying directly or indirectly any commission, brokerage, or other valuable consideration on account of a policy of insurance to any person, agent, firm, or corporation not duly licensed as a fire insurance agent. An additional section (Section 4810) is as follows:

All business done in this state by steam-boiler, liability, accident, health, live-stock, marine, leakage, credit, plate-glass, and fidelity insurance companies shall be issued by their regularly authorized agents residing in the state, or transacted through applications of such agents, and all policies so issued shall be countersigned by such agents.

NORTH DAKOTA. Act passed by the legislature of 1901. (Section 4510, Article 12, of the insurance laws.)

Section 1. No insurance company or association not incorporated under the laws of this state, authorized to transact business herein, shall make, write, place, or cause to be made, written, or placed, any policy, duplicate policy, or contract of insurance of any kind or character or any general or floating policy upon property situated or located in this state, except after the said risk has been approved, in writing, by an agent who is a resident of this state, regularly commissioned and licensed to transact insurance business therein, who shall countersign all policies so issued and make a record of the same on books provided for that purpose and receive the commission thereon when the premium is paid, to the end that the state may receive the taxes required by law to be paid on the premiums collected for insurance on all property located in the state, and the agents to be paid the commission thereon.

Sec. 2. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any such insurance company or association, authorized to transact business in this state, from issuing policies at its principal department offices covering property in this state, provided that such policies are issued upon application procured and

submitted to such company by agents who are residents of this state, and licensed to transact the business of insurance herein, and who shall countersign all policies so issued and receive the commission thereon when paid; provided, no provision of this section is intended to or shall apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations or property in transit, while in the possession and custody of railroad corporations or other common carriers used or employed by them in their business as common carriers of freight, merchandise, or passengers.

OHIO. Section 2745a of the Revised Statutes.

Section 2745a. It shall be unlawful for any insurance company or agent legally authorized to transact business in Ohio to write, place, or cause to be written or placed, any policy or renewal of policy contract for insurance upon property situated or located in the state of Ohio in or through any such legally authorized company, outside of the state of Ohio, and the writing, renewal, placing, or causing to be written or placed any such policy of insurance is hereby declared to be a violation of the law providing for the payment of taxes by foreign insurance companies doing business in the state of Ohio.

OKLAHOMA. Section 31 of the general insurance laws of 1909.

Foreign companies admitted to do business in this state shall make contracts of insurance upon lives, property, or interests herein, only through lawfully constituted and licensed resident agents.

The act does not apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations, or property received for shipment from one state to another while in possession of railroads or other common carriers.

OREGON. Act approved February 18, 1899.

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any insurance company or association, doing business in the state of Oregon, to write, place, or cause to be written or placed, any policy or contract for indemnity for insurance on property situated or located in the state of Oregon, except through or by the duly authorized agent or agents of such insurance company or association residing and doing business in this state; provided, that this act shall not apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations or property in transit while in the possession and custody of railroad corporations or other common carriers. At the time of the filing of the annual statement of every such company with the insurance commissioner, there shall be attached thereto the affidavit of the president, manager, or chief executive officer of the United States that this section has not been violated.

PENNSYLVANIA. Act approved May 8, 1899.

Section 1. No fire insurance company or association not incorporated under the laws of this state, authorized to transact business herein, shall make, write, or place, or cause to be made, written, or placed, any policy or duplicate policy or contract of insurance of any kind or character, or any general or floating policy, upon property situated or located in this state except after the said risk has been approved in writing by an agent who is a resident of this state, regularly commissioned and licensed to transact insurance business herein, who shall countersign all policies so issued and receive the commission thereon when the premium is paid, to the end that the state may receive the taxes required by law to be paid on the premiums collected for insurance on all property located in this state; and that no person shall pay or forward any premiums, application for insurance, or in any manner help or aid in the placing of any fire insurance or effect any contract of insurance upon real or

personal property within this commonwealth directly or indirectly with any insurance company or association not of this state or which has not been authorized to do business in this state, unless such person or persons shall first secure a license from the insurance commissioner of this state as now provided by law. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any such insurance company or association, authorized to transact business in this state, from issuing policies at its principal or department offices, covering property in this state, provided that such policies are issued upon application procured and submitted to such companies by agents who are residents of this state, and licensed to transact the business of insurance herein, and who shall countersign all policies so issued and receive the commission thereon when paid. Provided, however, that no part in this section is intended to or shall apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations or property in transit while in the possession or custody of railroad corporations or other common carriers, nor to the property of such common carriers used or employed by them in their business as common carriers of freight, merchandise, or passengers.

RHODE ISLAND. Section 6, Chapter 182, Laws of 1896.

Section 1. Foreign companies admitted to do business in Rhode Island shall make contracts of insurance only through lawfully constituted and licensed resident agents.

SOUTH CAROLINA. Act approved February 9, 1900. Section 2713.

Section 1. No fire insurance company or association not incorporated under the laws of this state, authorized to transact business herein, shall make, write, place, or cause to be made, written, or placed, any policy, duplicate policy, or contract of insurance of any kind or character, or any general or floating policy upon property situated or located in this state, except after the said risk has been approved, in writing, by an agent who is a resident of this state, regularly commissioned by any company doing business in this state, who shall countersign all policies so issued, and receive the commission thereon when the premium is paid, to the end that the state may receive the taxes required by law to be paid on the premiums collected for insurance on all property located in this state. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any insurance company or association, authorized to transact business in this state, from issuing policies at its principal or department offices, covering property in this state; provided, that such policies are issued upon applications procured and submitted to such company by agents who are residents of this state, regularly commissioned to transact the business of insurance herein, and who shall countersign all policies so issued and receive the commission thereon when paid. No provision of this section is intended to or shall apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations or property in transit while in the possession or custody of railroad corporations or other common carriers.

SOUTH DAKOTA. Section 1 of Chapter 102 of the Laws of 1895.

Section 1. No corporation transacting the business of fire insurance in this state, nor incorporated by the laws of this state, shall write or cause to be written any policy of insurance on property located in this state, except through a duly authorized agent of such corporation, who shall reside within this state, and who shall be licensed by the commissioner of insurance according to law.

It is provided by subdivision 1 of said section that any company violating the provisions of this act shall have its authority to do business revoked for not less than ninety days and cannot be readmitted until it shall have paid all taxes and penalties due on said conviction.

Subdivision 2 is as follows:

When notice of the violation of the first section of this act is received by the auditor of state of South Dakota, it shall forthwith be his duty, in person or by deputy, to visit the office of such company or companies where such contract of insurance may have been written or made and demand an inspection of the books or records of such company or companies. Any company or companies refusing to exhibit it or their books and records for his inspection shall be deemed guilty of violating the provisions of the first section of this act, and the penalties provided in this act shall immediately be enforced against such company or companies by the auditor of state.

TENNESSEE. An act passed in 1899, Chapter 430, is nearly similar in phraseology to the West Virginia law, except that it names fire, fire marine, or marine insurance company or association, in place of "fire or other companies" in the West Virginia law.

TEXAS. Act passed in 1903.

Section I of the act is as follows:

Section 1. Any fire, fire and marine, marine, tornado, rent, accident, casualty, liability, health, elevator, disability, plate glass, burglary, bonding, title, surety, or fidelity insurance company, legally authorized to do business in this state, is hereby prohibited from authorizing or allowing any person, agent, firm, or corporation that is a nonresident of the state of Texas to issue or cause to be issued, to sign or countersign, or to deliver or cause to be delivered any policy or policies of insurance on property, person, or persons located in the state of Texas, except through regularly commissioned and licensed agents of such companies in Texas; provided, however, that this act shall not apply to property owned by railroad companies or other common carriers; provided, further, that upon oath made in writing by any person that he cannot procure insurance on property through such agents in Texas, it shall be lawful for any insurance company not having an agent in Texas to insure property of any person upon application of said person upon his filing said oath with the county clerk of the county in which such person resides.

Section 2 provides that the insurance commissioner shall require each company before a license is issued to it to file an affidavit that it has not violated any provisions of the act. The following sections authorize the insurance commissioner to examine companies which he has reason to believe have violated the act and prescribed revocation of license and of the right to do business in the state for twelve months thereafter, as the penalty.

UTAH. Compiled Laws of 1907, Chapter 121.

Section 1. No insurance company or association (other than life) not incorporated under the laws of this state shall make, write, or place any policy or contract of insurance of any kind or character, binding in law upon any person or property situated or located in this state, except after the said risk has been approved by an agent resident in this state regularly commissioned and licensed to transact insurance business in Utah for said company, who shall countersign all policies so issued and receive the regular commission thereon, and also to the end that the state may receive the taxes required by law to be paid on the premiums collected for insurance written hereon. This section shall not apply to reinsurance policies nor insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations when such railroad lies partially within and partially without the state of Utah, or to property in transit while in the possession and custody of common carriers.

VERMONT. Section 4776, Chapter 203, as amended in 1908.

Section 4776. Every fire and every casualty insurance policy written in a foreign insurance company licensed to do business in this state, upon property located in this state, or upon persons or corporations resident of or located in this state, shall be countersigned by a duly authorized agent of the company insuring the property, person or corporation who is a resident of this state.

VIRGINIA. The law is contained in Section 34, Chapter 112, Acts of 1906, creating a bureau of insurance and reads as follows:

That fire, accident, health, employers' liability, steam boiler, plate glass, surety, burglary or other insurance companies not incorporated by the laws of the state of Virginia, but legally authorized to do business in this state, shall not make contracts of insurance on persons or property herein save through regularly constituted agents of such companies residing in the state of Virginia: provided, however, that this act shall not apply to railroad companies and other common carriers engaged in interstate commerce; and the writing, placing, or causing to be written or placed, any policy of fire, accident, health, employers' liability, steam boiler, plate glass, surety, burglary, or other insurance in contravention of this section, is hereby declared to be a violation of the laws of this state providing for the payment of taxes by foreign and alien insurance companies permitted to do business in Virginia.

The penalty for violation of the act is a fine of not less than \$100, nor more than \$500.

WASHINGTON. Act approved March 10, 1911.

Section 36. It shall be unlawful for any insurance company admitted to do business in this state to write, place, or cause to be written or placed, any policy of insurance covering risks located in this state, except through or by a duly authorized licensed agent of such company residing and doing business in this state. Provided, that where the insured calls at the principal office of the company and requests a policy, the risk may be covered and the policy procured through the duly authorized agent in the territory wherein risk is located.

WEST VIRGINIA. Laws of 1901.

Section 1. No fire or other insurance company or association not incorporated under the laws of this state, authorized to transact business herein, shall make, write, place, or cause to be made, written, or placed, any policy, duplicate policy, or contract of insurance of any kind or character, or any general or floating policy, upon property situated or located in this state or upon life, except after said risk has been approved in writing by an agent who is a resident in this state, regularly commissioned and licensed to transact insurance business herein, who shall countersign all policies so issued and receive the commission thereon when the premium is paid.

The law does not apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad companies or property while in transit and in the custody of railroad corporations, nor to the property of such corporations to be used or employed by them in their business as common carriers, nor to any extent to any railroad company doing business in the state.

WISCONSIN. Act of 1911.

No policy of insurance shall be issued or delivered in this state by any company, except through an agent, who shall be a resident of this state and hold a certificate of authority under Section 1976 for the kind of insurance effected by such policy.

WYOMING. Act of 1910.

Section 1. No fire insurance company, society, insurance association, or corporation of another state or foreign country shall transact business in this state except through duly constituted and appointed agents, residents herein, who shall maintain a *bona fide* duly operated business office in this state and shall issue and countersign all policies and contracts so issued.

Section 2. This statute shall not apply to direct insurance covering the rolling stock of railroad corporations operating between different states, or property received from shipment from one state to another, while in the possession or custody of railroad corporations or other common carriers.

RESULTS OF FIRE UNDERWRITING IN THE UNITED STATES. The following general statement of the fire insurance business by joint stock companies in the six years from 1908 to 1913, inclusive, is compiled from the New York fire insurance reports. The statistics cover, practically, all the principal joint stock companies doing business in the United States, and are for December 31 of each year named:

FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS ONLY.

	1908	1909	1910
Number of companies.....	162	163	175
Assets (not including assets held abroad)	\$463,465,599	\$512,098,413	\$548,749,228
Liabilities (excepting script and capital)	260,343,895	278,864,480	295,977,744
Premiums written.....	254,675,170	262,196,532	284,520,645
Total income.....	279,647,557	301,344,804	313,304,718
Losses paid.....	140,464,352	131,184,351	142,063,242
Dividends paid (American companies only).....	8,845,310	9,850,069	12,821,433
Total disbursements.....	263,956,832	259,880,261	277,012,644
Amount of risks in force.....	37,324,706,889	40,260,882,373	43,531,957,235

	1911	1912	1913
Number of companies.....	180	183	185
Assets (not including assets held abroad)	\$584,865,354	\$616,443,629	\$632,139,050
Liabilities (excepting script and capital)	312,818,477	329,660,564	346,109,073
Premiums written.....	294,071,982	307,287,313	321,554,974
Total income.....	330,765,444	344,352,569	359,037,689
Losses paid.....	158,392,630	161,917,069	172,128,339
Dividends paid (American companies only).....	12,320,460	12,993,001	17,261,385
Total disbursements.....	300,587,203	310,928,528	333,532,155
Amount of risks in force.....	46,741,882,152	49,319,544,138	53,431,343,606

RETALIATORY OR RECIPROCAL LAWS. Thirty-seven states inflict retaliatory penalties on the companies of other states or of other states and countries. New York appears to have originated this kind of legislation as far back as 1865.

The following is a record of the retaliatory or reciprocal laws in force:

ALABAMA. Section 4571, Chapter 99, Code of 1907.

The section is a copy of the Tennessee law of 1895, for full text of which see below.

ARIZONA. Section 19, Chapter 94 of the Laws of 1913. The section is the same as the Washington law.

CALIFORNIA. Laws of 1907.

Section 622. When (by the laws of any other state or country), any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of money or securities or other obligations or prohibitions are imposed on insurance companies of this state, doing business in such other state or country, or upon their agents therein, in excess of such taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of securities, or other obligations or prohibitions imposed upon insurance companies of such other state or country, so long as such laws continue in force the same obligations and prohibitions of whatsoever kind must be imposed upon the insurance companies of such other state or country doing business in this state. And whenever under this section any deposit of securities shall be made in this state, such deposits must be made in stocks or bonds of the United States Government, or in those of the state of California, which said securities must be estimated at not exceeding their par value nor their market value.

COLORADO. Section 77, Laws of 1913.

Whenever, by the laws of any other state or country, any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses or fees in addition to or in excess of those imposed by the laws of this state upon foreign insurance companies and their agents doing business in this state, are imposed on insurance companies of this state and their agents doing business in such other state or country, or whenever any conditions precedent to the right to do business in such other state or country are imposed by the laws thereof beyond those imposed upon such foreign companies by the laws of this state, the same taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, and conditions precedent shall be imposed upon every similar insurance company of such other state or country and their agents doing or applying to do business in this state, so long as such foreign laws remain in force; and upon the failure of any such foreign company to comply therewith, the Commissioner of Insurance of this state shall revoke its certificate or license to do business in this state, or shall refuse to grant such license or certificate in the first instance.

CONNECTICUT. Section 3, Chapter 193, of the Public Acts of 1907, Section 3606 of the general laws.

Section 3. When any other state shall impose any obligation, prohibition, or restriction upon insurance companies, corporations, or associations of this state, or their agents transacting business in such other state, the like obligations, prohibitions, and restrictions are hereby imposed on similar companies, corporations, and associations of such other state, and their agents transacting business in this state; and such companies, corporations, and associations of other states and their agents shall pay all penalties to the insurance commissioner of this state and make deposits with the state treasurer. Whenever it shall appear to the insurance commissioner that permission to transact business within any state of the United States or within any foreign country is refused to a company organized under the laws of this state after a certificate of the solvency and good management of such company has been issued to it by the said commissioner and after such company has complied with any reasonable laws of such state or foreign country requiring deposits of money or securities with the government of such state or country, then, and in every such case, the commissioner may forthwith cancel the authority of every company organized under the laws of such state or foreign government and licensed to do business in this state, and may refuse a certificate of authority to every such company thereafter applying to him for authority to do business in this state, until his certificate shall have been duly recognized by the government of such state or country.

Section 2901 of the same chapter makes the same provision regarding the payment of fees and taxes.

DELAWARE. Chapter 179, Volume 14, Laws of 1871.

Section 1. That whenever the existing or future laws of any other state of the United States shall require of insurance companies incorporated by this state and having agencies in such other states, or of the agents thereof,

any deposits of securities in such state for the protection of policyholders or otherwise, or any payment for taxes, penalties, certificates of authority, license fees, or otherwise greater than the amounts required for such purposes from similar corporations of other states by the then existing laws of this state, then, and in every such case, all companies of such states establishing or having heretofore established an agency or agencies in this state shall be and are hereby required to make the same deposit for a like purpose with the treasurer of the state of Delaware, and pay said treasurer for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, license fees, and otherwise an amount equal to the amount of such charges and payments imposed by the laws of such state upon companies of this state and agents thereof.

GEORGIA. Section 13 of the General Insurance Act.

The section is nearly an exact copy of the Delaware retaliatory section, *ante*.

ILLINOIS. Section 29 of Chapter 73 of the Revised Statutes.

The two sections are similar to the Delaware retaliatory section, *ante*, except that the first which applies to fire insurance companies, is made to apply to "any other kingdom or country" as well as "any other state of the United States," and reciprocal fees are made payable to the insurance superintendent, while the second applies to accident life companies.

INDIANA. Section 4806, Revised Statutes of 1908.

Section 3. When by the laws of any other state any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of money or securities, or other obligations or prohibitions are imposed upon insurance companies of this or other states, or their agents, greater than are required by the laws of this state, then the same obligations and prohibitions, of whatever kind, shall in like manner, for like purposes, be imposed upon all insurance companies of such states and their agents. All insurance companies of other nations under this section shall be held as of the state where they have elected to make their deposit and establish their principal agency in the United States.

IOWA. Code of 1897.

Section 1736. When by the laws of any other state any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of money, securities, or other obligations or prohibitions are imposed or would be imposed on insurance companies of this state, doing or that might seek to do business in such other state, or upon their agents therein so long as such laws continued in force, the same obligations and prohibitions of whatever kind shall be imposed upon all insurance companies of such other state doing business in this state or upon their agents here.

The Iowa laws contain an additional section (Section 1810, Chapter 8, relating to life insurance), as follows:

If by the laws of any state, or the rulings or decisions of the appropriate officers thereof, any burden, obligation, requirement, disqualification or disability is put upon any company or association of any class organized in this state, effecting its freedom to do business in that state, then the same or like burden, obligations, requirement, disqualification or disability shall be put upon every such company or association of the same class from that state doing or seeking to do business in this state; and the auditor of state shall enforce the provisions of this section, and in doing so may refuse or revoke the certificate of such company or association of such other state.

KANSAS. Part of Section 17 of Article I of the Insurance Laws.

Section 20. . . . Whenever the existing or future laws of any other state or government shall require insurance companies organized under the laws of this state applying to do business by agencies in such other state or government, or of the agents thereof, any deposit of security in such state for the protection of policyholders therein or otherwise, or any payment for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, licenses, fees, or otherwise, greater than the amount required for such purposes from insurance companies of other states by the then existing law of this state, then and in every case all companies of such states or governments establishing agencies in this state shall make the same deposit for a like purpose with the superintendent of insurance of this state, and pay to said superintendent for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, licenses, fees, or otherwise, an amount equal to the amount of such charges and payments imposed by the laws of such other states or governments upon the companies of this state and the agents thereof.

KENTUCKY. Section 637 of Article 4 of the Kentucky Statutes.

Section 637. When by the laws of any other state any taxes, fines, penalties, deposits of money, or of securities or other obligations, prohibitions, or requirements are imposed upon insurance companies organized or incorporated under any general or special law of this state, and transacting business in such other state, or upon the agents of such insurance company, greater than those imposed upon similar companies by the laws of this state, or when such laws of other states shall require insurance companies of this commonwealth to deposit money or security for the benefit or protection of citizens of such other states, or when the laws of any other state, or the officers thereof, shall prohibit companies of this commonwealth from transacting business in said state, without special examination of said companies, or a computation of their liabilities by the officers of said state, the same taxes, fines, penalties, deposits, examinations, obligations, and requirements shall be imposed upon all insurance companies doing business in this state which are incorporated or organized under the laws of such state and upon their agents.

LOUISIANA. Section 12 of Article 3 of Act 105 of 1898.

When, by the laws of any other state, any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, deposits, or other obligations or prohibitions additional to or in excess of those imposed by the laws of this state upon companies organized under the laws of other states, and their agents, are imposed on insurance companies of this state and their agents, doing business in such state, the same taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, deposits, or other obligations or prohibitions shall be imposed upon all insurance companies of such states and their agents, doing business in this state, as long as such laws remain in force. Every company organized under the laws of any other state and admitted to transact business in this state, and each agent of every company shall pay the same fees to the secretary of state as such other state may require of similar companies incorporated by or organized under the laws of this state, or upon the agents of such companies transacting business in such other state.

MAINE. Chapter 155, Laws of 1901, Section 83.

Section 1. When by the laws of any other state or country, any fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits, or other obligations or prohibitions additional to or in excess of those imposed by the laws of this state upon foreign insurance companies and their agents are imposed on insurance companies of this state and their agents, the same fines, licenses, fees, deposits, obligations, or prohibitions shall be imposed upon all insurance companies of such state or country and their agents doing business in or applying for admission to this state.

MARYLAND. Section 138, Insurance Laws of 1888.

Section 138. . . . When by the laws of any other state any deposit of money or securities is required, or taxes, fines, or penalties or other obligations

or prohibitions are imposed upon insurance companies incorporated or organized under the laws of this state, and transacting business in such other state, or upon the agents of such insurance companies, greater than those required or imposed by the laws of this state, so long as such laws continue in force, the same taxes, fines, penalties, and deposits, obligations, and prohibitions shall be imposed upon all agents or insurance companies of such states doing business in this state instead of those prescribed by the laws of this state.

MASSACHUSETTS. Section 90, of Chapter 576 of the Acts of 1907 as amended.

Section 90. If by the laws of any other state any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits, or other obligations or prohibitions, additional to or in excess of those imposed by the laws of this commonwealth upon foreign insurance companies and their agents are imposed on insurance companies of this commonwealth and their agents doing business in such state, like obligations and prohibitions shall be imposed upon all insurance companies of such state and their agents doing business in this commonwealth, so long as such laws remain in force.

MICHIGAN. Laws of 1907, Section 547 of the revision of 1913.

Section 1. Whenever by the existing or future laws of any state an insurance corporation of this state, or agent thereof, is required to make any deposit of securities in such other state for the protection of the policyholders or otherwise, or to make payment for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, valuation of policies, license fees or otherwise, greater than is required by the laws of this state for similar corporations of such state, the insurance companies of such state shall be and they are hereby required as a condition precedent to their transacting business in this state, to make a like deposit for like purposes with the state treasurer of this state, and to pay to the commissioner of insurance for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, valuation of policies, license fees and otherwise, a rate equal to such charges and payments imposed by the laws of such other state upon similar corporations of this state and the agents thereof.

An additional section (Section 7216) applies to life insurance companies only.

MINNESOTA. Section 84 of Chapter 175 of the Laws of 1895, amended in 1907.

The section is a copy of the Colorado law [which see.]

MISSOURI. Section 5932, Laws of Missouri.

Section 5932. Whenever the laws of any other state of the United States or of any foreign country shall require of or impress upon companies not organized under the laws of such state or country any further or greater licenses, fees, taxes, deposits, or securities, statements or certificates of authority, or require any other duties or acts or inflict any greater fines or penalties than are by the laws of Missouri imposed on or inflicted upon or required of companies not organized under the laws of this State, then it shall be the duty of the superintendent of the insurance department of the state to require from every company of such other state or country transacting or seeking to transact the business of insurance in this state the payment of all licenses, fees, taxes, fines, or penalties, and the making of all deposits of securities and statements, and the doing of all acts which by the laws of the state or country in which the company was organized are in excess of the licenses, fees, taxes, deposits, statements, fines, penalties, acts, or duties required by the laws of this state of companies of other states.

MONTANA. Section 4069 of the Revised Code of 1907, as amended in 1909.

The section is nearly the same as the Kansas retaliatory section, *ante*, but omitting the words "or government" after "any other state."

NEBRASKA. Laws of 1905 supplemental to Chapter 25, Revised Statutes of 1866. An additional section applies to accident associations.

Whenever the existing or future laws of any other state of the United States, or the rules and regulations of the insurance department of any such state shall require of life insurance companies organized under the laws of this state any deposit of securities in such state for the security of the policyholders, or any payment of taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, licenses, fees, or require any other duties, examinations or acts than are by the laws of this state required of such companies organized under the laws of such other state, then the auditor of public accounts shall immediately require from every insurance company of any and every character whatever of such other state transacting or seeking to transact business in this state, the like payment of all licenses, fees, taxes, fines or penalties, and the like making of all deposits of securities and statements, and the like doings of all acts which by the laws or rules of the insurance department of such other state, are in excess of the licenses, fees, taxes, deposits, statements, fines, penalties, acts, examinations, or duties required by the laws of this state of the companies of such other states.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Section of Chapter 54 of the Laws of 1891.

Section 1. If any state shall by its laws deny any insurance company or citizen of this state any rights or privileges which are granted to insurance companies and the citizens of that state, then this state shall in like manner deny to insurance companies and citizens of that state all such rights and privileges, and they shall be subject to all the restrictions and penalties as prescribed by that state to insurance companies and citizens of this state; and if by the laws of any state the insurance commissioner or other official shall have power to revoke the license of any company of this state or foreign states for writing insurance upon any person or property of that state, other than through or by a citizen of that state, then the insurance commissioner of this state is empowered to revoke the license of any insurance company of that state or any foreign insurance company licensed to do business in this state that shall write for or through any agent of that state, directly or indirectly, upon any person or property of this state; except the same be written through a duly authorized agent, who shall be a citizen of this state.

Section 1, Chapter 85 of the Laws of 1909 is a retaliatory law respecting commissions on policies of fire or casualty insurance.

NEW JERSEY. Section 66. General Insurance Act of 1902. This act was amended by the legislature of 1904 to read as follows:

When by the laws of any other state or foreign country, or the rules, regulations, requirements, or impositions thereof, or of any department or officer thereof, any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits or moneys or of securities or other obligations, prohibitions or restrictions additional to or in excess of those imposed by the laws of this state upon insurance companies of such other state or foreign country or other agents, are imposed on insurance companies of this state doing business in such other state or foreign country, or upon their agents therein, so long as such laws, rules, regulations, requirements, or impositions continue in force, the same excess taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits, obligations, prohibitions, and restrictions, of whatever kind, shall be imposed upon all insurance companies of such other state or foreign country doing business within this state, and upon their

agents here; and whenever pursuant to or under authority of the laws of any other state or foreign country, or the rules, regulations, requirements, or impositions thereof, or of any department or officer thereof, or otherwise, the government of any such other state or foreign country, or any department or officer thereof, shall refuse to accept as conclusive the certificate of the commissioner of banking and insurance of this state as to the results of any examination he shall cause to be made of the assets and liabilities, method of conducting business and other affairs of any insurance company of this state, the said commissioner of banking and insurance of this state shall refuse to accept as conclusive any and all similar certificates made in or by, or by any department or officer of, such state or foreign country where the acceptance of the certificate of the commissioner of banking and insurance of this state is refused as aforesaid, concerning any and every insurance company thereof; and if any insurance company of this state shall be refused or denied license, permission, privilege, or authority to transact or to continue to transact its business in any other state or foreign country by reason of such refusal of conclusive acceptance of any such certificates of the commissioner of banking and insurance of this state, or if any insurance company of this state authorized to transact its business in this state, after complying with all the laws, rules, regulations, requirements, or impositions of any other state or foreign country, or of any department or officer thereof, over and above such as would be met and fulfilled by the conclusive acceptance of such certificate of the commissioner of banking and insurance of this state, shall be refused or denied license, permission, privilege, or authority to transact or to continue to transact its business in any such other state or foreign country, then and in every such case every insurance company of every such other state or foreign country where any such insurance company of this state is refused or denied license, permission, privilege, and authority to transact or to continue to transact its business as aforesaid, shall be refused and denied license, permission, privilege, and authority to transact or to continue to transact any business in this state, and any license or authority to it or them theretofore given shall be, by the commissioner of banking and insurance of this state, revoked and annulled; and whenever pursuant to or under authority of the laws of any other state or foreign country, or the rules, regulations, requirements, or impositions thereof, or of any department or officer thereof, or otherwise, the government of any such other state or foreign country, or any department or officer thereof, shall refuse or deny license, permission, privilege, and authority to any insurance company of this state to transact or to continue to transact its business in such other state or foreign country, if it shall be determined by the commissioner of banking and insurance of this state, whose determination thereupon shall be final and conclusive, that such refusal or denial of license, permission, privilege, or authority as last aforesaid, is unreasonable or unfair, then the commissioner of banking and insurance of this state shall refuse or deny license, permission, privilege, or authority to transact or to continue to transact any business in this state to each and every such company of every such other state or foreign country where any such insurance company of this state is so refused or denied as last aforesaid, and any license or authority to it or them is theretofore given shall be by the commissioner of banking and insurance of this date revoked and annulled.

NEW MEXICO. Section 33, Chapter 46, of the Laws of 1882.

The section is nearly a copy of the Delaware retaliatory section, *ante*.

NEW YORK. A retaliatory law was adopted as early as 1865, appearing as Chapter 694 of the acts of that year. It is embodied in Section 33 of the insurance law of 1892, and is as follows:

Section 33. Reciprocal Requirements.—If by the existing or future laws of any state an insurance corporation of this state having agencies in such other state, or the agents thereof, shall be required to make any deposit of securities in such other state for the protection of the policyholders or otherwise, or to make payment for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, license, fees or otherwise, greater than the amount required by this chapter

from similar corporations of such other state by the then existing laws of this state, then and in every such case all insurance corporations of such state, establishing or heretofore having established an agency or agencies in this state, shall be and they are hereby required to make the like deposit for the like purposes in the insurance department of this state, and to pay the superintendent of insurance for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, license fees, and otherwise, an amount equal to the amount of such charges and payments imposed by the laws of such other state upon the insurance corporations of this state and the agents thereof.

Whenever it shall appear to the superintendent of insurance that permission to transact business within any foreign country is refused to a company organized under the laws of this state, after a certificate of the solvency and good management of such company has been issued to it by the said superintendent, and after such company has complied with any reasonable laws of such foreign country requiring deposits of money or securities with the government of such country, then and in every such case the superintendent shall forthwith cancel the authority of every company organized under the laws of such foreign government and licensed to do business in this state, and shall refuse a certificate of authority to every such company thereafter applying to him for authority to do business in this state until his certificate shall have been duly recognized by the government of such company.

NORTH CAROLINA. Section 11 of the insurance law approved March 6, 1903:

Section 11. When, by the laws of any other state, or nation, any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of moneys or of securities, or other obligations or prohibitions are imposed upon insurance companies of this state doing business in such other state or nation, or upon their agents therein, so long as such laws continue in force, the same taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits, obligations, and prohibitions, of whatsoever kind, shall be imposed upon all such insurance companies of such other state or nation doing business within this state and upon their agents here: Provided, that nothing herein shall be held to repeal or reduce the license fees, taxes, and other obligations now imposed by the laws of this state or to go into effect with the companies of any other state or nation unless some company of this state is actually doing or seeking to do business in said state or nation.

NORTH DAKOTA. Section 49 [Section 3133 R. S. 1895] of the Insurance Laws.

Section 49. Whenever the laws of any other state of the United States or foreign country shall require of insurance companies incorporated under the laws of this state, or of the agent thereof, any deposits of securities in such state for the protection of policyholders or otherwise, or any payment for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, license or fees greater than the amount required for such purposes from similar companies of other states by the then existing laws of this state, then and in every such case all insurance companies of such state establishing or having heretofore established an agency in this state, shall be and are hereby required to make the same deposits for a like purpose with the state treasurer of this state, and to pay to the commissioner of insurance an amount equal to the amount of such charges and payment imposed by the laws of such other state upon the companies of this state and the agents thereof.

OHIO. Section 282 of the Revised Statutes.

Section 282. . . . When by the laws of any other state or nation any taxes, fines, penalties, license fees, deposits of money, or of securities or other obligations or prohibitions are imposed on insurance companies of this state doing business in such state or nation, or upon their agents therein, so long as such laws continue in force the same obligations and prohibitions, of whatever kind, shall be imposed upon all insurance companies of such other state or nation doing business within this state and upon their agents here.

OKLAHOMA. Section 29 of Article I, Chapter 44 of the Laws of 1909.

Section 29 is substantially the same as the Delaware retaliatory section. Another section, enacted in 1911, includes a retaliatory feature applicable to assessment accident and health associations.

PENNSYLVANIA. Section 30 of the Laws of 1911. The law is the same as the Washington law, except that the word "deposits" contained in the Washington law is omitted from the Pennsylvania law.

RHODE ISLAND. Section 23, Chapter 181 of the General Laws.

Section 23. Whenever by the laws of any other state of the United States any fees, charges, taxes, deposits of money or of securities or other obligations or prohibitions are imposed on insurance companies incorporated or organized under the laws of this state or on the agents of such insurance companies, so long as such laws continue in force, the like fees, charges, taxes, deposits, and obligations shall be imposed on all insurance companies doing business in this state which are incorporated or organized under the laws of such other state and on their agents.

SOUTH DAKOTA. Section 43 of the Civil Code of 1903.

Section 43. When by the laws of any state or territory any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits of money or securities, or capital requirements, or other obligations or prohibitions are imposed, or would be imposed, on insurance companies of the state, doing or that might seek to do business in such state or territory, or upon their agents therein, so long as such laws continue in force the same obligations and prohibitions, of whatever kind, shall be imposed upon all insurance companies of such state or territory doing business within this state, or upon their agents here.

TENNESSEE. Section 20 of the Insurance Act of 1895.

Section 20. Whenever the existing or future laws of any other state of the United States shall require of the insurance companies incorporated by or organized under the laws of this state, or the agents thereof, any deposit of securities in such state, for the protection of policyholders or otherwise, greater than the amount required for similar purposes from similar companies of other states by the then existing laws of this state, then and in every such case all companies of such states establishing or having heretofore established an agency or agencies in this state shall be and are hereby required to make the same deposits for a like purpose with the treasurer of this state, and to pay into the treasury of this state for taxes, fines, penalties, license fees, or otherwise, an amount equal to the amount of such charges and payments imposed by the law of such state upon companies of this state and the agents thereof.

TEXAS. Section 121 of the Digest of 1913.

Whenever the existing or future laws of any other state or territory of the United States or of any other country shall require of life, accident, or life and accident, health and accident, or life, health and accident insurance companies incorporated by this state any deposit of securities in such other state before transacting insurance business therein, then and in every such case all insurance companies of such state shall, before doing any insurance business in this state, be required to make the same deposit of securities with the treasurer of this state.

VERMONT. Sections 4784 and 4824, Chapter 203, of the General Laws.

Section 4784. When by the laws of another state or nation a deposit of money or securities is required to be made with the treasurer or other officer of such other state or nation by life insurance companies of this state doing business therein, the same deposit of money or securities shall be made with the treasurer of this state by the life insurance companies of such other state or nation doing business in this state.

Section 4824. If another state or country imposes or requires of a domestic insurance company or its agents doing business therein taxes, fees, fines, penalties, deposits, obligations, or prohibitions exceeding those imposed by this state upon or required of foreign insurance companies doing business herein, an insurance company organized under the laws of such other state or country and its agent doing business in this state shall be subject to taxes, fees, fines, penalties, deposits, obligations, or prohibitions similar to those so imposed in such other state or country, and the same shall be imposed, required, and enforced, as like taxes, fees, fines, penalties, deposits, obligations, and prohibitions are under the laws of this state.

WASHINGTON. Section 47 of the code of 1911.

Section 47. If by the laws of any other state, any taxes, fines, penalties, licenses, fees, deposits, or other obligations or prohibitions, in the aggregate, additional to or in excess of those imposed by the laws of this state, upon foreign insurance companies and their agents and solicitors, are imposed on insurance companies of this state and their agents doing business in such state, like obligations and prohibitions shall be imposed upon all insurance companies of such state and their agents doing business in this state, so long as such laws remain in force.

WISCONSIN. Section 1221, Laws of 1898.

Section 272. Whenever the laws of another state of the United States shall require of life, fire, accident, or inland navigation insurance companies, organized under the laws of this state, and doing business in such other state, any deposit of securities for the protection of their policyholders or otherwise, or any payment for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, license fees, or otherwise, greater than the amount required by the laws of this state for the same purpose from similar companies organized under the laws of such other state, and doing business in this state, then all such companies of such other states doing business within this state shall make the same deposit with the state treasurer, and shall pay him the same sum for taxes, fines, penalties, certificates of authority, license fees, or otherwise, as a condition to the issue of a license to them, as is required to be paid by the laws of such other state.

WYOMING. Section 33 of the Insurance Laws.

This section is nearly a copy of the Delaware retaliatory section.

RHODE ISLAND ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized in July, 1900, with the following officers: President, C. H. Beach; vice-presidents, H. Bull, Jr., C. A. Morgan, and G. H. Smith; secretary and treasurer, C. F. Newcomb. Officers were elected in January, 1913, as follows: President, James Gallivan, Jr., Providence; vice-presidents, George R. Smith, Woonsocket; Robert L. Spencer, Providence; Frank E. Brown, Wickford; secretary and treasurer, Thomas J. Freeman, Providence. The above are the present officers.

RHODE ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY of Providence, R. I. Organized 1907; capital, \$400,000. George L. Shepley, president; Emil G. Pieper, vice-president and secretary; Tunis Johnson, Jr., assistant secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,359,102.79; liabilities, \$586,622.69.

RHODE ISLAND MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1848. John R. Freeman, president and treasurer; Theodore P. Bogert, secretary; vice-presidents, Benj. G. Buttolph and Edwin D. Pingree. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,419,177.95; liabilities, \$590,512.05.

RICE, JOHN F., was born at Milwaukee, Wis., February 9, 1864. He was educated at the Milwaukee Academy, and entered the fire insurance business at an early age. He was three years in the Chicago local agency of E. M. Teall & Co., and afterward special agent of the Fire Insurance Association of London. For two years he was assistant manager for the Union of California; in 1891 he was appointed assistant United States manager of the Prussian National, and in 1897 was placed in charge of the eastern department of the company, with headquarters at New York. In 1903 he resigned that position and became associated with John M. Whiton & Co., having charge of the general business of the Eastern of New Jersey throughout the United States, and the New England department of the Concordia of Wisconsin. On May 1, 1908, he was appointed manager of the Maryland department of the General Adjustment Bureau covering the states of Maryland, Virginia, and District of Columbia with headquarters at Baltimore.

RICHARDS, ELLIS GRAY, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, December 16, 1848, of Puritan and Pilgrim ancestry. Young Richards' early life was spent much in the same manner as numberless other youths; once after graduating from the schools of his native city, he commenced a business life at the age of seventeen as clerk in a large iron manufacturing establishment, becoming at the age of twenty-one its head bookkeeper, and about that time the establishment (a New York corporation) was removed to Passaic, New Jersey. The panic of 1873, which brought distress to the business interests of the entire country, affected severely the future prospects of the company, and urged by friends to enter the insurance business even as early as 1871 (in the service of a Massachusetts company), such a change was for a long time seriously considered by him, but it was not until February, 1874, that he decided to leave his then position, which had become one of large responsibility, to commence again at the bottom of the ladder of business experience by entering the employ of the Commercial Union Assurance Company as clerk in the Boston office. Promotion soon followed, and again in November of the same year further advancement was obtained by the offer and acceptance of the position of secretary and surveyor of the Worcester County Board of Under-

writers under direction of the National Board. This position brought valuable experience in the surveying and rating of fire hazards and led to further promotion by his employment as special agent of the Royal and Pennsylvania under Foster & Scull, managers, in May, 1877. In May, 1881, he accepted the position offered him by the Queen Insurance Company, as special agent for the same field. Under the guidance of the manager of the company, Mr. James A. McDonald, one of the ablest underwriters of the country, Mr. Richards passed six years in earnest work in building up the New England business of the Queen. In the organization of the New England Insurance Exchange, which occurred January 1, 1883, Mr. Richards took an active part, and during the remaining years of his work in the field he was a studious and enthusiastic participant in the labors of that body, which has done so much for the elevation and improvement of the fire underwriting business. He was offered and accepted the position of secretary of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford in April, 1887. He was elected a member of the board of directors of the National in 1895, and in December, 1896, was elected to the vice-presidency, in addition to the secretaryship. In November, 1899, he accepted the position of manager for the United States of the North British & Mercantile Insurance Company of London and Edinburgh, with headquarters in New York, beginning his duties in that position on January 1, 1900, following Henry E. Bowers, resigned. Mr. Richards is also president of the Commonwealth Insurance Company and of The North British & Mercantile Insurance Company of New York, both of which companies are controlled by the London and Edinburgh Company.

RICHMOND INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Organized in 1836 as the Richmond County Mutual; reorganized as a stock company in 1907. Capital, \$200,000. J. F. Smith, president; D. G. Wakeman, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$512,021.80; liabilities, \$159,987.88.

ROBERTSON, JOHN WALTER, former manager of the western department of the Fire Association of Philadelphia at Chicago, is a native of Virginia, and was born at Alexandria, September 9, 1856. He was educated in private schools and at the University of Virginia, was admitted to the bar, and practiced law as an early vocation. He was special agent of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford in Illinois and Wisconsin from 1882 to 1888, and in the latter year was appointed special agent for the London and Lancashire in Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan. In 1902, he became Wisconsin state agent for the Fire Association, was promoted to be assistant manager in 1908, and was appointed manager in July, 1909. He resigned in December, 1910, and was appointed western general agent of the New Jersey Fire Insurance Company in 1911.

ROSSIA INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, St. Petersburg, Russia. Carl F. Sturhahn, United States manager, Hartford, Conn. (Reinsurance business.) Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$5,486,031.81; liabilities, \$4,838,672.43.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE of London. Richard D. Harvey, United States manager, 92 William Street, New York. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$2,369,183.23; liabilities, \$1,652,936.01.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited), of Liverpool, England. Edward F. Beddall, general attorney for the United States; J. H. Pearch, secretary; Cecil F. Shallcross, manager for the New York department; Frederick W. Day, assistant manager; Albert R. Hosford, assistant manager; Morton S. Lewis, second assistant manager; Charles R. Pitcher, local secretary. New York office, 84 William Street. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$12,280,417.26; liabilities, \$9,248,232.61.

RUBBER MANUFACTURERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1885. Arthur H. Lowe, president; Benjamin Taft, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$505,156.43; liabilities, \$266,040.

RUSSIAN REINSURANCE COMPANY, St. Petersburg, Russia. Paul E. Rasor, United States manager, New York. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,500,087.60; liabilities, \$953,806.43.

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SAFETY FUND LAW OF NEW YORK. This law, which permits the accumulation by a fire insurance company of New York, from its profits, of a fund, one-half of which may be deposited with the insurance department to be held for the protection of the unearned premiums of the company and to serve as a second capital in said case its capital and assets are swept away by a great conflagration, the other half to be retained by the company for the payment of losses, was enacted by the state legislature in its session of 1874 (passed April 16th) on the suggestion of Insurance Superintendent Chapman. It is now embodied in Sections 130, 131, and 132 of Chapter 690 of the laws of 1892 (the revision). The following companies have funds accumulated under the provisions of this law:

Companies.	Deposited with the Insurance Dept.	Guaranty Surplus Fund.
Buffalo German	\$300,000	\$300,000
Continental.....	600,000	600,000
German-American	1,000,000	1,000,000
Germania Fire	500,000	500,000
Glens Falls	200,000	200,000
Home	3,000,000	3,000,000
Niagara Fire	500,000	500,000
United States Fire	21,304	21,304
Westchester	300,000	300,000
Williamsburg City Fire	280,000	280,000

Surplus fund laws are in force in five other states, the provisions thereof being similar to those of the law of New York, which was the first to enact legislation of this character. The states and their laws are:

Minnesota, Chapter 18, laws of 1876, re-enacted by Section 98 of the general law of 1895, and Chapter 437, laws of 1900 and Chapter 263, laws of 1911.

Rhode Island, Sections 26 to 32, inclusive, of Chapter 156 of the Public Laws.

Wisconsin, Sections 1909 to 1913, inclusive, of the Revised Statutes.

New Jersey in 1908 enacted a somewhat similar law.

New Hampshire, Chapter 28, laws of 1911.

SALAMANDRA INSURANCE COMPANY of St. Petersburg, Russia. Organized 1846. Meinel & Wemple, Inc., United States managers, New York City. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$2,451,804.48; liabilities (except capital), \$1,873,719.41.

SALVAGE CORPS. [See Fire Patrols and Salvage Corps in the United States.]

SAMSON, FREDERICK, secretary of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, was born in Glastonbury, Conn., in 1847, and received a common school education. He has been in the service of the Hartford Fire for over forty years, entering its service as clerk in 1866. In 1880 he was appointed special agent in Connecticut and Rhode Island, and eight years later was appointed adjuster with headquarters at the home office. He was appointed assistant secretary in 1908, and appointed to his present position in 1910.

SAN FRANCISCO, MANAGERS OF PACIFIC COAST DEPARTMENTS AT. The Pacific coast department managers of companies at San Francisco at the time this volume was ready for the press were:

CALIFORNIA COMPANIES.

California, Capital Fire,	Geo. W. Brooks, Sec. H. C. Maddox, Pres.	Fireman's Fund, Vulcan Fire,	Louis Weinman, Sec. Tom C. Grant, Pres.
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AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

<i>Companies.</i>	<i>Managers.</i>	<i>Companies.</i>	<i>Managers.</i>
Ætna,	W. H. Breeding.	Fire Assoc'n, Phila.,	Frank M. Avery.
Agricultural, N. Y.,	Edw. Brown & Sons.	Franklin Fire,	C. C. Kinney.
Alliance, Pa.,	James C. Johnston.	Franklin Ins. Co.,	T. J. A. Tiedemann.
American, N. J.,	Geo. H. Hoadley.	First National Fire,	C. J. Stovel.
American Central,	Christensen, & Goodwin.	German Alliance,	Geo. H. Tyson.
American Druggists,	B. C. Ansley.	German-American,	Geo. H. Tyson.
Austin Fire,	Anderson & Edwards.	German of Peoria,	J. H. Richards.
Arizona,	Geo. W. Brooks.	German, Pittsburgh,	Frank W. Dickson.
Boston,	Curtis & Gordon.	Girard F. & M.,	Ed. E. Potter & Sons.
Citizens',	Palache & Hewitt,	Glens Falls,	Ed. E. Potter & Sons.
Caledonian American,	A. C. Olds.	Globe & Rutgers,	Edw. Brown & Sons.
Camden,	Geo. H. Hoadley.	German All. Ins. Asn,	Geo. H. Tyson.
Com. Union, N. Y.,	E. T. Niebling.	Globe Und'rs Agency,	Edw. Brown & Sons.
Commonwealth Fire,	Anderson & Edwards.	Germania Fire,	A. C. Thornton.
Concordia,	Frank W. Dickson.	Hamilton Fire,	Edw. Brown & Sons.
Connecticut Fire,	Benj. J. Smith.	Hanover, New York,	Bertheau, Selback & Bertheau.
Century Ins. Co.,	Harry Roff.	Hartford Fire,	Palache & Hewitt.
City of New York,	Watson & Taylor.	Home, New York,	H. L. Roff.
Columbia Ins. Co.,	C. J. Stovel.	Home, Salt Lake,	H. R. Mann.
Commonw'th Ins. Co.,	Anderson & Edwards.	Humboldt Fire,	J. F. Cobb.
Continental,	A. G. Nason & Co.	Ins. Co. of N. Am.,	James C. Johnston.
Colonial F. U. Ag'cy,	Wayman & Henry.	Ins. Co. State of Pa.,	North British & Mercantile Co.
Delaware Underwr's,	Bertheau, Selback & Bertheau.	International Fire,	Anderson & Edwards.
Dixie Fire,	James F. Cobb & Co.	Insurance Underw'er,	F. E. Powers.
Dubuque F. & M.,	Clarence De Verve.	Lumber Ins. Co.,	A. C. Thornton.
Detroit F. & M.,	Edwin Parrish.	London Underwriters,	A. W. Thornton.
Eastern Fire,	Chas. H. Ward.	Mercantile, Mass.,	Christensen & Goodwin.
Empire City,	J. F. Magee.	Mechanics & Traders',	Wayman & Henry.
Equitable F. & M.,	Geo. H. Tyson.	Merchants Fire,	W. W. Alverson.
Eastern Und. Agency,	Chas. H. Ward.	Merchants F., Denver	Clarence De Verve.
Fidelity-Phenix,	A. G. Nason & Co.	Michigan F. & M.,	Wayman & Henry.
Fidelity Underwriters,	A. G. Nason & Co.	Michigan Commercial,	Geo. W. Brooks.
Firemen's, Newark,	Chas. H. Ward.		

<i>Companies.</i>	<i>Managers.</i>	<i>Companies.</i>	<i>Managers.</i>
Mercantile F.&M. Un., Christensen & Goodwin		Pelican, Washington Irving.	
Minnesota Underw'rs, Christensen		Phila. Underwriters, Frank M. Avery.	
		Protector Underw'rs, Geo. H. Tyson.	
		Property Ins. Co., C. J. Stovel.	
y. t.		Prussian Underw'rs, A. W. Thornton.	
		People's National, Bertheau, Selback & Bertheau.	
		Queen, New York, Rolla V. Watt.	
		Reliance, C. C. Kinney.	
		Rhode Island, John Hogaard.	
		Republic Underw'rs, Anderson & Edwards.	
		Rio Grande Fire, J. H. Richards.	
		Rochester Ger. Und'a, Geo. O. Hoadley.	
		Security, Edw. E. Potter & Sons.	
ons.		Sun, New Orleans, Wayman & Henry.	
		Springfield F. & M., Geo. W. Dornin.	
ian.		St. Paul F. & M., Christensen & Goodwin.	
		Scotch Underwriters, A. C. Olds.	
		Standard Fire, C. C. Kinney.	
		Stuyvesant Ins. Co., F. E. Powers.	
		Sterling Fire, Jno. Hogaard.	
		Union, Phila., Bertheau, Selback & Bertheau.	
Orient, Sam B. Stoy.		United Firemen's, James F. Cobb.	
Occidental Fire, J. J. Allen, Jr.		United States Fire, W. W. Alverson.	
Pacific Fire Ins. Co., F. E. Powers.		Vulcan Ins. Co., C. J. Stovel.	
Pennsylvania, R. W. Osborn.		Westchester, Macdonald & Miles.	
Phoenix, Geo. H. Tyson.		Williamsburg City, W. W. Alverson.	
Providence-Washin'n, Curtis & Gordon.			

FOREIGN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Aachen & Munich, A. C. Olds.	New Zealand, Folger & Speyer.
Alliance Association, E. T. Niebling.	Northern Assurance, G. H. Lermitt.
Am. & For'n Marine, Balfour, Guthrie & Co.	Norwich Union, J. L. Fuller.
Atlas Assurance, Frank J. Devlin.	N. Brit. & Mercantile, W. D. Berdeau.
Atlas-Manch'r Assur, Frank J. Devlin.	Ocean Marine, G. A. Newhall & Co.
British-Am. Assur., W. L. W. Miller.	Prussian National, A. C. Thornton.
Brit. & For'n Marine, Balfour, Guthrie & Co.	Palatine, E. T. Niebling.
Caledonian, A. C. Olds.	Phoenix, London, W. Irving.
Canton, Hong Kong, R. B. Hinc.	Reliance Marine, Lund & Co.
Com. Un'n Assur. Co., E. T. Niebling.	Royal, Rolla V. Watt.
Century, H. L. Roff.	State, H. W. Fores.
General Marine, Macondray & Co.	Sun, London, Wayman & Henry.
Hamburg-Bremen, Macdonald & Miles.	Svea, Edw. Brown & Sons.
Helvetia, L. Rosenthal.	Scottish Union & Nat'l, H. W. Fores.
Law, Union & Rock, H. H. Smith.	Switzerland General, L. Rosenthal.
Liv. & Lon. & Globe, R. P. Fabj.	Thames & Mursey, L. Rosenthal.
London Assurance, A. W. Thornton.	Union Assurance, Catton, Bell & Co.
London & Lancashire, Sam B. Stoy.	Union Marine, J. B. Levinson.
London Mutual Fire, C. J. Stovel.	Western Assurance, W. L. W. Miller.
Marine, Ltd., Geo. MacNear.	Yorkshire, McClure Kelly.
Maritime, J. Livingston.	
Mannheim, J. B. Levison.	

SAN FRANCISCO UNDERWRITERS' FIRE INSURANCE PATROL. [See Underwriters' Fire Patrol of San Francisco.]

SARGEANT, FRANK W., president of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, was born at Candia, N. H., March 7, 1860. He obtained his education in the schools of that village and at Phil-

lips Exeter Academy. In 1882 he entered the mercantile business in Boston, where he remained a short time. He then spent a brief time in the office of the master mechanic of the New York and New England Railroad. On October 25, 1882, he entered the employ of the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Company, beginning as office boy and working his way through all the departments to his present position to which he was elected in 1905.

SCOTLAND, THOMAS HENDERSON, assistant secretary of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, is a native of Scotland, and was born at Alva, August 25, 1861. He came to the United States in 1882, and began his insurance career in the agency of Knowles & Hubbard at Albany, N. Y., in 1884. After ten years' experience in local agency work he became an examiner in the home office of the Hartford Fire. He was elected vice-president of the Reading Fire Insurance Company in 1898, and on the reinsurance of the company in the Hartford Fire again entered the service of the latter company. In 1903 he was appointed general agent of the Citizens Insurance Company of St. Louis, subsequently becoming its secretary, and in 1910 returned to Hartford as eastern general agent of the Citizens and superintendent of agencies for the Hartford Fire. He was elected to his present position in 1914.

SCHUMANN, HUGO, former president of the Germania Fire Insurance Company of New York. [See Death Roll.]

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Edinburgh, Scotland, was chartered in 1824. J. A. Cook is its manager at the Edinburgh office, and J. K. Macdonald, secretary. It commenced business in 1880 in the United States, with headquarters in Hartford, and does here a fire and tornado insurance business exclusively. In Great Britain it also insures lives, grants annuities, and does a general business including all classes, including marine. The United States trustees are Messrs. Morgan G. Bulkeley, Meigs H. Whaples, and Morgan B. Brainard, Hartford. The American representatives of the company are: James H. Brewster, manager; Henry J. Houge, and B. M. Culver, agency superintendents. United States branch assets, December 31, 1913, \$5,941,134.51; liabilities, \$2,532,223.14.

SEA INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, Liverpool, England. Chubb & Son, New York, general agents for the United States. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,090,280.21; liabilities, \$692,117.19.

SECOND RUSSIAN INSURANCE COMPANY, St. Petersburg, Russia, Meinel & Wemple, Inc., United States managers, New York, N. Y. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,140,451.56; liabilities, \$640,368.34.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cincinnati, O. Organized 1881; capital, \$150,000. F. A. Rothier, president; A. Benus, secretary; F. C. Barton, assistant secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$349,636; liabilities, \$124,278.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Davenport, Ia. Organized 1883; capital, \$200,000. S. F. Gilman, president; M. C. Hinsch, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$620,220; liabilities, \$354,203.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY, New Haven, Conn. Organized 1841; capital, \$1,000,000. John W. Alling, president; Victor Roth, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$4,104,636.11; liabilities, \$2,302,130.11.

SEXTON, WILLIAM, Pacific coast fire underwriter, is a native of Nova Scotia, and was born October 24, 1832. He had a common school education, went to sea as a sailor, and arriving in California many years ago became a miner. In 1868 he was in possession of a local insurance agency in San Jose, Cal., and was representing the *Ætna* and *Phoenix* of Hartford. He was eight years a special agent on the coast for the Fireman's Fund, ten years assistant manager in the Pacific department of the Lion Fire, and in 1891 succeeded to the general management of that company, as well as of the Imperial for the Pacific States. In June, 1894, Mr. Sexton resigned and entered the service of the Fireman's Fund of San Francisco as general adjuster. Mr. Sexton has found time before his insurance career to serve the people as a public functionary, and has been justice of the peace, sheriff, and chief of police, as well as a representative in the California legislature. He retired as general adjuster for the Fireman's Fund, February 1, 1914.

SHALLCROSS, CECIL F., manager at New York of the Royal Insurance Company, Limited, was born in the county of Cheshire, England, November 28, 1872. He received an English school education. After spending six months in a merchant's office in Liverpool, he became connected with the Liverpool branch of the Commercial Union Assurance Company of London, in February, 1891, in which office he remained until he entered the service of the Royal at the head office of the company March 23, 1893. In October, 1896, he went out to the Royal's office in Calcutta, India, and in January, 1900, came to New York, where he was appointed manager on May 1, 1900.

SHELDON, CHARLES E., vice-president and manager of the western department of the American Insurance Company of Newark, Rockford, Ill., has spent his entire business life in fire insurance. He was born in Rockford, Ill., of American parentage, July 29, 1857, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He began his insurance career as a local agent in 1872, and in 1880 be-

came special agent for the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford. He was secretary of the Rockford Insurance Company from 1882 to 1899, and in the latter year was appointed to his present position. He is a director of the Third National Bank of Rockford and a trustee of the Rockford Hospital Association.

SHEPLEY, GEORGE L., fire insurance agent, president of Starkweather & Shepley, Inc., of Rhode Island; president of Starkweather & Shepley, of New York, and surviving member of Starkweather & Shepley, was born at Dover, N. H., October 11, 1854. He was educated in the common schools of Providence, and entered the insurance business at the age of seventeen as a broker and member of the firm of Shepley & Eddy, which became in 1879 Starkweather & Shepley; in 1887 Mr. Starkweather died. In 1900 an office was opened in New York City, and in December, 1904, one in Boston, Mass., and in 1908 in Chicago, Ill. In 1905, the Rhode Island business was incorporated under a special charter under the name of Starkweather & Shepley, Inc., and the business of the New York office was incorporated under the New York law under the name of Starkweather & Shepley. They represent in Providence, R. I., the Liverpool & London & Globe, Aetna, Scottish Union & National, and many other offices. Mr. Shepley is president and Starkweather & Shepley are general agents of the Rhode Island Insurance Company, which was organized in January, 1907. In 1910 they were appointed United States Managers for the Union Fire Insurance Company of Paris, and also for the Nationale Phenix Fire, Abeille Fire of the same city. They have extensive connections in London and Paris, and represent directly as sole attorneys for the United States and Canada, many foreign offices for surplus lines. Mr. Shepley was a member of the military staff of Governor Dyer from which position he acquired the rank of colonel. He is a prominent Mason, has received the 33d degree, is much interested in outdoor sports, being a member of numerous yacht, sporting, political, and social clubs in America and Europe. In 1902 Colonel Shepley served as lieutenant-governor of the state of Rhode Island, and is now president of the Insurance Association of Providence.

SINGLETON, JOUETT P., assistant manager western department of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, Chicago, is a native of Kentucky and was born in Flemingsburg, March 14, 1860. He received a private school education, and his early vocation was as a circuit court clerk, and later he became a practising attorney. He entered the fire insurance business in 1883 in the service of the Union Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and three years later entered the service of the Niagara Fire. He was appointed to his present position in 1908.

SKANDIA INSURANCE COMPANY of Stockholm, Sweden, was organized in 1855, and entered the United States for reinsurance business in May, 1900, making a deposit with the New York and

Ohio departments. Cecil F. Shallcross, manager and attorney in the United States. New York office, 84 William Street. United States branch assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,464,397.28; liabilities, \$1,131,816.35.

SKILTON, DEWITT C., former president of the Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford. [See Death Roll.]

SLOAN, EDGAR J., secretary Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford, was born in Hartford, November 4, 1870, and was educated in the public schools of his native city. After leaving school he started to learn the machinist's trade. August, 1888, he entered the fire insurance business in the local agency of the Phoenix Insurance Company, and four years later became examiner for the company. He was state agent for the Home of New York, having charge of Connecticut and Rhode Island for six years, later becoming special agent for the Ætna in charge of the western New England field. He was later called to the home office of the Ætna as general agent, and was elected assistant secretary in May, 1907, and to his present position, April 24, 1912.

SMITH, BENJAMIN J., manager of the Pacific Coast department of the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, and the Westchester Fire Insurance Company of New York, San Francisco, Cal., started as a clerk in the office of the Connecticut Fire in San Francisco. Was appointed manager of the Connecticut in 1897, and of the Westchester in 1913. He is descended from Puritan stock, was born in New Marlborough, Mass., and was educated in the South Berkshire Institute.

SMITH, HARRY ALEXANDER, vice-president and a director of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in Massachusetts May 24, 1869. He prepared for college at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass., and Cayuga Lake Military Academy, Aurora, N. Y., and was graduated from Amherst College with the class of 1890. For a short time he was local agent in Rochester, N. Y., then special agent in New York state for the National Fire of Hartford, later state agent, and in January, 1900, was elected assistant secretary of the company. Mr. Smith at the time of his election to an official position with the National was first vice-president of the Underwriters' Association of New York state, an organization in which he had held important official position for several years. In January, 1907, Mr. Smith was elected vice-president. He is also vice-president and a director of the Mechanics & Traders Insurance Company of New Orleans, La., secretary of the Colonial Securities Company of Hartford, Conn., and a director of the State Bank of Hartford.

SMITH, THOMAS H., fire insurance adjuster, Chicago, Ill., is a native of the state of Maine, and was born December 12, 1847. After an academic and high school education he entered business in a private banking office in Bangor, Me., with which was asso-

ciated a large local insurance agency. In 1873 he went west for the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, and was with that company for more than twenty years, first at Kansas City, Mo., later at Cincinnati, Ohio, and from 1875 till December 31, 1894, at Chicago, during the last five years of the time giving his attention to its losses. Mr. Smith was president of the Illinois State Board and has been closely identified for many years with the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest, serving a term as vice-president and for many years on the executive committee. Since leaving the service of the North British and Mercantile he has been engaged in independent adjusting in Chicago and the West.

SNOW, ELBRIDGE G., president of the Home Insurance Company of New York, was born at Barkhamsted, Conn., January 22, 1841. He was educated at Fort Edward Institute, New York, and studied law in Waterbury, Conn., but gave up a prospective career at the bar to enter the insurance business as a clerk in an agency office in that place. In 1862 he joined the office force of the Home in the city of New York, and was some years afterward made state agent of the company for Massachusetts, with headquarters in Boston. Here he also organized the firm of Hollis & Snow, local agents. In 1885 Mr. Snow was recalled to New York as assistant secretary, and in 1888 he was elected to the vice-presidency of the company, and in 1904, president. He is a trustee of the New York Life Insurance Company and a director of the Broadway Trust Co., Fourth National Bank, and of the American Exchange National Bank. He is a member of the Lotus Club, the City Club, the Union League Club, the Underwriters' Club, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the American Museum of Natural History, the New England Society, the Chamber of Commerce, the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, the National Geographical Society, the New England Society, Mayflower Society, Founders and Patriots of America, Sons of the Revolution, and several other similar societies, the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, Automobile Club of America, the Economic Club, and the Order of Odd Fellows.

SOUTH CAROLINA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at Columbia, June 21, 1899. The following officers were elected: John B. Reeves, Charleston, president; Allen Jones, Columbia, vice-president; A. H. Walker, Columbia, secretary. At the annual meeting in May, 1914, the following officers were elected: President, Jas. H. Cathcart, Columbia; vice-president, Perry Moses, Jr., Sumter; secretary and treasurer, Sam M. Grist, Yorkville.

SOUTH DAKOTA STATE FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION. This association was organized in December, 1911, with the principal object, as stated in its constitution, "to promote the science and improve the methods of fire protection and prevention," and to obtain and circulate information, to consider conditions and laws and ordinances bearing on these subjects. Officers elected were: President, E. D. Morcom; vice-president, A. S. Reed; secretary and

treasurer, N. S. Tyler. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in June, 1914, are: President, W. H. Rains, Fidelity-Phenix; vice-president, E. W. Pepper, Queen; secretary and treasurer, N. S. Tyler, Sioux Falls.

SOUTH-EASTERN UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION (formerly the South-Eastern Tariff Association). The first meeting of this association was held at New Holland Springs, near Gainesville, Ga., on August 16, 1882. At that meeting about thirty companies were represented, and promise of co-operation was received from about seventeen others. Captain Edward S. Gay, the present manager for the Insurance Company of North America, was the temporary chairman, and the following permanent officers were chosen at that time: President, Charles Knowles (then special agent of the New York Underwriters' Agency); vice-president, Peter F. Pescud (then a special agent of the Commercial Union); secretary, Thomas Peters (then a general adjuster in Atlanta, Ga.). The operations of the association first covered the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, and its object was stated to be "to organize and maintain local boards; to establish and enforce adequate rates and uniform commissions, and inculcate sound principles of underwriting." Subsequently it extended its jurisdiction over Virginia, Florida, Mississippi, and Louisiana.

Mr. Knowles remained president of the association until June, 1888, at which time Major Livingston Mims was elected. He was in office until 1894, when he was succeeded by Thomas Egleston. His successor in 1896 was Samuel Y. Tupper, who retired in 1898, and was succeeded by Captain Edward S. Gay. Harry C. Stockdell was elected in 1900 and 1901; W. E. Chapin, 1902 and 1903; Geo. J. Dexter, 1904 and 1905; Milton Dargan, 1906 and 1907; Dan B. Harris, 1908 and 1909; W. R. Prescott, 1910 and 1911; Harry R. Bush, 1912 and 1913. Thomas Peters continued in office as secretary until May, 1886, when he was succeeded by Charles C. Fleming, who continued as secretary until he resigned in March, 1891. Mr. Fleming was succeeded by Samuel Y. Tupper, who served until 1894, and Mr. Fleming returned to the secretaryship, which he retained until his death in 1907. Joseph S. Raines succeeded Mr. Fleming.

The most important work of the association has been the enforcement of an adequate tariff and uniform commissions, which latter legislation has been vigorously prosecuted throughout the southern territory under the authority of the association. The association has jurisdiction now over the states of Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Florida.

The thirty-third annual meeting of the association was held at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 3 and 4, 1914. President Bush presided, and in his address reviewed conditions in the field, and called attention to the heavy and continued losses in the southern field, and urged that stronger measures be taken for the protection of congested districts in cities, especially where shingle roofs are prevalent. The president also urged a more active work in the cause of fire prevention. The president noted the accession to membership of the Connecticut

Fire, Newark Underwriters', St. Paul Fire and Marine, and Great Southern Fire of Louisville, and closed his address with a tribute to the members who had died during the year. The president's address was referred to a committee, which reported favorably on the president's recommendations, or referred them to the executive committee for future action, and the association decided on taking a more active interest in fire prevention work.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Clarence F. Low, Liverpool and London and Globe; vice-president, F. C. Buswell, Home, New York; secretary, Joseph S. Raine, Atlanta. The executive and arbitration committees, appointed by the president, are as follows: executive committee, W. E. Chapin, chairman, G. W. Babb, Dowdell Brown, H. R. Bush, C. H. Coffin, Milton Dargan, R. N. Hughs, D. B. Harris, C. J. Holman, John H. Kelly, Joseph McCord, W. R. Prescott, H. E. Rees, Harry A. Smith, Edwin G. Siebels. Arbitration committee, Edward Milligan, chairman, R. M. Bissell, J. H. Brewster, C. L. Case, L. W. Crockett, A. W. Damon, Geo. W. Dewey, J. J. Guile, H. W. Eaton, J. Montgomery Hare, E. C. Irvin, Jos. A. Kelsey, A. G. McIlwaine, John H. Stoddard, and G. W. Babb.

SOUTHERN MUTUAL (FIRE) INSURANCE COMPANY, Athens, Ga. Organized 1847. Billups Phinizy, president; A. E. Griffith, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,174,096.46; liabilities, \$352,128.73.

SOUTHERN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Austin, Texas. Organized 1905; capital, \$125,150. The company re-insured in the German Fire Insurance Company Peoria, Ill., in 1913.

SOUTHERN STATES MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1907; F. A. Downes, president and treasurer; G. C. Hopson, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$73,373.39; liabilities, \$41,388.75.

SOUTHERN STOCK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Greensboro, N. C. Organized 1895; capital, \$120,000. A. W. McAlister, president and treasurer; A. M. Scales, vice-president; C. A. Mehane, secretary; W. L. Sharpe, assistant secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$402,152.02; liabilities, \$100,013.05.

SOUTHGATE, JAMES HAYWOOD, president of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, is a resident of Dunham, N. C., and was born in Norfolk, Va., July 12, 1859. He attended an academy and military school, and completed his education at the University of North Carolina, but did not graduate, and entered the banking business, in which he remained two years. He received the honor of the nomination for vice-president of the United States on the National party ticket in 1896. He is president of the board of trustees of Trinity College, Dunham, N. C., and a

trustee of the Southern Conservatory of Music, and a director of the Citizens' National Bank of Dunham, and also secretary of the local board of underwriters. He was elected president of the National Association of Local Agents in 1911.

SOUTH GERMAN REINSURANCE COMPANY, Munich, Bavaria. Samuel G. Howe, Hartford, United States manager. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,032,450.34; liabilities, \$513,161.97.

SPEAR, THEODORE F., assistant secretary of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, has spent upwards of fifty years in the service of the company, and the larger part of that period in the western field. He was for some years a member of the firm of Lovejoy & Spear, western general agents of the company, with headquarters at Cincinnati. On the removal of the western department offices to the home office in 1913 he was appointed assistant secretary.

SPECIAL AGENTS' ASSOCIATION OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST was organized at Portland, Oregon, in October, 1903, with the election of F. J. Alex Mayer, president; Frank L. Hunter, secretary and treasurer. The headquarters of the association are in Portland, and the purposes of the association as set forth in the constitution are the "fostering of good and correct practices, upholding the honor of the profession, promotion of good fellowship, and the extension of knowledge of advanced methods in underwriting." Three meetings are held yearly; one in Seattle in June, one in Spokane in September, and in Portland in November, which is the annual meeting. The eighth annual meeting was held in November, 1912, and officers were elected as follows: President, W. H. Raymond, Liverpool and London and Globe, Portland; vice-presidents, A. N. Lindsay, California, and J. T. O'Brien; secretary, William M. Patterson, Portland.

SPRINGFIELD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY was incorporated April 24, 1849, and organized April 9, 1851. The charter authorized fire, marine, and tornado insurance. The original capital was \$150,000. The amount was increased at different times, making the company's present capital stock \$2,500,000. Business was commenced in June, 1851, and at first embraced fire and marine lines. The latter was discontinued in 1861. The Chicago disaster involved the company in the loss of \$550,000, and the Boston loss was \$260,000. In the San Francisco disaster of April, 1906, the company's loss was \$1,639,063.39. The company's premium receipts during its first year of business were \$38,695.28. The net cash premiums for 1913 were \$5,743,117.

Edmund Freeman was chosen its first president, and William Connor, Jr., its first secretary. Mr. Freeman held his office until April, 1874, when he resigned. He was succeeded by Dwight R. Smith, who remained until his death, April 15, 1880. Jarvis N. Dunham succeeded Dwight R. Smith in 1880, and died December, 1891. He was succeeded by Andrew J. Wright. Mr. Wright died March 14, 1895, and was succeeded by the assistant secretary, A. W. Damon.

The company's present officers are: A. W. Damon, president; Chas. E. Galacar, vice-president; W. J. Mackay, secretary; Prioleau Ellis, assistant secretary; E. H. Hildreth, assistant secretary; Geo. G. Bulkley, assistant secretary; F. H. Williams, treasurer. Western Department, Chicago, Ill.: A. F. Dean, manager; J. C. Harding, assistant manager; W. H. Lininger, assistant manager; E. G. Carlisle, 2d assistant manager; L. P. Voorhees, cashier. Pacific Coast Department, San Francisco, Cal.: Geo. W. Dornin, manager; John C. Dornin, assistant manager. Province of Quebec: J. W. Grier & Co., general agents, Montreal, P. Q. Province of Ontario: Murphy, Love, Hamilton & Bascom, provincial agents, Toronto, Ontario. Maritime Provinces: Knowlton & Gilchrist, general agents, St. John, New Brunswick. It has agencies in all prominent localities throughout the United States and Canada.

The present board of directors consists of James L. Pease, Mase S. Southworth, Homer L. Bosworth, Warren D. Kinsman, William A. Harris, A. Willard Damon, Charles E. Galacar, Joseph Shattuck, Jr., Frederick Harris, Albert F. Dean, Chicago, Ill. The company's financial strength as exhibited year by year since 1880, will appear from the subjoined comparative exhibit:

Date.	Capital.	Assets.	Net Surplus.
Dec. 31, 1880	\$1,000,000	\$2,082,585.00	\$361,948.00
" 1881	1,000,000	2,255,808.00	431,117.00
" 1882	1,000,000	2,395,288.00	378,866.00
" 1883	1,000,000	2,585,633.00	400,945.00
" 1884	1,000,000	2,562,510.00	236,374.00
" 1885	1,000,000	2,803,437.00	410,542.00
" 1886	1,000,000	3,944,915.00	679,821.00
" 1887	1,250,000	3,099,904.00	*473,986.00
" 1888	1,250,000	3,200,142.00	617,992.00
" 1889	1,500,000	3,410,983.00	*520,509.00
" 1890	1,500,000	3,604,148.00	655,350.00
" 1891	1,500,000	3,631,969.00	601,300.00
" 1892	1,500,000	3,751,504.00	584,710.00
" 1893	1,500,000	3,505,495.00	362,421.00
" 1894	1,500,000	3,581,152.00	512,710.00
" 1895	1,500,000	3,845,145.00	614,609.00
" 1896	1,500,000	4,105,375.00	885,430.00
" 1897	1,500,000	4,507,277.00	1,350,900.00
" 1898	1,500,000	4,774,658.39	1,596,569.40
" 1899	1,500,000	4,906,939.06	1,685,092.34
" 1900	1,500,000	5,156,623.47	1,818,143.41
" 1901	2,000,000	5,898,887.43	*1,287,195.28
" 1902	2,000,000	6,027,413.06	1,512,070.50
" 1903	2,000,000	6,282,402.00	1,620,490.00
" 1904	2,000,000	6,446,898.00	1,574,986.00
" 1905	2,000,000	7,156,531.72	2,024,000.40
" 1906	2,000,000	6,936,261.00	1,171,125.00
" 1907	2,000,000	7,204,958.80	910,758.32
" 1908	2,000,000	8,519,933.96	1,903,900.63
" 1909	2,000,000	9,761,460.23	2,718,061.53
" 1910	2,000,000	9,968,142.86	2,642,281.16
" 1911	2,000,000	10,407,847.65	2,870,707.61
" 1912	2,000,000	11,056,692.66	3,266,053.71
" 1913	2,500,000	10,943,902.88	*2,331,373.86

* \$500,000 net surplus capitalized.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, Conn. Organized 1910; capital, \$500,000. M. L. Hewes, president; D. Newton Barney, vice-president; H. B. Anthony, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,207,216.98; liabilities, \$490,003.28.

STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New Jersey, Trenton, N. J. Organized 1868; capital, \$200,000. W. C. Lawrence, president; O. J. Prior, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,000,981; liabilities, \$384,762.

STANDARD MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, of Liverpool, England. W. J. Roberts, New York, United States manager. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,113,703.67; liabilities, \$381,397.89.

STANDARD MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1892. James Henry, president; Edwin I. Atlee, secretary.

STANDARD POLICY. [See Policy Forms, Fire.]

STATE DWELLING HOUSE INSURANCE COMPANY, Concord, N. H. Organized 1885; capital, \$25,000. Solon A. Carter, president; O. Morrill, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$51,198; liabilities, \$10,482.

STATE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, of Liverpool was established in 1891, and does a fire insurance and casualty business exclusively. Its manager and secretary is Mr. Albert H. Heal. In 1897 the State began an agency business in the United States, and is now under the management of J. H. Brewster, at Hartford. The company has \$200,000 on deposit with the Connecticut insurance department and \$200,000 with the New York insurance department for the benefit of all policyholders in the United States. Assets, United States branch, December 31, 1913, \$585,213.06; liabilities, \$148,053.70.

STATE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEBRASKA, THE, Omaha. Organized 1903; capital, \$200,000. The company reinsured in the National Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, in 1914 and retired.

STATE INSURANCE COMPANY, Des Moines, Ia. Organized 1865; capital, \$100,000. The company reinsured in the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, Hartford, in 1913.

STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1855. John R. Freeman, president and treasurer; Theo. P. Bogert, secretary and assistant treasurer; vice-presidents, Benj. G. Buttolph and Edwin D. Pingree. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,830,505.43; liabilities, \$835,328.70.

STATEMENTS, ANNUAL, LATEST DATES FOR FILING.

The following table exhibits the latest dates for filing annual statements in the several states and territories, as reported to the Cyclopaedia by the insurance department officials thereof to June 1, 1914

States and Territories.	Fire Insurance Companies.	(a) Foreign Insurance Companies.	(a) Domestic Insurance Companies.
Alabama.....	March 1 (2)	.....	.....
Arizona.....	March 31	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	March 1	.....	.....
California.....	March 1	.....	March 1
Colorado.....	March 1	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	March 1	.....	.....
Dist. of Columbia.....	March 1	.....	.....
Florida.....	Jan. 31	.....	Jan. 31
Georgia (c).....	March 2	.....	.....
Hawaii.....	April 15	.....	.....
Idaho.....	April 1	.....	.....
Illinois.....	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Indiana.....	Jan. 31	.....	.....
Iowa.....	March 1	.....	.....
Kansas.....	March 1	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	Feb. 10 (3)	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	March 1	.....	.....
Maine.....	Jan. 31 (1)	.....	.....
Maryland.....	March 1	.....	July 1 (b)
Massachusetts (1).....	Jan. 15 (2)	.....	.....
Michigan.....	Jan. 31	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	Feb. 1 (2)	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	March 1	.....	.....
Missouri.....	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Montana.....	Feb. 15	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	Jan. 31	.....	.....
Nevada.....	March 1	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	Feb. 1 (4)	Feb. 1	.....
New Jersey.....	Jan. 31	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	March 1	.....	.....
New York.....	Jan. 31	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	March 1	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	March 1	.....	.....
Ohio.....	Jan. 31	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	Jan. 31	.....	.....
Oregon.....	March 1	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	March 1	March 1	.....
Rhode Island.....	Jan. 31	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	March 31	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	March 1	May 1	.....
Tennessee.....	Feb. 1	.....	.....
Texas.....	March 1	May 1 (b)	.....
Utah.....	Feb. 28	.....	.....
Vermont.....	Jan. 31	.....	Aug. 14 (h)
Virginia.....	Feb. 15	March 31	.....
Washington.....	Feb. 15	.....	Jan. 15
West Virginia.....	Jan. 31	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	Jan. 31	Jan. 31	.....
Wyoming.....	March 1	.....	.....

(1) Commissioner may, on application, give till February 15. (2) Commissioner may, for good cause, extend the time. (3) Commissioner may extend time 60 days. (4) Commissioner may extend term, but not later than March 1.

(a) When time for filing is specially designated for this class of companies. (b) Home office statement only; statement of the United States busi-

ness must be filed the same as that of United States companies. (c) Besides filing an annual statement with the comptroller-general March 2, semi-annual statements of condition must be filed with the governor not later than March 1 and August 30. Annual statements of the amounts of premiums received in the state for the year ending April 30 must be filed on or before July 1. (k) Mutual fire companies of Vermont have until August 15.

STATISTICS OF INSURANCE. [See tabular matter under the respective captions of Fire and Marine Insurance.]

STEELE, WM. LOWE, manager of the western department of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill., is a native of New Hampshire, and was born at Peterboro, N. H., October 26, 1858. He received his education in the public and business schools and Hinckley Military Academy, and his early vocation was that of school teacher and accountant. He was state agent of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company from 1890 to 1894, and general agent for the Caledonian Insurance Company for three years, and in 1897 was appointed assistant manager of the Niagara Fire. He was appointed to his present position in 1908. He is a member of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest, and a member of the Union League Club, Chicago.

STEVENS, WILLIAM H., president of the Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y., was born at La Fargeville, N. Y., May 3, 1859. He was educated at Syracuse University, from which he was graduated in 1880. He studied law, and has been in the service of the Agricultural Insurance Company continuously since leaving college, holding meanwhile various positions of trust on municipal boards and in church and charitable organizations. He is a member of the executive committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters; a director of the Northern New York Trust Co., and the Jefferson County National Bank.

STEWART, ALEXANDER N., former president of the Jefferson Fire Insurance Company, Philadelphia, began his fire insurance career in Reading, Pa., in 1871, and after fifteen years in local agency work, he entered the special agency field as assistant to Frank Williams of the Phenix of Brooklyn, in May, 1886, covering middle department territory, succeeding Mr. Williams as special agent in 1889. Mr. Stewart was an active member of the Underwriters' Association of the middle department, chairman of the executive committee for four years, and president in 1894. He was called to the home office of the Phenix of Brooklyn in 1903 as assistant general agent, and succeeded Capt. J. W. Barley as general agent when the latter retired in 1908. When the Phenix merged with the Fidelity, Mr. Stewart was appointed general agent of the Fidelity-Phenix, but retired to accept the position of general manager of the Jefferson Fire in November, 1910, and was elected president of that company in January, 1911, a position he retained until the reinsurance of the company in 1912, and in 1913 he was elected vice-president of the Citizens' Fire Insurance Company, Baltimore.

STONEWALL INSURANCE COMPANY, Mobile, Ala. Organized 1866; capital, \$150,000. Charles H. Brown, president; John Gaillard, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$334,848; liabilities, \$54,293.

ST. PAUL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, St. Paul, Minn. Organized 1865; capital, \$500,000. F. R. Bigelow, president; J. H. Skinner, vice-president; A. W. Perry, secretary; H. S. Green, assistant secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$9,466,289.73; liabilities, \$5,750,923.88.

ST. PAUL FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, now known as the Insurance Exchange of St. Paul. Officers: President, J. A. Hartigan; vice-president, J. J. Watson; secretary, H. A. Abernethy; treasurer, W. H. Hart.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY, New York City. Organized 1850; capital, \$400,000. A. R. Pierson, president; C. V. Meserole and L. R. Bowden, vice-presidents; C. A. Garthwaite, secretary; G. J. Hutchings and L. C. Habig, assistant secretaries. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,357,364.28; liabilities, \$846,139.27.

SUBURBAN FIRE INSURANCE EXCHANGE (New York) was organized in December, 1907, and its objects as stated in its constitution are: "to promote harmony among its members, to determine adequate and just rates of premium of Fire, Tornado and Cyclone insurance, to encourage the economical conduct of the business, the prevention and extinction of fires, the prompt and equitable adjustment of losses, the ascertainment of proper and safe methods in the construction and occupation of buildings, and the collection, preservation and dissemination of information valuable to the underwriter and to the property owner, within the territory of its jurisdiction." The territory under the jurisdiction of the Exchange includes Westchester, Rockland, Putnam, Suffolk and Nassau counties, except such portions included in the city of Greater New York which may be under the jurisdiction of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange. All companies, managers and agents having jurisdiction over the entire territory are eligible to membership. The officers are: President, Joseph McCord, Hanover Fire; vice-president, Daniel F. Prentice, Pennsylvania Fire; A. M. Thorburn, Sun, treasurer. Henry E. Hess is secretary and manager of the Exchange.

SUBURBAN UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION of fire insurance agents in places contiguous to Boston, Mass. [See Board of Fire Underwriters of the Metropolitan District.]

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE of London was established as the Sun Fire Office April 7, 1710, in London, and is the oldest insurance company in the world, having had an experience of 203 years.

In the olden time it kept, like the other fire insurance offices, an engine of the crude hand form, with thirty men, called "watermen" to take it to fires in property insured by the company. The watermen were clothed in blue livery, and were assisted in the saving of goods by twenty able-bodied porters, the entire force wearing silver badges with the mark of the Sun. This device of the Sun wrought in lead, was nailed on houses insured by the company, and continues to be the trade-mark of the company to this day. In the course of many years the Sun Fire Office grew to be a great and prosperous corporation, but its affairs were kept profoundly secret, until the requirements of its American connection impelled the directors to publish its accounts.

The Sun was admitted to New York August 1, 1882, depositing \$700,000 with the insurance department at Albany, and in a few months it had spread its business into all the important states of the Union. The arrangements were made by Mr. F. B. Relton, then secretary of the company, who had been with it nearly half a century. He had purchased for the company the plant and business of an American company, the Watertown Fire Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y., and taken its manager, Mr. Uri S. Gilbert, to be manager of the United States branch of the Sun, with headquarters at Watertown. A few years afterward Mr. J. J. Guile was sent over from the home office to assist Mr. Gilbert. The latter died suddenly in 1886, and Mr. Guile was appointed to succeed him. He removed the United States branch to New York. The first report made by the company to the New York insurance department, which was in 1883, of the business of the preceding year, showed United States assets of \$1,095,229 with a premium income of \$390,973.

In 1891, by special act of Parliament, the charter of the Sun Fire Office was amended so as to add to its privileges the power to do all kinds of insurance, and the name it had borne for 180 years was changed to the Sun Insurance Office.

At the annual general meeting of the company in London, in June, 1913, the directors submitted a report of the business of 1912. The fire premiums received were \$7,629,89 , with losses of \$3,739,510. Total assets, January 1, 1914, were \$19,084,891. The capital of the company is \$12,000,000, of which \$2,400,000 is paid up.

The chairman of the Sun is Marlborough R. Pryor, and the board of directors is composed of leading business men of London.

The United States assets of the Sun at the close of 1913, as well as its income and expenditures, will be found in the table below:

Year.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	Total Income.	Total Expenditures.	Assets.
1882	\$390,973	\$164,154	\$390,976	\$312,467	\$1,095,229
1883	1,078,610	620,995	1,114,821	1,033,104	1,475,784
1884	1,219,960	782,913	1,271,034	1,242,787	1,477,933
1885	1,161,758	799,387	1,223,870	1,262,779	1,712,361
1886	1,076,640	715,618	1,135,078	1,130,180	1,666,681
1887	970,059	718,095	1,040,156	1,037,514	1,811,043

Year.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.	Total Income.	Total Expenditures.	Assets.
1888	1,102,064	647,089	1,161,071	1,012,768	1,926,203
1889	1,211,377	795,101	1,284,169	1,212,405	1,956,331
1890	1,455,218	765,351	1,520,967	1,243,539	2,222,725
1891	1,755,176	1,122,748	1,826,344	1,723,459	2,510,368
1892	2,157,562	1,376,272	2,244,353	2,113,456	2,671,250
1893	1,981,608	1,589,308	2,083,836	2,278,564	2,449,543
1894	2,169,913	1,144,052	1,661,531	1,690,537	2,433,165
1895	2,066,403	910,626	1,682,668	1,416,341	2,479,448
1896	1,557,670	795,489	1,655,134	1,351,937	2,641,519
1897	1,615,850	819,007	1,715,267	1,410,600	2,728,128
1898	1,579,258	904,642	1,678,263	1,506,011	2,724,972
1899	1,405,683	1,057,497	1,502,335	1,627,350	2,616,935
1900	1,480,473	1,057,923	1,571,867	1,655,345	2,595,075
1901	1,815,095	1,031,790	1,900,203	1,720,705	2,716,457
1902	1,996,430	991,990	2,092,741	1,716,730	2,902,199
1903	2,022,549	1,007,983	2,128,445	2,033,156	2,911,882
1904	2,329,817	1,706,763	2,984,065	2,759,262	3,195,440
1905	2,396,977	1,132,126	2,528,498	2,546,746	3,139,168
1906	2,744,218	2,716,546	4,994,560	4,541,281	3,556,754
1907	2,819,291	1,308,504	994,819	2,594,301	3,790,767
1908	2,802,895	1,558,476	2,972,829	2,965,789	4,011,445
1909	3,077,119	1,423,767	3,259,101	3,044,447	4,236,374
1910	3,050,567	1,447,323	3,221,604	3,045,058	4,367,762
1911	2,847,790	1,454,180	3,141,945	3,014,988	4,518,971
1912	2,822,596	1,456,218	3,060,747	2,970,644	4,622,987
1913	2,766,874	1,516,054	3,117,328	2,771,899	4,823,336

The resident manager of the Sun's United States branch is J. J. Guile, A. M. Thorburn being secretary. Preston T. Kelsey is the manager for the western department, with headquarters at Chicago, while C. A. Henry and W. O. Wayman are general agents for the Pacific coast.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Cincinnati, O. Organized 1862. Samuel Nieman, president; H. B. Eckelmann, secretary.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND COMMISSIONERS OF INSURANCE. [See Insurance Departments, and also National Insurance Commissioners' Convention, life section.]

SUPERVISION OF INSURANCE, STATE AND NATIONAL. [See Insurance Departments.]

SVEA FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, of Gothenburg, Sweden. M. L. Duncan, New York, United States manager. Edward Brown & Sons, San Francisco, Pacific coast managers. Dan B. Harris, manager Southeastern Department, Atlanta, Ga. Admitted Assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,518,749.80; liabilities, \$847,475.65.

SWITZERLAND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Zurich (marine business). Bertschmann & Maloy, attorneys. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$478,556.57; liabilities, \$134,384.08.

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TAPPING, EDGAR JAMES, fire underwriter and a former president of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, is a native of New Jersey, and was born at New Brunswick, April 7, 1863. He received a public school education, and began his business career in a wholesale leather house in New York City. He is at present engaged in the fire insurance business as senior member of the local agency firm of Tapping & Riedenburg, Milwaukee, Wis. He has been an active member of the National Association of Local Agents, and was elected president of the association at the annual meeting in 1905.

TAXATION OF PREMIUM RECEIPTS by States and Territories. [See Taxation of Premium Receipts, life section.]

TAYLOR, GEORGE W., Boston fire underwriter, was born in Nottingham, England, December 13, 1852, and came to this country in his youth. His first connection with insurance was as a local agent at Lexington, Mass., in 1875-76. In the latter year he accepted the appointment of New England special agent for the North British and Mercantile, serving until 1888. The following two years he was general agent for the London and Lancashire, and from 1890 to 1892 assistant United States manager of that company. In 1893 he organized and put in the field the Commonwealth Mutual of Boston. Mr. Taylor was president of the New England Insurance Exchange in 1886. He also was general agent in the New England states of the North German Fire Insurance Company of New York, and is engaged in general fire insurance business as broker at 141 Milk Street, Boston, under the firm name of George W. Taylor & Son.

TEMPLE, THOMAS C., secretary of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, was born in Illinois in 1857. He entered the service of the Phoenix in 1886, and represented the company in the middle department territory, with headquarters at Philadelphia, for a number of years and until called to the home office in 1906, as assistant secretary. He represented the company at San Francisco in the adjustment of the company's losses in the conflagration there, and was appointed secretary in 1907.

TENNESSEE ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at Nashville, in October, 1899, with the following officers: Thomas Hart, president; James E. Beasley, N. A. Crocket, Edward Maynard, vice-presidents; Sol Moyses, Chattanooga, secretary and treasurer. The present officers elected

in November, 1913, are: President, L. Y. Mason, Memphis; vice-presidents, R. P. Johnson, J. T. Owen, R. S. Carnes, Lee J. Loventhal, W. E. Walker, and G. T. Wofford; secretary and treasurer, Oscar Smith, Memphis.

TENNESSEE FIELD CLUB. The club was organized in July, 1914, and the officers, elected in August, are: President, O. P. Smith; vice-president, J. M. Picton; secretary, R. H. Williams; executive committee, James K. Polk, chairman, J. C. Lucas, and Alex. McClain.

TENNESSEE FIRE PREVENTION ASSOCIATION, was organized in 1909, and at a meeting held in January, 1910, officers were elected as follows: President, David Caldwell, Commercial Union; vice-president, J. C. Lucas, Phoenix; secretary and treasurer, Verner M. Kline, Niagara Fire. The present officers, elected in 1914, are: President, T. Graham Hall, National of Hartford; vice-president, Robt. H. Williams, Liverpool and London and Globe; secretary and treasurer, Fred H. Warren, Royal, Nashville; assistant secretary, Miss Lily Silberman, Nashville; executive committee, O. P. Smith, Hartford, Jas. K. Polk, Aetna, Jno. M. Picton, Springfield, R. W. Davis, American Central, Caesar Thomas, Insurance Company of North America, all of Nashville, Tenn.

TEUTONIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Dayton, Ohio. Organized 1865; capital, \$250,000. Jacob Linxweiler, president; William F. Kramer, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$966,827.31; liabilities, \$144,231.75.

TEUTONIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Allegheny, Pa. Organized 1871; capital, \$200,000. C. W. Gerwig, president; N. A. Weed, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,091,870.21; liabilities, \$690,337.66.

TEXAS LOCAL FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized at Waco, June 15, 1891, S. P. Cross of Cameron being elected president; B. F. Weems of Houston, first vice-president; C. M. Guinard of Galveston, second vice-president; W. V. Fort of Waco, third vice-president, and J. D. Kerfoot of Dallas, fourth vice-president; P. L. Downs of Temple, secretary, and J. L. Lee of Belton, treasurer. The association was reorganized in 1898, and at the annual meeting in May, 1914, officers were elected as follows: President, G. M. Seay, Dallas; vice-president, P. W. Terry, Texarkana; second vice-president, G. W. Tobin, San Antonio; secretary-treasurer, W. R. Ellis, Dallas; assistant secretary-treasurer, J. A. Vera, Fort Worth.

TEXAS NATIONAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Fort Worth, Tex. Organized 1906; E. E. Bewley, president; Glen Walker, secretary. The company was organized as a stock company, but changed to a mutual company in 1913.

TEXTILE MANUFACTURERS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1902. William S. Granger, president; Alfred U. Eddy, secretary and treasurer.

THAMES AND MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, LTD., of Liverpool, England. H. K. Fowler, New York, resident manager. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$742,620.35; liabilities, \$372,853.79.

THOMSON, JOHN L., vice-president of the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in that city October 19, 1839. He was educated in the public schools and began his business life in 1855 in a wholesale grocery and sugar refining establishment. In 1864 he entered the office of the Pennsylvania Fire as a clerk, was promoted to assistant secretary in 1877, to secretary in 1881, and to vice-president September 1, 1890. Mr. Thomson was secretary of the National Board of Fire Underwriters from 1884 to 1888, inclusive, and is president of the Fire Insurance Patrol of the city of Philadelphia.

THORBURN, ALFRED M., secretary of the United States branch of the Sun Insurance Office of London, was born in 1859, at Newark, New Jersey. In 1875 he entered the employ of the German-American Insurance Company of New York, and in 1886 was appointed assistant secretary of that company. In August, 1893, he resigned to accept his present position. He is also secretary and treasurer of the New York Board of Fire Underwriters, and secretary and treasurer of the New York Fire Insurance Exchange.

THORNTON, ALBERT WARREN, fire underwriter, San Francisco, Cal., is of Irish descent, and was born at Perth, Ontario, Canada, April 23, 1865. He was educated in the public schools and in the Perth Collegiate Institute, from which he graduated in 1884, and engaged in teaching. He began his insurance career in 1887 as local agent at Crookston, Minn., and in 1890 removed to Tacoma, Wash., entering the local agency field there. He was special agent in the Pacific Coast field from 1892 to 1908, chief adjuster for the London Assurance Corporation in the settlement of its San Francisco losses in 1906, and a conference member of the "Committee of Five" on adjustments. In 1908 he was appointed joint manager for the Pacific Coast branch of the London Assurance Corporation and Niagara Fire Insurance Company, and in 1912 became manager for the London Assurance Corporation, which position he now holds. He was elected president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific in 1905 and chairman of the executive committee of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific in 1913, being re-elected in 1914.

TOWNLEY, WELLINGTON REID, Chicago, Ill., general agent of the British America and Western Assurance companies of Toronto, is a native of Canada and was born of English-Irish parent-

age in Norfolk County, Ontario, March 8, 1861. He was educated in the schools of Ontario, and after a brief period of law study, entered business as clerk and bookkeeper in a general store. While in this position he solicited insurance as a side line. In 1881 he went to Chicago, where he entered the local office of the British America, remaining there until 1888, when he accepted a position at the home office of the company as examiner. In 1890 he became special agent for the British America for several middle western states, and in 1901 was appointed general agent of the British America and Western Assurance companies at Chicago. He was president of the Association of Fire Underwriters of Missouri in 1896, and was elected president of the Fire Underwriters Association of the Northwest at the annual meeting in 1913.

TRADERS' AND MECHANICS' MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Lowell, Mass. Organized 1848. C. C. Hutchinson, president; E. M. Tucke, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$526,926.35; liabilities, \$343,484.47.

TREZEVANT, JOHN TIMOTHEE, Southwestern department manager for the Fire Association of Philadelphia, Scottish Union and National, Philadelphia Underwriters, Orient, and other prominent fire insurance companies, is the descendant of a refugee French Huguenot family which settled in South Carolina in 1685. He was born at Memphis, Tenn., October 18, 1842. The civil war began when he was at school. He enlisted in the Confederate army and served throughout the four years of the conflict, participating in many of the great battles, and being twice badly wounded. At first a civil engineer, after the return of peace he found in 1868 his best vocation in insurance. For ten years he was located at Little Rock, Ark., as a local agent and secretary of a local fire insurance company. He has been for 37 years a member of the firm of Trezevant & Cochran, and Southwestern department manager at that point for Northern and foreign companies over 30 years. Colonel Trezevant is largely interested in the social and business affairs of the city of Dallas, and is director of City National Bank and Trust Company of Dallas; Fidelity Real Estate and Trust Company; president of the T. and C. Insurance Company, and of Dallas Golf and Country Club. He has been prominent in the councils of all the Texas fire underwriting organizations, both as committeeman and officer, and was the first president of the Association of Underwriters for Texas, which was organized in 1882.

TRIMINGHAM, R. N., secretary of the Chicago Board of Underwriters, is a native of St. Johns, Newfoundland, and became a resident of Chicago in 1856. He was employed in the agency office of A. C. Ducat ten years, and was with Fred. S. James nearly as long. When the Underwriters' Exchange was organized in 1880 Mr. Trimingham was appointed secretary, and he succeeded to the secretaryship of the late Fire Underwriters' Association when that

body absorbed the Exchange in 1885. Upon the reorganization of that body in 1894, as the Underwriters' Association, Mr. Trimingham was continued as secretary. In January, 1906, the Chicago Board of Underwriters succeeded the Chicago Underwriters' Association. Mr. Trimingham continues as secretary of the Chicago Board.

TRUSTS, LAWS AGAINST. [See Anti-Compact Laws.]

TRYON, GEORGE H., secretary of the National Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, was born at Buffalo, N. Y., March 6, 1866. He received a public and high school education, and began his business career in fire insurance. He was engaged successively in local agency and field work, and was New York State agent of the National when called to the home office and appointed an assistant secretary in May, 1904, and was elected secretary April 1, 1912, succeeding B. R. Stillman.

TUPPER, SAMUEL Y., Southern department manager of the Queen Insurance Company of America, was born at Charleston, S. C., May 18, 1856, and is the son of the late Samuel Y. Tupper, an eminent citizen and for more than a quarter of a century a prominent underwriter of Charleston. The younger Tupper was graduated from the University of Nashville in 1875, and immediately began the study of fire underwriting in his father's office, where the advantages for a sound and extended education were unusual. In 1877 he was admitted to partnership in the business. In 1884 Mr. Tupper became special agent in the Southeastern department for the Phenix of Brooklyn, of which his father had long been agent and a director. The reputation gained in this service led to his election as secretary of the Southeastern Tariff Association in 1891. After three years in this important and exacting field of labor, he declined a re-election by the association in June, 1894, to accept the management of the Southern department of the Queen, with headquarters at Atlanta. He continued, however, on the executive committee of the Southeastern Tariff Association, of which he was made chairman, and at the annual meeting of the association in 1896 he was unanimously elected president, serving until May, 1898.

TURNBULL, THOMAS, former secretary of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Connecticut, is a native of Scotland. In early life he was engaged in the foreign dry goods and commission trade in the city of Philadelphia. Afterward he was in the wholesale tea trade in Philadelphia and New York as a member of the firm of Merritt & Turnbull. In 1869 he began his insurance career with the Niagara Fire Insurance Company of New York, as special agent in New York and the New England states. In 1876, Mr. Turnbull entered the service of the Hartford Fire as general agent for New York state. In June, 1886, he was invited to the company's office in Hartford to take the office of assistant secretary,

and on January 16, 1908, he was elected secretary of the company. He resigned as secretary of the company April 1, 1910, and retired from active business.

TURNER, PAUL, formerly special agent of the German-American of New York for the Middle Department, was born in November, 1857, and entered the insurance business in the old agency office of Gegan Bros. & Allmand in Baltimore, about 1872. Later he was a special agent under Joseph Selby, then southeastern manager of the Western of Toronto. Leaving the field in 1881 he engaged in the local agency business in Baltimore, in which he continued until 1890, when he went again into the field as special agent of the Royal Insurance Company, which position he resigned in October, 1896, to become special agent of the German-American. Mr. Turner was elected president of the Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department in 1904, and was chairman of the General Loss Committee which handled the losses of the Baltimore conflagration. Resigned as special agent of the German-American March 15, 1907, to become president of American Agency Company, a corporate field agent for insurance companies. In March, 1912, Mr. Turner was elected vice-president and underwriter of the Detroit National Fire Insurance Company of Detroit, Mich., which position he still holds, making his headquarters in Detroit.

TYSON, GEORGE H., Pacific Department manager for the German-American, Phoenix of Hartford, German Alliance, Protector Underwriters' and Equitable Fire & Marine Insurance Companies, was born in 1863 in Denmark. His parents were pioneers in California in 1849, and Mr. Tyson was born while they were on a visit to the old country. He has lived in California since childhood. He began his business life as an office boy with the Fireman's Fund in 1879, and filled the positions of clerk, counterman, special agent, adjuster, and assistant secretary, successively, in that company. In May, 1891, Mr. Tyson was appointed Pacific Coast Department manager for the German-American, and in 1897 the German Alliance Insurance Company was also placed in his hands. In 1901 he was appointed Pacific Coast manager for the Phoenix of Hartford and Protector Underwriters. In 1911 the Equitable Fire & Marine Insurance Company of Providence, the controlling interest of that company being purchased by the Phoenix, was added to the agency. He is a member of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Club, and the Bohemian Club, Clairmont Country Club and of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific, and was secretary of this association in 1891. Mr. Tyson is a prominent member of the Masonic order, a stockholder in numerous local enterprises, and a director of the Chas. Nelson Company, and the Old People's Home and other institutions in San Francisco.

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UNAUTHORIZED FIRE INSURANCE. [See Reinsurance and Surplus Line Laws, fire section, and also Taxation, life section.]

UNDERWRITERS' AGENCIES, JOINT POLICIES OF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES WRITTEN BY. [For action of certain state insurance departments against "underwriters'" combinations of fire insurance companies, see Cyclopedia for 1898-99.]

The following is a list of the principal Underwriters' Agencies in business when this record closed:

Allegheny Fire Underwriters, guaranteed by Humboldt Fire Insurance Company, Pittsburgh.

American Underwriters' Agency, guaranteed by Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Atlantic Underwriters' Agency, guaranteed by California, Commercial Union and Westchester Fire Insurance Companies. (Issued only in Florida.)

Atlas Underwriters, guaranteed by Atlas Assurance Company, London.

British Underwriters, guaranteed by Scottish Union and National Insurance Company, Hartford.

British and Federated Underwriters, guaranteed by Norwich Union Assurance Society.

Calumet Underwriters, guaranteed by National Union Insurance Company, Pittsburgh.

Commercial Underwriters, guaranteed by Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, San Francisco.

Cincinnati Underwriters, composed of the Eureka Fire and Marine and Security Insurance Companies of Cincinnati.

Colonial Underwriters, guaranteed by the National Fire of Hartford.

Columbia Fire Underwriters, guaranteed by National Fire Insurance Company, Hartford.

Commercial Underwriters' Agency, guaranteed by Home Fire, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Delaware Underwriters, guaranteed by Westchester Fire Insurance Company, New York.

Duquesne Underwriters, guaranteed by National Union Fire Insurance Company, Pittsburgh.

Eastern Underwriters' Agency, guaranteed by Camden Fire Insurance Association, Camden, N. J.

Equitable Insurance Alliance, guaranteed by Phoenix Fire and Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Companies. (Issued on Pacific coast only.)

Exchange Underwriters, guaranteed by Royal Exchange Assurance Company, London.

English American Underwriters, guaranteed by the London and Lancashire Insurance Company.

Federal Underwriters. Policies guaranteed by Franklin Insurance Company and Potomac Insurance Company, Washington, D. C.

Fidelity Underwriters. Policies assumed half by the Continental Insurance Company and half by Fidelity-Phoenix Insurance Company.

Firemen's Underwriters, guaranteed by Firemen's Insurance Company, Newark, N. J.

Germania Underwriters, guaranteed by the Germania Insurance Company, New York.

Globe Underwriters' Agency, guaranteed by Globe and Rutgers Insurance Company, New York.

German Underwriters, guaranteed by the Milwaukee Mechanics, Milwaukee, Wis.

UNDERWRITERS' AGENCIES, JOINT POLICIES OF FIRE INS. CO'S 307

German Alliance Insurance Association, composed of the German-American and German Alliance of New York.

Girard Underwriters, guaranteed by Girard Fire & Marine, Philadelphia, Pa.

Guarantee Underwriters, guaranteed by Aachen & Munich Fire Insurance Company, New York.

Gulf State Underwriters, guaranteed by Commonwealth, Texas, and Meridian Fire, Miss.

Hand-in-Hand Underwriters, guaranteed by Commercial Union Assurance Company, London.

Hawkeye Underwriters, guaranteed by Fireman's Fund Insurance Company, San Francisco, Cal.

Home Underwriters, guaranteed by Home Insurance Company, New York.

Hudson Underwriters, guaranteed by the Lumber Insurance Company, New York.

Illinois Underwriters, guaranteed by the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, New York.

Insurance Exchange Underwriters, guaranteed by Mechanic's Insurance Company, Philadelphia.

Iowa Underwriters, guaranteed by Dubuque Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

Insurance Underwriters' Agency, N. Y., guaranteed by Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

Jefferson Underwriters, policies guaranteed by Jefferson Fire Insurance Company, Philadelphia.

Keystone Underwriters, composed of German, Union, Western and German-American insurance companies, Pittsburgh, Pa.

London Underwriters' Agency, guaranteed by London Assurance Corporation.

Lumber Underwriters, guaranteed by Home Insurance Company, Fordyce, Arkansas.

Manchester Underwriters, guaranteed by the Atlas Assurance Company of London.

Mercantile Fire and Marine Underwriters, guaranteed by American Central Insurance Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Mercantile Underwriters, guaranteed by Merchants Insurance Company, Denver, Col.

Middlewest Underwriters, guaranteed by Twin City Fire Insurance Company, Minneapolis.

Minnesota Underwriters, guaranteed by St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company, St. Paul, Minn.

National Commercial Underwriters, guaranteed by First National Fire and Commercial Fire Insurance Companies, Washington, D. C.

New England Underwriters, guaranteed by the Capital Insurance Company of Concord, N. H.

New Haven Underwriters, guaranteed by the Security Insurance Company, New Haven, Conn.

New Jersey Fire Underwriters, guaranteed by American Insurance Company, Newark, N. J.

New York-California Underwriters, guaranteed by City of New York and California insurance companies (issued only in California).

New York Underwriters' Agency, guaranteed by the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.

Niagara-Detroit Underwriters, guaranteed by Detroit Fire and Marine, Michigan Fire and Marine and Niagara Fire insurance companies.

Northwestern Underwriters, guaranteed by the Northwestern National of Milwaukee.

Penn Underwriters, guaranteed by German-American, Pittsburgh, and New Jersey fire insurance companies. (Issued in Louisiana.)

Pennsylvania Underwriters, guaranteed by Westchester Fire Insurance Company, New York.

Philadelphia Underwriters, guaranteed by the Insurance Company of North America and the Fire Association, Philadelphia.

Pittsburgh Underwriters, composed of the Allemannia of Pittsburgh and the National-Ben Franklin, Humboldt and Teutonia insurance companies of Allegheny, Pa.

Protector Underwriters, guaranteed by the Phoenix Insurance Company, Hartford. (Issued in Canada and on Pacific coast.)

Providence Underwriters, guaranteed by the Providence-Washington Insurance Company.

Prussian National Underwriters, guaranteed by the Prussian National Insurance Company.

Republic Underwriters, Dallas, Tex., composed of the Austin Fire and Commonwealth Fire Insurance Companies.

Rochester-German Underwriters, guaranteed by the German-American Insurance Company, New York.

Royal Underwriters, guaranteed by Royal Insurance Company, New York.

Scotch Underwriters, guaranteed by the Caledonian Insurance Company

Southern Underwriters, guaranteed by Southern Stock, Southern Life and Trust, Home and Underwriters' Insurance Companies, Greensboro, N. C.

Stuyvesant Underwriters, guaranteed by the Stuyvesant Insurance Company, New York.

State Underwriters, Des Moines, Ia., guaranteed by Phoenix Fire Insurance Company, Hartford.

Sun Underwriters, guaranteed by the Sun Insurance Office, London.

United American Underwriters, guaranteed by Twin City Fire Insurance Company, Minneapolis, Minn.

UNDERWRITERS' AGENCY, NEW YORK. (A. and J. H. Stoddart, general agents.) [See New York Underwriters' Agency.]

UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF ALABAMA. The local fire insurance agents of Alabama met in convention at Montgomery, January 20, 1897, and organized this association, with the following officers: J. L. Dean, Opelika, president; J. G. Smith, Birmingham, vice-president; M. M. Sweatt, Montgomery, secretary and treasurer; H. C. Davidson and Leopold Strauss, Montgomery; R. H. Mabry, Selma; Samuel L. Cook, Anniston; J. K. Glennon, Mobile, executive committee. The officers elected at the annual meeting in May, 1914, are: President, R. A. Brown, Birmingham; vice-president, Clyde Hendricks, Decatur; secretary and treasurer, M. M. Sweatt, Montgomery.

UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE MIDDLE DEPARTMENT. January 28, 1881, a few supervising and adjusting agents, having charge of the states of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, held a meeting, and, believing "that a thorough concert of action" and acquaintance with the views of agents relative to the best interests of underwriting were necessary, agreed to form a permanent organization, which was effected July 19, 1881. The officers elected were: President, A. J. Foster; vice-president, J. B. Kelsey; secretary and treasurer, W. C. Goodrich. Quarterly meetings are held. On May 9, 1883, a reorganization took place, creating thereby the Underwriters' Association of the Middle Department, the object of which is the systematic interchange of information and co-operation among field men. The membership is personal, and no company is pledged to any course of action, reliance being placed on the honor and good faith of the members to use their influence to secure the accomplishment of such measures as they may individually approve.

The territory covered by the association is Pennsylvania (except the counties of Allegheny, Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia); New Jersey (except the counties of Camden,

Essex and Hudson); Delaware (entire state); Maryland (except city of Baltimore); West Virginia (counties of Berkeley, Jefferson and Morgan only).

The officers of the association since organization have been:

	President.	Vice-President.	Secretary.
1883	E. C. Irvin.	J. H. Mitchell.	W. C. Goodrich.
1884	E. C. Irvin.	J. H. Mitchell.	W. C. Goodrich.
1885	J. H. Mitchell.	B. H. Wood.	W. C. Goodrich.
1886	William Muir.	John Tenney.	W. C. Goodrich.
1887	William Muir.	John Tenney.	W. C. Goodrich.
1888	William Muir.	Alfred Rowell.	W. C. Goodrich.
1889	Alfred Rowell.	J. B. Kremer.	E. R. Clemence.
1890	J. B. Kremer.	E. O. Weeks.	E. R. Clemence.
1891	E. O. Weeks.	W. N. Kremer.	E. R. Clemence.
1892	W. N. Kremer.	A. N. Stewart.	E. R. Clemence.
1893	H. O. Kline.	R. H. Wilson.	E. R. Clemence.
1894	A.	R. H. Wilson.	E. R. Clemence.
1895	W.	R. H. Wilson.	E. R. Clemence.
1896	R.	M. Lewin Hewes.	E. R. Clemence.
1897	J.	Benjamin Bevier.	E. R. Clemence.
1898	B.	Thomas C. Temple.	E. R. Clemence.
1899	T.	Wm. B. Kelley.	E. R. Clemence.
1900	C.	Chas. F. Hawes.	E. R. Clemence.
1901	C.	Edw. B. Creighton.	E. R. Clemence.
1902	E.	L. Wiederhold, Jr.	E. R. Clemence.
1903	L.	Paul Turner.	E. R. Clemence.
1904	P.	R. C. Christopher.	E. R. Clemence.
1905	R.	M. L. Ward.	E. B. Creighton.
1906	G.	J. Woods Brown.	E. B. Creighton.
1907	A.	E. J. Haynes, Jr.	E. B. Creighton.
1908	E.	F. K. Patterson.	E. B. Creighton.
1909	F.	Geo. A. Clarke.	Louis Wiederhold, Jr.
1910	G.	Chas. M. Kerr.	Louis Wiederhold, Jr.
1911	C.	A. F. Sanford.	Louis Wiederhold, Jr.
1912	A. F. Sanford.	(H. N. Dickinson V. O. Michaels.	Louis Wiederhold, Jr.
1913	V. O. Michaels.	E. A. Innes.	Louis Wiederhold, Jr.
1914	E. A. Innes.	S. M. Wilson.	Louis Wiederhold, Jr.

The officers elected at the annual meeting in January, 1914, are: President, E. A. Innes; vice-president, Smith M. Wilson; secretary, Louis Wiederhold, Jr.; executive committee, G. G. Plyer, chairman, (1915); Gilbert A. Russell, (1915); Benj. Bevier, (1915); Oswald G. Boyle, (1915); F. H. Walker, (1916); F. J. Patterson, (1915); J. H. Bonney, (1916); Paul L. Haid, (1916); R. E. Michaels, (1916); H. E. Reisinger (1916); George A. Clarke, (1915); Russell M. Young, (1915); R. H. M. Stuart, (1916); Edw. R. Buhler, (1916); Fred G. Smith, (1916); Harry T. Poor, (1915); Fred G. Krueger, (1915).

The following is a list of the standing committees: Constitution, by-laws and rules, Gilbert A. Russell, chairman, G. G. Plyer, A. N. Hamilton, Harry Y. Chatterley, R. H. M. Stuart, Smith M. Wilson, H. O. Kline; schedule committee, Gilbert A. Russell, chairman, Hubert W. Chapman, Chas. M. Kerr, Chas. S. Kremer, Geo. A. French, U. O. Michaels, H. A. Miller, G. G. Plyer, Chas. H. Philbrook, Fred M. Bleuit, R. L. Riggs, J. D. Talley, Paul L. Haid; sprinklered risk committee, A. L. Mooney, chairman, H. A. Miller, George A. French, R. L. Riggs, P. G. Farquharson, A. N. Hamilton, H. E. Griswold, Russell M. Young, J. Arthur Pulsford, Frederick Ackerman, J. D.

Talley, George A. Clarke, John M. Holmes, Edw. J. Richardson, Robert E. Michaels, Harry Y. Chatterley, J. H. Bonney, Fred D. Blessmeyer, H. C. Chase, Wm. G. Mockett.

UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. This association, which is a rating and supervising body, having jurisdiction over the state of New York, except Long Island and the counties of New York, Richmond, Westchester, Putnam, and Rockland, and the city of Buffalo and Tonawanda, was organized at Syracuse, September 13, 1883. The presidents of the association have been: J. H. Van Buren, 1883-84; A. M. Burtis, 1884-85; O. W. Palmer, 1885-86; C. W. DuBois, 1886-87; W. A. Holman, 1887-88; J. J. Babcock, 1888-89; George M. Elwood, 1889-90; J. L. Kendig, 1890-91; T. E. Gallagher, 1891-92; C. L. Hedge, 1892-93; J. M. Carothers, 1893-94; C. H. Van Antwerp, 1894-95; I. H. Lindsley, 1895-96; George W. Wyatt, 1896-97; H. B. Smith, 1897-98; L. S. Morgan, 1898-99; J. T. Ryan, 1899-1900; F. W. Jenness, 1900-1901; J. M. Hodges, 1901-1902; F. W. Bauer, 1902-1903; F. E. Burke, 1903-1904; F. F. Buell, 1904-1905; F. S. Tyler, 1905-1906; A. W. Selkirk, 1906-1907; H. P. Moore, 1907; A. G. Martin, 1908; A. T. Lovett, 1909; F. L. Curtis, 1910; C. E. Dosser, 1911; W. W. Lenox, 1912; E. S. Jarvis, 1913.

At a meeting of the association held at Syracuse in October, 1913, officers of the association were elected as follows: President, C. M. Tobin, Commercial Union; vice-presidents, W. C. Roach, *Ætna*; J. H. Vreeland, Liverpool and London and Globe; secretary and treasurer, R. G. Potter; assistant secretary, F. E. Jenkins.

The secretary's office is at 700 Gurney Building, Syracuse, N. Y.

UNDERWRITERS' BUREAU OF NEW ENGLAND. Organized 1894. The bureau has offices at 141 Milk street, Boston, and the companies composing the bureau are Queen, National Fire, German-American, Phoenix, Hartford; New Hampshire Fire, Springfield Fire and Marine, Royal, Liverpool & London & Globe, *Ætna*, Scottish Union and National, Home, North British & Mercantile, Fire Association of Philadelphia, Hartford Fire, New York Underwriters' Agency, Royal Exchange Assurance, Northern Assurance, London & Lancashire, Norwich Union Fire, Atlas Assurance, Commercial Union, Phoenix Assurance, Rochester German Underwriters Agency, Providence-Washington, Westchester Fire, Equitable Fire and Marine, Western Assurance, American Central, Glens Falls, Boston.

The following is the executive committee elected at the annual meeting in 1913: Home, *Ætna*, North British & Mercantile, Commercial Union, Providence-Washington, Liverpool and London and Globe, Springfield Fire and Marine, Hartford, Royal Exchange. George Neiley is treasurer, and Gorham Dana secretary and manager. The bureau maintains the following corps of inspectors: Benj. Richards, superintendent of surveys; A. M. Thompson, P. N. Storer, B. E. Ames, J. R. Hatch, A. N. Miner, E. P. Pitts, N. Richardson, M. G. Wight, H. P. Bruce, C. M. Whitaker, H. C. Newell, J. A. Robin-

son, G. M. Chamberlin, J. W. Smith, J. M. Colby, J. E. Downey, S. L. Burgher, E. H. Tenney, P. G. W. Anderson, E. D. Sewall, and R. S. Newell.

UNDERWRITERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Concord, N. H. Organized 1886; capital, \$200,000. Chas. L. Jackman, president; F. T. Jackman, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$331,192.30; liabilities, \$31,710.08.

UNDERWRITERS' FIRE PATROL OF SAN FRANCISCO. Organized April 1, 1875, with E. D. Farnsworth president, and Charles A. Laton, secretary. The present officers are: Bernard Faymonville, president; F. J. Devlin, vice-president; Clinton Folger, secretary and treasurer. The directors are: B. Faymonville, F. J. Devlin, Clinton Folger, Carl A. Henry, Dixwell Hewitt, Harry L. Roff. Capt. J. F. O. Comstock is superintendent. The Patrol operates two two-wagon stations and one one-wagon station.

UNDERWRITERS' LABORATORIES, INC., Chicago. These laboratories are under the direction of the National Board of Fire Underwriters. They are supported by the stock fire insurance companies doing business in the United States, are engaged exclusively in experimental work in fire protection engineering and testing of devices and materials having a bearing on fire hazard. This plant is the only thing of the kind in the world and has grown to its present size and importance from a beginning made in the early nineties in the establishment by the Western Insurance Union and the Chicago Underwriters' Association of a small room for testing electrical fittings on the second floor of one of the insurance patrol houses in Chicago. The present organization was chartered by the Illinois legislature in November, 1907. This organization, upon which the insurance interests largely depend for correct estimates of the value of fire extinguishing appliances and fire resistive materials and methods of construction, as well as for correct methods of safeguarding as far as practicable lighting and heating devices, has the support and co-operation of manufacturing companies interested in fireproof wares and construction.

The present officers are: President of the corporation and chairman of the board of directors, Henry Clay Eddy, Chicago, resident secretary Commercial Union and Palatine Insurance Companies; secretary and treasurer, W. H. Merrill; directors, the president, and George W. Babb, New York; E. G. Richards, New York; Cecil F. Shallcross, New York; George W. Burchell, New York; C. M. Goddard, Boston; Chas. H. Barry, Chicago; A. F. Dean, Chicago; A. G. Dugan, Chicago; W. H. Sage, Chicago; John Marshall, Jr., Chicago.

The staff of the laboratories is as follows: *Manager*, W. H. Merrill; *chief engineer*, W. C. Robinson; *consulting engineer*, Prof. Fitzhugh Taylor, B. S.; *associate engineer*, Prof. J. B. Finnegan, S. B.; *assistant engineers*, G. W. Riddle, R. K. Porter, M. L. Carr, B. S., C. R. Alling, B. S., R. W. Hendricks, H. B. Freeman, F. W. Frederick, E. P. Benja-

min, N. F. Kimball, J. Edward Evans; *electrical engineer*, Dana Pierce, B. A.; *associate electrical engineer*, B. H. Glover, E. E.; *assistant engineers*, H. A. Stevenson, Edgar P. Slack, G. F. Oliver, B. S., W. E. Colby; *engineer gases and oils*, E. J. Smith, B. S.; *assistant engineers*, J. I. Banash, S. B., H. V. Glos, B. S., F. H. Griffiths, B. S., Geo. L. Hoadley, M. E.; *chemical engineer*, A. H. Nuckolls, B. A.; *assistant engineers*, Chris. Bockius, A. B., G. B. James, B. S., H. S. Austin, B. S., H. J. Stock, C. C. Dengler, Dipl. Eng., Vilas Parker, C. J. Krieger, B. S., E. C. Wood, A. B., Marc Barscai, Ch. E., Wm. K. Munn; *label service superintendent*, A. R. Small, B. S.; *special agent*, A. O. Boniface; *assistants to superintendent label service*, R. M. Clucas, B. S., W. W. Dean, W. J. Sharkey, H. J. Cook, B. T. Friedman; *inspector*, H. G. Ufer; *inspector*, H. C. Atwood; *assistant to the manager*, D. B. Anderson; *cashier*, B. F. Hardy; *chief clerk*, N. S. Neal; *accountant*, L. B. Headen; *plant foreman*, W. P. Dalrymple.

Council of laboratories, W. O. Robb, New York; F. J. T. Stewart, New York; W. E. Mallalieu, New York; W. A. Stoney, New York; R. G. Potter, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. H. Merrill, Chicago; W. C. Robinson, Chicago; E. B. Hatch, Chicago; H. H. Glidden, Chicago; T. B. Sellers, Columbus, Ohio; H. C. Henley, St. Louis, Mo.; C. A. Hexamer, Philadelphia; Louis Wiederhold, Jr., Philadelphia; C. M. Goddard, Boston; F. E. Cabot, Boston; Gorham Dana, Boston; E. A. Northey, Boston; H. L. Phillips, Hartford, Conn.; E. F. Mohrhardt, San Francisco, Cal.; Alf. W. Hadrill, Montreal, Can.; S. W. Stratton, Washington, D. C.

Branch offices in charge of an engineer have been established in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco, Columbus, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Buffalo, Montreal, Toronto, Syracuse, Atlanta, New Orleans, Detroit, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Nashville, Milwaukee, Dallas, Louisville, Denver, Omaha, Topeka, Oklahoma City, Vancouver, Galesburg, Cedar Rapids, Erie.

UNDERWRITERS OF GREENSBORO, Greensboro, N. C. Organized, 1898; capital, \$100,000. J. Van Lindley, president; A. W. McAllister, secretary and treasurer. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$220,588.58; liabilities, \$68,564.30.

UNDERWRITERS' PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION (salvage corps) of Newark was organized in July, 1879, with the following officers: President, Silas Merchant; vice-president, H. J. Pionier; secretary, F. H. Dawes; treasurer, I. H. Lindsley. The present officers are: President, Matthias J. Price; vice-president, John J. Berry; secretary and treasurer, Chas. S. Dodd. Henry S. Martin is superintendent of the corps.

UNION AND PHENIX ESPANOL INSURANCE COMPANY, Madrid, Spain. Fester & Folsom, Inc., United States managers, New York. Admitted assets, United States branch, December 31, 1913, \$1,287,569; liabilities, \$981,971.

UNION, EASTERN. [See Eastern Union.]

UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y. Organized 1874; capital, \$200,000. O. E. Foster, president; C. Lee Abell, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$342,340.87; liabilities, \$74,286.75.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY (Marine), Bangor, Me. Organized 1862; capital, \$300,000. A. F. Stetson, president; A. W. Staples, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$551,382.32; liabilities, \$114,896.51.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa. Organized 1871; capital, \$100,000. A. W. Mellon, president; J. W. J. McLain, secretary; Edwin J. Krueger, general agent. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$322,019.84; liabilities, \$103,644.44.

UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., OF LIVERPOOL, England. F. Herrmann & Co., United States managers, New York. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$712,391.80; liabilities, \$349,506.53.

UNION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Montpelier, Vt. Organized 1875. Joseph W. Brock, president; H. W. Kemp, secretary.

UNION MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1863. J. T. A. Eddy, president and treasurer; Frederick W. Moses, vice-president; Charles G. Easton, secretary; Clarence H. Cady, assistant secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$376,047.49; liabilities, \$116,297.27.

UNION, THE, an association of officials of fire insurance companies doing business in the Western and Northwestern states, often called, for sake of distinctiveness, the "Western Union," has its headquarters in the city of Chicago.

The Union has jurisdiction over Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Tennessee and Wisconsin, except as modified or restricted by the laws of the respective states.

The "governing committee" is appointed by the president of The Union, and is composed of two classes, the first of members whose terms expire in September, annually, and the second of members whose terms expire in April, annually.

At the annual meeting held at Atlantic City, N. J., September, 1913, officers were elected for the year as follows: President, G. H. Lermitt, Chicago; vice-president, John Marshall, Jr., Chicago; secretary, Edward B. Hatch of Chicago.

The following constitute the governing committee: W. L. Steele, chairman, J. W. Cochran, Geo. E. Haas, C. W. Higley, C. A. Ludlum, A. W. Perry, C. H. Barry, S. T. Collins, P. D. McGregor, W. H. Sage, C. R. Tuttle. Edward B. Hatch is secretary of the governing committee.

UNITED AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis. Organized 1898; capital, \$100,000. The company was merged in the Twin City Fire Insurance Company in 1913.

UNITED FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia; incorporated April 1, 1860, and began business on April 2, 1861; capital, \$400,000. President, Robert B. Beath; vice-president and secretary, Henry T. Alley; assistant secretary, William G. Wible; treasurer, Jas. M. Canning. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,732,741; liabilities, \$1,191,048.75.

UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York city. Organized 1824; capital, \$400,000. Charles A. Norris, president; O. B. Candidus, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,197,387.42; liabilities, \$594,465.26.

UNIVERSAL MERCANTILE SCHEDULE. [A history of the origin of the Universal Mercantile Schedule appeared in the Cyclopedia for 1893-4. For a brief explanation of the "Mercantile Schedule" and the Analytic System or Dean Schedule see Cyclopedia for 1907-1908.]

URBANE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Paris, France. Organized 1838. Fred S. James & Co., New York and Chicago, United States managers. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$649,889; liabilities, \$222,961.

V

VALUED-POLICY LAWS. The legislature of Wisconsin passed a valued-policy law in 1874, and was therefore the pioneer in this species of legislation. Five years later, at the session of 1879, Ohio added a valued-policy section to its revised statutes, and in the same year the state of Texas, passed a valued-policy law. In August, 1885, the legislature of New Hampshire passed the law, in company with an "anti-compact law," and the agency companies of other states and territories doing business in the state signified their displeasure at the adoption of this kind of hostile legislation by withdrawing from the state. New Hampshire was deprived of the protection which the great fire insurance companies afforded until 1890, when the Ætna led most, but not all, of the companies back. Missouri passed a valued-policy law similar to the Wisconsin law, which was in force several years, but in 1889 the general insurance laws of the state were revised, and, while the valued-policy feature was retained, the section embodying it was rewritten.

The following is the full text of all the valued-policy laws in force in states and territories of the United States on July 1, 1914:

ARKANSAS. (Law passed in 1889, and amended in 1899.)

Section 1. A fire insurance policy in case of a total loss by fire of the property insured shall be held and considered a liquidated demand against the company taking the risk for the full amount stated in such policy or the full amount upon which the company charges, collects or receives a premium; provided the provisions of this article shall not apply to personal property.

CALIFORNIA. (Section 2757 of the Civil Code, passed in 1901.)

2757. Whenever the insured desires to have a valuation named in his policy, insuring any building or structure against fire, he may require such building or structure to be examined by the insurer, and the value of the insured's interest therein shall be thereupon fixed by the parties. The cost of such examination shall be paid for by the insured. A clause shall be inserted in such policy, stating substantially that the value of the insured's interest in such building or structure has been thus fixed. In the absence of any change increasing the risk without the consent of the insurer or of fraud on the part of the insured, then in case of a total loss under such policy, the whole amount so insured upon the insured's interest in such building or structure, as stated in the policy upon which the insurers have received a premium, shall be paid, and in case of a partial loss the full amount of the partial loss shall be so paid, and in case there are two or more policies covering the insured's interest therein, each policy shall contribute pro rata to the payment of such whole or partial loss. But in no case shall the insurer be required to pay more than the amount thus stated in such policy. This section shall not prevent the parties from stipulating in such policies concerning the repairing, rebuilding, or replacing buildings or structures wholly or partially damaged or destroyed.

DELAWARE. (Law passed in 1889, amended 1893, and amended and re-enacted in 1901—Act to Re-enact and Revise the Insurance Laws of Delaware, Chapter 695, Volume 18, Laws of Delaware.)

Section 28. Whenever any policy of insurance shall be issued to insure any real property in this state against loss by fire, tornado, or lightning, and the property insured shall be wholly destroyed, without criminal fault on the part of the insured or his assigns, the amount of the insurance stated in such policy shall be taken conclusively to be the true value of the property insured and the true amount of loss and measure of damages subject to the proviso herein; and every such policy, when hereafter issued or renewed, shall have endorsed across the face of it the following: "It is agreed between insurer and insured that the value of the insured property is the sum of \$, and this estimate shall be binding on both parties as to the value; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall, in case of loss, prevent the company insuring from adjusting the loss by replacing the property destroyed; and in case any owner shall effect any subsequent insurance upon any larger value than so agreed all insurance, as well as that then existing, and that subsequently obtained, shall become void."

Section 29. This act shall apply to all policies of insurance hereafter made or issued upon real property in the state; and also the renewal which shall hereafter be made of all policies heretofore issued in this state; and the contracts made by such policies and renewals shall be construed to be contracts made under the laws of this state.

Section 30. The court upon rendering judgment against any insurance company upon any such policies of insurance shall allow the plaintiff a reasonable attorney's fee, to be taxed as a part of the costs.

FLORIDA. (Chapter 4677, Laws of 1899, substitute for the Act of 1897.)

Section 1. From and after the passage of this act any individual, firm, corporation, or association insuring any building or structure in this state against loss or damage by fire or lightning, shall cause such building or structure to be examined by an agent of the insurer, and full description thereof to be made, and the insurable value thereof to be fixed by such agent and written in the policy; in the absence of any change increasing the risk without the consent of the insurers, in case of total loss, the whole amount mentioned in the policy upon which the insurers receive a premium shall be paid, and in case of a partial loss the full amount of the partial loss shall be paid, but in no case shall the insurer be required to pay more than the amount upon which a premium is paid.

Section 2. In case of the total loss of the property insured the measure of damage shall be the amount upon which the insured paid a premium, and in case of partial loss, the measure of damage shall be such part of the amount upon which premiums are paid as the damage sustained in part of the insurable value of the building or structure as fixed by the agent of the insurer, and the insurers shall be estopped from denying that the property insured was worth at the time of insuring the amount of the insurable value as fixed by the agent.

An additional act, Laws of 1905, relates to the total loss of personal property, and provides that where the agreed or appraised loss is less than the amount insured thereon the unearned premium for the excess insurance shall be returned and paid at the same time the loss is paid.

GEORGIA. Laws of 1895.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, and by authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this Act all insurance companies issuing policies on property in this state shall pay to their policyholders the full amount of loss sustained upon the property insured by them; provided, said amount of loss does not exceed the amount of insurance expressed in the policy, and that all stipulations in such policies to the contrary shall be null and void; provided, that in cases of losses on stocks of goods and merchandise and other species of personal property changing in specifics and quantity by the usual custom of trade only the actual value of the property at the time of loss may be recovered; provided, the loss does not exceed the amount expressed in the policy.

IOWA. (Section 1742 of the Code of Iowa.) The section was adopted in 1897.

Section 1742. In any action brought in any court in this state on any policy of insurance for the loss of any building so insured, the amount stated in the policy shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of the insurable value of the property at the date of the policy; provided the insurance company or association issuing such policy may show the actual value of said property at date of policy and any depreciation in the value thereof before the loss occurred, but the said insurance company or association shall be liable for the actual value of the property insured at the date of the loss, unless such value exceeds the amount stated in the policy. And in an action upon said policy it shall only be necessary for the assured to prove the loss of the building insured and that he has given the company or association notice in writing of such loss, accompanied by an affidavit stating the facts as to how the loss occurred so far as they are within his knowledge, and the extent of his loss. Any condition in said policy voiding the same shall not prevent a recovery, unless it is shown that the violation of such conditions contributed to the loss.

KANSAS. (Law passed in 1897, taking the place of the law of 1893.)

Section 1. Whenever any policy of insurance shall be written to insure any real property in this state against loss by fire, tornado, or lightning, and the property insured shall be wholly destroyed, without criminal fault on the part of the insured or his assigns, the amount of insurance written in such policy shall be taken conclusively to be the true value of the property insured, and the true amount of loss and measure of damages, and the payment of money as a premium for insurance shall be *prima facie* evidence that the party paying such insurance is the owner of the property insured: provided, that any insurance company may set up fraud in obtaining the policy as a defense to a suit thereon.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of every person, corporation, association, partnership, company, or individual issuing a policy insuring real property of any description against loss by fire or any of the risks usually insured against in their insurance policies, by itself or its agents, to make careful examination of the premises insured, and to place in such policy a full, complete, and correct description of the property or premises insured thereby; and no failure to properly and fully describe such property or premises, nor any erroneous statement in the description of such property or premises shall be a defence in any action to collect for loss thereon or thereunder when such description shall be sufficient to enable a person of ordinary intelligence to find and fully identify the property or premises upon which said insurance was written, and upon which premiums have been paid, and this notwithstanding any provision in said insurance policy contained.

KENTUCKY. (Law passed 1893.)

Section 1. That insurance companies that take fire or storm risks on real property in this commonwealth shall, on all policies issued after this act takes effect (in case of total loss thereof by fire or storm), be liable for the full estimated value of the property insured, as the value thereof is fixed in the face of the policy, and in case of partial loss of the property insured the liability of the company shall not exceed the actual loss of the party insured; provided, that the estimated value of the property insured may be diminished to the extent of any depreciation in the value of the property occurring between the dates of the policy and the loss. And provided, further, that the insured shall be liable for any fraud he may practice in fixing the value of the property, if the company be misled thereby.

Another section (701) makes live stock companies "liable for the full estimated value of the same as the value thereof is fixed on the face of such policy."

LOUISIANA. (Law passed 1900.)

Section 1. Whenever any policy of insurance against loss by fire is hereafter written or renewed on property immovable by nature and situate in this state, and the said property shall be either partially damaged or totally destroyed without criminal fault on the part of the insured or his assigns, the value of the property as assessed by the insurer, or as by him permitted to be assessed at the time of the issuance of the policy, shall be conclusively taken to be the true value of the property at the time of damage or destruction. Provided, that nothing herein shall be so construed as to prevent the insurer previous to the damage or destruction of property from reducing the insurance thereon.

Section 2. Whenever any policy of insurance against loss by fire is hereafter written or renewed on property situate in this state and the said property shall be totally destroyed without criminal fault on the part of insured or his assigns, the full amount of the insurance on the property so destroyed shall be paid by the insurer, and that when the said property shall be partially damaged without criminal fault on the part of the insured, or his assigns, the insurer shall pay to the insured such amount as will permit the insured to restore the damaged property to its original condition. Provided, that nothing herein shall be so construed as to prevent the insurer from replacing property partially damaged or totally destroyed at his own expense and without contribution on the part of the insured.

MINNESOTA. Section 1642, Laws of 1905, as amended by Chapter 446, Laws of 1907, as amended in 1913.

Every company insuring any building or other structure against loss or damage by fire, lightning or other hazard, by the issue of a policy or renewal of one theretofore issued, or otherwise, shall cause such structure to be previously examined, a full description thereof to be made, and its insurable value to be fixed, all by the insurer or his agent, and the amount thereof to be stated in the policy. In the absence of any change increasing the risk, without the consent of the insurer, of which the burden of proof shall be upon it, and in the absence of intentional fraud on the part of the insured, the whole amount mentioned in the policy or renewal upon which the insurer receives a premium, shall be paid in case of total loss, and in case of partial loss, the full amount thereof. If there are two or more policies upon the property, each shall contribute to the payment of the whole or partial loss in proportion to the amount specified. Any policy where the entire risk covered by the same amounts to five thousand dollars (\$5,000.00) or more may contain a co-insurance clause, if the insured requests the same in writing, of which fact such writing shall be the only evidence, and if in consideration thereof, a reduction in the rate of premium is made by the company. When so demanded and attached to the policy, said agreement shall be binding upon both the insured and the company, and in case of loss the actual cash value of the property so insured at the time of the loss, including the buildings, shall be the basis for determining the proper amount of such co-insurance and the amount of loss, notwithstanding any previous valuation of such building.

MISSISSIPPI. (Act of 1904, amending the act of 1902 to establish an insurance department.)

Section 33. No insurance company shall knowingly issue any fire insurance policy upon property within this state for an amount which, together with any existing insurance thereon, exceeds the fair value of the property, nor for a longer term than five years. When real property or buildings, household and kitchen furniture, insured against loss by fire, and situated within this state, are totally destroyed by fire, the company shall not be permitted to deny that the property insured was worth at the time of issuing the policy the full value upon which the insurance was calculated. And in case the policy contains a three-quarters valuation clause, the insurer shall not deny that the amount of the policy was but three-fourths the value at the date of its issuance, and a similar rule shall apply, it matters not what proportion the amount of insurance bears to valuation, according to the terms of the policy, but the measure of damage shall be an amount equal to the damage done the property, not to

partial loss or damage by fire to real property or buildings, the measure of damage shall be an amount equal to the damage done the property, not to exceed the amount written in the policy.

MISSOURI. (Revised Statutes, passed 1889.)

Section 6009. In all suits brought upon policies of insurance against loss or damage by fire hereinafter issued or renewed, the defendant shall not be permitted to deny that the property insured thereby was worth at the time of the issuing of the policy the full amount insured therein on said property; and in case of total loss of the property insured, the measure of damage shall be the amount for which the same was insured, less whatever depreciation in value, below the amount for which the property is insured, the property may have sustained between the time of issuing the policy and the time of the loss, and the burden of proving such depreciation shall be upon the defendant; and in case of partial loss the measure of damage shall be that portion of the value of the whole property insured, ascertained in the matter hereinafter prescribed, which the part injured or destroyed bears to the present property insured.

Section 6009a. When fire insurance policies shall be hereafter issued or renewed by more than one company upon the same property, and suit shall be brought upon any of said policies, the defendant shall not be permitted to deny that the property insured was worth the aggregate of the several amounts for which it was insured at the time the policy was issued or renewed thereon, unless willful fraud or misrepresentation is shown on the part of the insured in obtaining such additional insurance; and in such suit the measure of damage shall be as provided in the preceding section; provided, that whatever depreciation in value below the amount for which the property is insured may be shown as provided in the preceding section, shall be deducted from the amount insured in each policy, in the proportion which the amount in each such policy bears to the aggregate of all the amounts so insured on such property. This and the preceding section shall apply only to real property insured. Any condition in any policy of insurance contrary to the provisions of this act shall be illegal and void.

The legislature of 1895 enacted a law the concluding sentence of which reads:

No company shall take a risk on any property in this state at a ratio greater than three-fourths of the value of the property insured, and when taken its value shall not be questioned in any proceeding.

NEBRASKA. (Law passed 1889.)

Section 1. Whenever any policy of insurance shall be written to insure any real property in this state against loss by fire, tornado, or lightning, and the property insured shall be wholly destroyed without criminal fault on the part of the insured or his assignees, the amount of the insurance written in such policy shall be taken conclusively to be the true value of the property insured, and the true amount of loss and measure of damages.

Section 2. This act shall apply to all policies of insurance hereafter made and written upon real property in this state and also to the renewal which shall hereafter be made of all policies heretofore written in this state, and the contracts made by such policies and renewals shall be construed to be contracts made under the laws of this state.

Section 3. The court upon rendering judgment against any insurance company upon any such policy of insurance shall allow the plaintiff a reasonable sum as an attorney's fee, to be taxed as a part of the costs.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Chapter 170, Section 5, Public Statutes.

Section 5. If insured buildings are totally destroyed, the sum insured shall be taken to be the value of the insured's interest therein, as such interest is described in the policy, unless over-insurance thereon was fraudulently obtained; if they are only partially destroyed, the insured shall be entitled to his actual damages, not exceeding the sum insured.

NORTH DAKOTA. (Law passed 1907.)

Whenever any policy of insurance shall be written to insure any real property in this state against loss by fire, and that property shall be destroyed without fraud on the part of the insured or his assigns, the stated amount of the insurance written in such a policy shall be taken conclusively to be the true value of the property insured.

OHIO. (Law passed 1879.)

Section 3643, Revised Statutes. Any person, company, or association hereafter insuring any building or structure against loss or damage by fire or lightning, by the renewal of a policy heretofore issued, or otherwise, shall cause such building or structure to be examined by an agent of the insurer, and a full description thereof to be made, and the insurable value thereof to be fixed by such agent; in the absence of any change increasing the risk without the consent of the insurer, and also of intentional fraud on the part of the insured, in case of total loss, the whole amount mentioned in the policy or renewal upon which the insurers receive a premium shall be paid; and in case there are two or more policies upon the property each policy shall contribute to the payment of the whole or the partial loss in proportion to the amount of insurance mentioned in each policy; but in no case shall the insurer be required to pay more than the amount mentioned in this policy.

OREGON. (Section 3721, Statutes of Oregon, passed 1893.)

Section 3721. That the amount of insurance written in a policy of insurance on all buildings insured after the passage of this act shall be taken and deemed the true value of the property at the time of the loss, and the amount of the loss sustained, and shall be the measure of damage, unless the insurance was procured by the fraud of the insured, or the loss was caused by the criminal act of the insured. It shall be lawful for any insurance company liable to pay losses occasioned by fire to rebuild any structure or building wholly or partially destroyed, of the same style and materials and of equal value with the one so wholly or partially destroyed, but they shall make their election so to do within thirty days' notice of loss. In case there is a partial destruction of the property insured no greater amount shall be collected than the damage sustained.

SOUTH CAROLINA. (Law passed 1896.)

Section 1. That hereafter no fire insurance company or individuals writing fire insurance policies, doing business in this state, shall issue policies for more than the value to be stated in the policy, the amount of the value of the property to be insured, and the amount of insurance to be fixed by the insurer and insured at or before the time of issuing said policies, and in case of total loss by fire the insured shall be entitled to recover the full amount of insurance and a proportionate amount in case of partial loss; provided that two or more policies written upon the same property shall be deemed and held contributive insurance, and if the aggregate sum of all such insurance exceeds the insurable value of the property as agreed by the insurers and insured, in the event of a total or partial loss, each company shall only be liable for its pro rata share of said insurance.

Section 2. That no statement in the application for insurance shall be held to prevent a recovery before a jury on said policy, in case of partial or total loss, provided after the expiration of sixty days the insurer shall be estopped to deny the truth of the statement in the application for insurance which was adopted, except for fraud in making their application for insurance.

Section 3. The provisions of this act shall not apply to any insurance on chattels or personal property.

SOUTH DAKOTA. Laws of 1903, Section 1, Chapter 162.

Whenever any policy of insurance shall be written to insure any real property in this state including structures on land owned by another than the insured, against loss by fire, tornado or lightning, and that property insured shall be wholly destroyed with-

out criminal fault on the part of the insured or his assigns, the amount of the insurance written in such policy shall be taken conclusively to be the true value of the property insured, and the true amount of loss and measure of damages.

The section applies only to buildings and is referred to in that application in the standard policy law.

TENNESSEE. (Law passed in 1909.)

That all corporations, firms or individuals doing a fire insurance business in this state shall, with respect to policies issued from and after the passage of this act, on buildings or property in this state, other than stocks of goods and merchandise and other species of personal property changing in specific and quantity by the usual custom of trade, be bound to pay the full amount of the policy in the event of a total loss of such buildings or property; and, provided, further, that the provisions of this section shall not be applicable to policies containing a co-insurance clause as authorized hereinafter; and, provided further, that the insurer shall have the right to stipulate in the policy the insurable value of the property insured, and that any policy containing such stipulation shall be avoided if at the time of the loss the whole amount of insurance on such property shall be in excess of such stipulated insurable value.

Section 2 makes it lawful for "corporations, firms, or individuals doing a fire insurance business in the state to contract with the assured, in respect of insurance on stocks of goods and merchandise and other species of personal property changing in specifics and quantity by the usual custom of trade, that in the event of loss the insured shall not be liable for an amount greater than three-fourths of the actual value of the property covered by each item of the policy at the time of such loss." [See also co-insurance clause.]

TEXAS. (Law passed in 1879.)

A fire insurance policy, in case of a total loss by fire of property insured, shall be held and considered to be a liquidated demand against the company for the full amount of such policy; provided, that the provisions of this article shall not apply to personal property. Article 2971, Civil Statutes.

WASHINGTON. (Law passed in 1897, amended in 1899 and re-enacted as section 105½ of the code of 1911.)

Section 105½. Whenever any policy of insurance shall be hereafter written or renewed insuring any real property or building or structure erected thereon or connected therewith, and the property insured shall be wholly destroyed without criminal fault on the part of the insured or his assigns, the amount of insurance written in such policy shall be taken conclusively to be the true value of the property when insured, and the true amount of the loss and measure of damages when destroyed. In case there is a partial destruction of the property insured, no greater amount shall be collected than the injury sustained; provided, that the insurer shall have the option to repair, rebuild, or replace the property lost or damaged with other of like kind and quality if he gives notice of his intention so to do within twenty days after the receipt of notice of loss; provided, such insurer shall, within thirty days from the receipt of notice above, commence such rebuilding or replacing, and shall diligently prosecute the same to completion, and shall pay to the insured the reasonable rental value of the premises with the buildings thereon from the date of loss to the date of such completion.

WEST VIRGINIA. (Law passed in 1899, Chapter 33.)

Section 1. All fire insurance companies doing business in this state shall be liable, in case of total loss by fire or otherwise, as stated in the policy on any real estate insured, for the whole amount of insurance stated in the

policy of insurance upon said real estate; and in case of partial loss by fire or otherwise, as aforesaid, of the real estate insured, the basis upon which said loss shall be computed, shall be the amount stated in the policy of insurance effected upon said real estate, and the insured shall have the right to enforce his claim for said loss in any court having jurisdiction.

• **WISCONSIN. (Law passed 1874.)**

Section 1943, Revised Statutes. Whenever any policy of insurance shall be written to insure any real property, and the property insured shall be wholly destroyed, without criminal fault on the part of the insured or his assigns, the amount of the insurance written in such policy shall be taken conclusively to be the true value of the property when insured, and the true amount of loss and measure of damages when destroyed.

For court decisions on the valued policy law, see Cyclopedia for 1904-5, and for text of vetoes of valued-policy laws by governors, and opinions by insurance commissioners, and brief history of such legislation, see Cyclopedia for 1893-4 and 1904-5 and subsequent volumes.

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VAN RIPER, JULIUS F., branch secretary of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Limited, is a native of New York city, where he was born on January 10, 1865. He began his career in 1878 in a law office where he remained for nearly two years. From the latter part of 1879 until 1885 he was associated with Mr. Henry Villard in the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company and in February, 1885, he entered the office of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Limited, of which society he is now branch secretary. The first eight years of his association with that office were spent in the underwriting end of the business and in 1893 he was appointed to the position of assistant branch secretary, which position he held until August 1, 1907, when he received his present appointment.

VAN VALKENBURG, M. W., state agent for the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, Kansas City, Mo., is a native of New York state and was born at Canajoharie, January 27, 1848. He was engaged in the local agency business for some years at Topeka, Kan., and in 1889 was appointed state agent for the Liverpool and London and Globe, having jurisdiction at different times over several of the central western states. He was elected president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Northwest in 1911.

VERMONT ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized June 21, 1900, at Burlington, Vt., and was re-organized in December, 1906, and the following officers elected: President, F. E. Alfred, Newport; vice-presidents, R. D. Preble, J. G. Brown; secretary and treasurer, F. L. Brigham, Bradford. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in September, 1913, are: President, H. H. Hickok, Burlington; vice-presidents, A. B. Noyes, St. Johnsbury, and Gilbert F. Davis; secretary, George M. Brooks, Newport; treasurer, Walter Clark, Rutland.

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VERMONT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Montpelier, Vermont. Organized 1828. Geo. O. Stratton, president; James T. Sabin, secretary.

VERNOR, FRANK A., Detroit, Mich., state agent for the Queen Insurance Company for Michigan. [See Death Roll.]

VIEHMAN, GEORGE A., president of the New Brunswick Fire Insurance Company, New Brunswick, N. J., is of German descent and was born in New Brunswick, N. J., November 29, 1868. He was educated at Rutgers Preparatory School and Rutgers College, from which he graduated in 1886, and engaged in engineering work, later engaging in the practice of law. He is a director of several corporations, and has served several terms as mayor of New Brunswick.

VIRGINIA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at Lynchburg, September 20, 1899. The following were elected officers: President, L. W. Childrey; vice-president, W. L. Dechert; secretary and treasurer, George D. Dey, Norfolk. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in June, 1914, are: President, John D. Crowle, Jr.; vice-presidents, M. J. Straus; W. Lee Powell; secretary and treasurer, S. T. Pulliam, Richmond.

VIRGINIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Richmond, Va. Organized 1832; capital, \$250,000. Wm. H. Palmer, president; W. H. McCarthy, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,739,740.68; liabilities, \$817,329.74.

VIRGINIA STATE INSURANCE COMPANY, Richmond, Va. Organized 1865; capital, \$200,000. The company reinsured in the German-American Insurance Company in 1913.

VULCAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF OAKLAND CALIFORNIA. Organized 1910; began business, 1912; capital \$500,000. Tom C. Grant, president; Arnold Hodgkinson, secretary.

VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, N. Y. Organized 1911; capital, \$200,000. Isidor Kahn, president; Israel Koenigsberger, secretary. The company reinsured its business in January, 1914, but later resumed operations.

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WARFIELD, RICHARD EMORY, president of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company, New York, was born at "Manor Glen," Baltimore County, Md., August 11, 1855. His business career began in 1871 as junior clerk in the office of the Firemen's Insurance Company of Baltimore, of which he became secretary in 1878. Mr. Warfield resigned that office in 1882 to take the management of the department of Maryland and Delaware for the Continental of New York. In 1885 he transferred his services to the Royal, and was placed in charge of the Baltimore department, composed of the states of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina, and the District of Columbia. On January 1, 1896, the Baltimore and Philadelphia departments of the Royal were consolidated, with headquarters at Philadelphia, and Mr. Warfield was transferred to Philadelphia as assistant manager. He was appointed manager in 1905, and resigned in 1906 to accept the presidency of the Hanover Fire Insurance Company.

WARREN, WILLIAM SEYMOUR, manager of the western department of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company at Chicago, was born at Cleveland, Ohio, May 10, 1848, and is a son of the late William Warren, who was the resident secretary from 1875 to the time of his death, in November, 1889. The younger Warren was Chicago local agent when that event occurred, and he was appointed, together with George Crooke, to succeed his father. Mr. Crooke withdrew in December, 1892, leaving Mr. Warren sole manager. The entire business life of Mr. Warren, from his school days to the present, has been devoted to the service of his company.

WARSAW FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Warsaw, Russia, Fester & Folsom, Inc., United States managers, New York. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$970,428; liabilities, \$692,838.

WASHINGTON STATE ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized in November, 1910, and officers were elected as follows: President, T. K. Binnie, Spokane; vice-president, Seth Morford; secretary and treasurer, E. L. Ensign, Spokane. The present officers, elected in April, 1914, are: President, E. B. Shettlin, Seattle; vice-president, T. K. Binnie, Spokane; secretary and treasurer, R. E. Mahaffey, Tacoma.

WATSON, EDWARD L., president of the Providence Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Providence, R. I., was born at Bristol, R. I., June 16, 1863. He began his insurance career in 1881 as clerk

for the Providence-Washington Insurance Company. Later on he was special agent in New York State and the New England States for the same company, and was elected its secretary in 1889, which position he resigned on being elected president of the Providence Mutual in 1902.

WATT, GEORGE W., vice-president of the Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Philadelphia, was born in Philadelphia of American parentage, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He began his insurance career as a boy, in the office of the Girard, resigning to enter the local agency business in Philadelphia, in 1896. Two years later he was appointed special agent for the middle department for the Boston Insurance Company, and in 1902 was called to the home office in Boston and placed in charge of the New England field business. He was appointed assistant manager of the Boston and Old Colony Insurance Companies in 1906, but resigned January 1, 1907, to return to his native city and accept his present position.

WATT, ROLLA VERNON, Pacific coast manager for the Royal and Queen Insurance Companies, was born at Camden, Preble county, Ohio, February 19, 1857. Reached the Pacific coast in 1876, where he was a clerk in a bookstore until 1882, when his first acquaintance with insurance was made. He entered the general agency office of Smith & Snow in San Francisco, and in 1884 had charge of their city desk. In 1887 the firm retired from the general agency business and Mr. Watt succeeded them, thus becoming Pacific coast manager for their three companies, the American Central of St. Louis, Pacific Fire of New York, and Amazon of Cincinnati. The Liberty was in his agency from its organization until its retirement when the Pacific coast business was reinsured by the American Central. The Delaware of Philadelphia came into the office succeeding the Liberty, the Amazon meantime having retired, reinsuring its business in the Royal. In March, 1894, Mr. Watt resigned the management of these companies to take that of the Royal and Norwich Union for the Pacific coast. On January 1, 1896, he relinquished the management of the Norwich Union to take that of the Queen in connection with the Royal, director and resident court manager Royal Indemnity Co. since its organization. Mr. Watt was president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific for the year 1894. He was a member of the Board of Fire Commissioners of San Francisco for four years ending January 8, 1904, is president of the Young Men's Christian Association, is a director of the First National Bank, First Federal Trust Company, Mutual Savings Bank, a trustee of the "Children's Hospital and Training School for Nurses," and is connected with several other business and charitable and religious enterprises. He was elected president of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific in 1914.

WAYMAN, WILLARD ORMSBY, San Francisco, fire underwriter, has devoted his business life to fire underwriting. He is a native of California and was born in San Francisco, August 16, 1871. He began his insurance career in the office of the Alta Insurance Company of Stockton in 1889 and later became connected with the Pacific Coast department of the Guardian of London and Sun Insurance Office of London. In 1897 he was appointed manager of the Merchants' Insurance Company of Newark and in 1901 formed the firm of McNear & Wayman, representing the Merchants' of Newark and Girard Fire and Marine of Philadelphia. He is at present senior member of the firm of Wayman & Henry, representing the National Fire of Hartford, Sun Insurance Office of London, Michigan Fire & Marine and Merchants' and Traders' for the Pacific Coast territory.

WEED, SAMUEL RICHARDS, fire underwriter, comes from Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry, and is a native of New York City, where he was born February 9, 1837. After a public school education he studied law in New York and California, and removed from the latter state to St. Louis, Mo., in 1859. He organized a news bureau in that city for overland mail service for a syndicate of San Francisco journals. In 1864 he entered the local insurance agency business, and was a general and special agent in the west some years. In 1875 Mr. Weed returned to his native city and has since been continuously a local agent and manager there. He was vice-president of the late Liberty Insurance Company of New York. At present he is a member of the firm of Weed & Kennedy, local agents, and United States managers of the Alliance, until that company withdrew from the United States, in 1908. Mr. Weed is a director in the Nassau Bank of New York, also a member of the Sons of the Revolution and various New York clubs.

WEINMANN, LOUIS, secretary of the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company of San Francisco, was born at Benicia, Cal., August 23, 1853. His education was received at the Missionary College of St. Augustine, which was one of the foremost institutions of that day. After being graduated with honors at the head of his class in 1874, he was appointed principal of the public schools of his native town. He was for several years president of the Board of Education of Solano County. He entered the drug business about this time, and began his first insurance experience as local agent for the Fireman's Fund. He removed to San Francisco in 1886, and for the succeeding two years was in charge of the mathematical department of the Commercial High School, but he resigned this position in 1888 to become special agent for the Fireman's Fund. In 1892 he was elected assistant secretary of the company, and was appointed to his present position in January, 1900. Mr. Weinmann was president of the Fire Underwriters' Association of the Pacific in 1898. In April, 1907, he was appointed a member of the Alameda City Board of Education, of which board he was president.

WESTCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Capital, \$500,000. George R. Crawford, president; John H. Kelly, vice-president and treasurer; Otto E. Schaefer, secretary; George B. Crawford, assistant secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$5,218,653.81; liabilities, \$3,639,882.08.

WEST, EGBERT WATSON, vice-president of the Glens Falls Insurance Company, has spent his entire business career in the service of the Glens Falls Insurance Company; entering its service as a clerk. He was born in Glens Falls, N. Y., May 1, 1863, and received his education in the common schools of his native city. He represented the Glens Falls Insurance Company as special agent in the New York State and middle department field for twenty years, when he was called to the home office as assistant secretary, then elected secretary, afterward made vice-president. He is a trustee of the Home for the Aged and of the Glens Falls Hospital.

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY of Toronto, Can., incorporated 1851. W. R. Brock, president; W. B. Meikle, vice-president and general manager; John Sime, assistant general manager. United States assets, \$2,578,165, surplus to policyholders, \$1,053,888. Losses paid in United States since entry, \$38,603,280.

WESTERN DEPARTMENT MANAGERS. [See Chicago Managers.]

WESTERN FACTORY INSURANCE ASSOCIATION. Address, Insurance Exchange, Chicago; S. W. Tripp, associate manager; Albert Blauvelt, associate manager. This association of stock fire insurance companies includes in their business the writing of sprinkled manufacturing risks in the western union states.

The last annual meeting of the association was held in Chicago, in May, 1914, when the following officers were elected: President, Walter H. Sage, German-American; vice-president, Chas. H. Barry, Pennsylvania; secretary and treasurer, Charles R. Street, Fidelity-Phoenix.

WESTERN INSURANCE BUREAU was organized in April, 1910, and is an organization of companies doing business in the western field which were not affiliated with the Western Union. E. G. Halle was the first chairman, and G. H. Batchelder, secretary. The present officers are: E. G. Halle, Germania Fire, chairman; Neal Bassett, Firemen's, Newark, vice-chairman; Charles L. Hecox, Ohio Farmers', treasurer; and Benjamin Auerback, secretary; executive committee, E. G. Halle, A. D. Baker, Benjamin Auerbach, Neal Bassett, W. M. Patton, C. W. Gerwig, C. E. Sheldon, N. J. Schrup, and W. D. Williams. M. A. Scholbe, manager.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa. Organized 1849; capital, \$300,000. W. H. Nimick, president; D. Dallas Hare, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$887,-268.96; liabilities, \$594,001.80.

WESTERN RAILWAY FIRE UNDERWRITERS. [See Railway Underwriters.]

WESTERN SPRINKLED RISK ASSOCIATION was organized at a meeting in Chicago in March, 1904, by representatives of companies not affiliated with the Western Union, for the purpose of writing sprinkled risks. Officers were elected as follows: President, J. L. Whitlock, Glens Falls; vice-president, William Trembor, German of Freeport; treasurer, E. G. Halle, Germania; secretary, R. D. Harvey, New Hampshire. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in February, 1914, are: President, A. D. Baker, Michigan Commercial; vice-president, Walter D. Williams, Security, Conn.; secretary and manager, Fred A. Rye; treasurer, E. G. Halle, Germania.

WESTERN UNION. [See Union, The.]

WEST VIRGINIA ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized at Wheeling, September 5, 1899. The following officers were elected: W. S. Foose, president; W. D. Paden, F. E. Nichols, vice-presidents; A. F. Faulkner, Wheeling, secretary; William Lohmeyer, treasurer. At the annual meeting in June, 1914, officers were elected as follows: President, C. W. Thornberg; vice-presidents, H. L. Alexander and C. H. Merkel; secretary and treasurer, W. S. Lindamood.

WEST VIRGINIA FIRE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in February, 1900, with the following officers: President, F. Riester, Wheeling; vice-president, William Lohmeyer, Charleston; second vice-president, L. J. Bonar, Mansfield; third vice-president, Robert Lackay, Richmond; secretary-treasurer, E. B. Bowie, Wheeling; executive committee, J. F. Paull, Wheeling; Grayson Burruss, Baltimore; Hall Turner, Baltimore; D. G. Morgan, Wheeling; R. E. Gooch, Cleveland; Harry Bush, Louisville; H. M. Gibbs, Columbus. For the purposes of supervision the State is divided into five districts, each district being in charge of a committee of five. At the annual meeting in February, 1914, the following officers were elected: President, S. F. Nininger, Queen; vice-president, Wm. Lohmeyer; secretary and treasurer, A. S. Whitely, Wheeling, W. Va.; executive committee, R. H. Cooper, chairman, F. I. Mosher, W. C. Perry, M. A. Tozier, J. H. Clinton, Wm. C. Poe, Jr., J. T. Kirkwood, R. H. Cooper, F. M. Bleuit.

WHAT CHEER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1873. Frank L. Pierce, president and treasurer; Chas. A. Tompkins, assistant secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$537,653.19; liabilities, \$308,001.91.

WHILDEN, WILLIAM GILBERT was born at Charleston, S. C., May 2, 1868. He was educated in the public schools of Atlanta, Ga., and the Greenville, S. C., Military Institute, and entered the fire insurance business in 1885. He was appointed special agent for the Continental in Pennsylvania and West Virginia in 1890, and assistant to the secretary at the home office of the Continental

in 1891. Two years later he was appointed New England special agent for the Norwich Union, and 1894 was assistant to the general agent at the home office of the Merchants of Newark. In 1896 Mr. Whilden was appointed assistant secretary of the Globe and Rutgers, N. Y., in 1899 superintendent of agents of the Fidelity of Baltimore, and was appointed assistant United States manager of the Prussian National Insurance Company of Germany January 1, 1901. He was elected secretary and managing underwriter of The Eagle Fire Insurance Company of New York December, 1904, and resigned January 1, 1907, to enter the general insurance agency business in New York. He was elected president of the Monongahela Insurance Company of Pittsburgh on December 1, 1909, the control of which company was later purchased by the American Union Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, at which time he resigned as president. He was elected president of the New Jersey Fire Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., on January 11, 1911, and was re-elected president in 1912, 1913, and 1914, retiring from the general agency business in 1912.

WHITLOCK, JOSEPH L., second vice-president and manager of the western department of the Glens Falls Insurance Company, Glens Falls, N. Y., is of English descent and was born at Mendham, N. J., June 10, 1849. He was reared on a farm and received his education in the Chester Institute, Chester, N. J. Practically all his business life has been spent in fire insurance, and after a service of ten years with the Royal Insurance Company as special agent and adjuster, he entered the service of the Glens Falls, and has been manager of the company's western department for thirty-three years, with headquarters in Chicago. He was elected second vice-president of the company in 1913, and removed to the company's home office at Glens Falls, N. Y. He has held various positions of trust and honor outside the insurance business, and is active in underwriting organizations.

WHITTELSEY, W. F., JR., marine secretary of the Ætna Insurance Company, was born in Hartford, October 18, 1856. He received a common and high school education, and has been connected with the Ætna Insurance Company for twenty-six years as clerk and later as marine special agent. He was elected marine assistant secretary in 1908, and elected marine secretary in January, 1912.

WILLIAMS, ALMERON NEWBERRY, a vice-president of the Ætna Insurance Company, entered the insurance business, after receiving a common school education, as a stenographer in the office of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, and later represented the company in the western New York field, having headquarters at Rochester. He was born in Hartford, January 19, 1862. From the western New York field he was called to the home office and placed in charge of the western New England field. In

May, 1897, he was appointed special agent in the same field for the Ætna, and in December, 1902, was elected assistant secretary, and in April, 1912, was appointed to his present position.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Organized 1853; capital, \$1,000,000. George R. Branson, president; Ernest L. Allen, William A. Jones, Lewis H. Vail, and Frank H. Douglas, vice-presidents; David J. Burtis, vice-president and secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$4,872,-222.82; liabilities, \$2,861,665.32.

WILSON, CHARLES FLOYD, fire underwriter, was born of American parentage at Ann Arbor, Mich., December 2, 1855. He received a public and high school education, and began his insurance career as a clerk in a St. Louis office in 1871. Mr. Wilson has been identified with the insurance business at Denver for more than a quarter of a century, and has held every position in the profession, serving as vice-president and underwriting manager of its then most prominent local fire insurance company; and manager of a department for several leading companies for a territory covering the mountain states, his field and managerial experience covering the entire section west of the Missouri River. He is a former president of the Denver Board of Fire Underwriters. He is also active in the business and public affairs of Denver, having been president of the Chamber of Commerce, Excise and Police Commissioner and Auditor of the city and county of Denver. He was elected president of the National Association of Local Agents at the annual meeting in 1906. Is now located in Denver conducting an Independent Adjustment Office covering Colorado, Wyoming, New Mexico and the Black Hills district of South Dakota, and is consulting authority on all matters pertaining to the profession of fire underwriting and adjustments.

WISCONSIN ASSOCIATION OF LOCAL FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS was organized in 1899, and the following officers were elected: E. J. Tapping, Milwaukee, president; E. E. Baker, Portage; P. P. McDermott, Fond du Lac; James Jenkins, Oshkosh; and W. H. Hardy, Jr., Waukesha, vice-presidents; F. C. Hazelton, Janesville, secretary and treasurer. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting held in September, 1913, are: President, Alfred Zimmermann, Wassau; vice-presidents, Wm. H. Hardy, Waukesha, Frank J. Meyer, Milwaukee, J. A. Smith, Eau Claire, George Heller, Jr., Sheboygan, H. J. Cunningham, Janesville, and Mrs. John West, Oshkosh; secretary-treasurer, Geo. Y. Wilkinson, Milwaukee.

WISCONSIN FIELD CLUB, composed of general agents of Union companies, at the annual meeting at Green Lake, in June, 1914, elected officers as follows: President, Montgomery Clark, Hanover; vice-president, M. A. Freedy, Phoenix, Hartford; secretary and treasurer, George G. Wright.

WISTER, CHARLES J., vice-president and secretary of the Reliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born at Germantown, Pa., May 26, 1869. He entered the service of the Reliance April 1, 1886, and became a special agent for the company in 1889; in 1892 he was elected secretary, and was elected vice-president also in November, 1909.

WOODWORTH, C. H., president of the Woodworth-Hawley Co., a local fire insurance agency at Buffalo, N. Y., was born upon a farm in northern Ohio in 1845. He worked on the farm and studied in the common and academic schools there until 1864, when he removed to Buffalo. He was employed in mercantile houses until 1866, when he accepted a clerkship in the fire insurance office of Dirck V. Benedict. He was appointed agent of the Niagara Fire of New York August 1, 1868. Other companies afterward joined his agency, and in January, 1884, he formed a partnership with Edward S. Hawley. The business was incorporated May 1, 1898. Mr. Woodworth is a charter member of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, and was vice-president of that organization from 1896 to 1898, and its president from 1898 to 1900.

WORCESTER MANUFACTURERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Worcester, Mass. Organized 1855. Waldo E. Buck, president; Walter A. Harrington, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$856,370.15; liabilities, \$490,000.72.

WORCESTER MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Worcester, Mass. Incorporated 1823; began business 1824. Lewis N. Gilbert, president; Roger F. Upham, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$884,239.74; liabilities, \$274,758.10.

WRAY, ALEXANDER H., United States manager of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, the Palatine Insurance Company of London, and Union Assurance Society, Ltd., of London, and president of the Commercial Union Fire Insurance Company of New York, was born in the City of New York. In February, 1869, he entered the office of the Star Fire Insurance Company as application clerk. He was appointed secretary of the Northern of Watertown in 1874, and on the reinsuring of that company in 1881 entered the field as an independent adjuster. From 1883 he was general agent of the Commercial Union for New England, until, on May 1, 1889, he was appointed assistant manager. On the death of Manager Sewall in December, 1898, Mr. Wray was appointed his successor.

WRIGHT, THOMAS HOUARD, secretary and treasurer of the Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia, Pa., was born in Philadelphia, March 24, 1860. He received a common school education, and began his business career in clerical work. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Alliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia.

WYPER, JAMES, former manager of the Pacific coast department of the London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Company, and the Orient Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., was born in Dumfries, Scotland, January 26, 1864. He was educated in the public and high schools of Liverpool, and for a time was employed as a hardware salesman in New Zealand. He entered the New York office of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company in April, 1888, and filled, at various times, all positions in the underwriting department, up to chief clerk. In January, 1896, he was appointed special agent for New York State, and entered the service of the Union of London as special agent for large cities in the West, April, 1897. He was appointed agency manager for the western department of Hall & Henshaw Companies, in April, 1899, and October 1, 1900, was appointed secretary of the Orient Insurance Company. On the removal of the underwriting department of the London & Lancashire to Hartford in December, 1905, he was appointed agency secretary of that company. In August, 1906, he was transferred to the Pacific coast as manager for the two companies. He was elected a vice-president of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company in 1913.

Y

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LTD. Shanghai, China. Wilcox, Peck & Hughes, New York, United States managers. United States branch assets, December 31, 1913, \$406,118.97; liabilities, \$133,990.24.

YATES, MORTIMER B., member of the general agency firm of Hughs & Yates, Atlanta, Ga., was born in Leeds, England, in 1866, and educated at Halifax, England, coming to America at the age of twenty. He was engaged in the local agency business for several years in Texas, afterwards becoming special agent of the German of Freeport for Texas and Arkansas, resigning to become special agent of the Imperial of London for Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, under the southern department. When the Imperial retired from the United States, Mr. Yates gave his active attention for three years to the oil business in the Beaumont district, where he was already largely interested. When the Atlanta-Birmingham Fire Insurance Company was organized, he became home office special agent, having jurisdiction over the company's business in all the large cities. He resigned October 1, 1906, to form a general agency partnership with Robt. N. Hughs, under the firm name of Hughs & Yates, which is now Hughs, Yates & Hurt, and the firm are general agents for the Southern States for the New Brunswick Fire, United Firemen's, Philadelphia; People's National, Philadelphia; Citizen's of Baltimore, Williamsburgh City of New York.

YORKSHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., York, England. Frank & Du Bois, New York, United States manager. Ernest B. Boyd, underwriting manager; O. E. Lane, assistant manager. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$916,535.59; liabilities, \$405,190.70.

LIFE

Casualty and Miscellaneous Insurance Section

A

ABELS, HENRY, secretary of the Franklin Life Insurance Company, Springfield, Ill., is a native of Illinois, and was born on a farm in Jasper County, February 19, 1867. After leaving school he accepted a clerkship in the office of the secretary of state, and on leaving this position acquired his first experience in life insurance as a solicitor. He accepted a position as pardon clerk under Governor Joseph W. Fifer, and following a connection with the Illinois National Bank of Springfield, again entered life insurance work as general agent of the Franklin Life Association. In 1896 he accepted a position in the home office of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia, and two years later returned to the Franklin Life, and assisted in the reorganization of that company. He was appointed auditor and in 1901 was elected secretary. He was elected president of the American Life Convention at the annual meeting in 1913.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE. The ordinary accident insurance policy grants a fixed compensation to the insured for a limited time in case of disabling accident, and also a definite amount to be paid to a designated person if death results from accident. Such policies are in general strictly limited by their terms to accidents which totally disable or kill the insured. Companies now issue modified forms providing for injury and death, with an additional clause as to partial disabilities of a permanent nature, such as loss of a limb, an eye, a hand, or foot. In order to recover, the injury must arise from "external, violent, and accidental means," and must be incurred while the insured is not unnecessarily exposing himself to "obvious danger," and while he is not engaged in an occupation more hazardous than that in which he has elected to be classified and insured; or if more hazardously occupied at the time of the injury, then recovery can be had only to the extent to which the premium paid would have purchased insurance in the more hazardous class. Within these limits there has been found a great deal of ground for differences of opinion, and many of the points which have been settled have only been disposed of after harassing litigation.

The following is a statement of the personal accident business of the principal companies in 1913:

Companies	Premiums Written	Claims Paid
Aetna Life	\$1,975,410	\$942,166
American Assurance	207,604	86,326
American Fidelity	97,755	50,247
Columbian Nat'l Life	153,101	74,062
Commercial Casualty	22,717	5,493
Commonwealth Bonding	26,040	14,551
Connecticut General	122,560	34,971
Continental	2,464,062	1,141,352
Employers' Liability	293,679	173,438
Federal Life	56,663	12,632
Fidelity and Casualty	1,884,095	1,064,203
Fidelity and Deposit	213,089	88,583
General Accident	1,077,977	486,471
General Bonding	11,264	2,364
Georgia Casualty	32,370	26,650
German Commercial	30,567	14,890
Globe Indemnity	174,726	46,720
Great Eastern	545,134	179,501
Guardian Casualty	54,410	25,574
Inter-Ocean Life and Accident	263,203	106,052
Interstate Life and Accident	58,270	24,567
Kansas Casualty	970	33
Kansas City	9,832	8,207
Lion Bonding	36,991	16,452
London Guarantee	92,993	45,098
London and Lancashire	30,047	5,644
Maryland Casualty	703,733	384,464
Metropolitan Casualty	137,246	53,861
New Amsterdam	159,149	68,315
New England	68,496	29,330
New Jersey Fid. and P. G.	17,702	9,204
North American	1,145,618	460,618
Ocean Accident	329,313	150,343
Pacific Mutual Life	1,554,244	689,312
Pacific Surety	82,183	28,462
Preferred Accident	1,079,327	506,098
Provident Life and Accident	278,366	123,264
Prudential Casualty	133,597	68,970
Reliance Life	45,734	13,194
Royal Indemnity	205,314	91,356
Southwestern Surety	33,594	11,802
Standard	1,233,505	658,360
Time Insurance Company	204,643	90,647
Travelers	4,259,916	1,926,152
Travelers Indemnity	40,919	3,728
Union Casualty	2,439	1,793
United Casualty and Surety	21,892	10,321
United States Casualty	490,029	259,615
U. S. Fidelity and Guarantee	146,566	89,820
U. S. Health and Accident	728,706	328,731
Western Indemnity	3,125	2,206
World Casualty	34,165	10,862
Zurich General	213	10
Total, 1913	\$23,075,263	\$10,747,183
1912	22,375,168	10,288,800
1911	18,830,765	8,201,597

The American Casualty reported premiums written \$197,353, claims paid, \$86,902; Commonwealth Casualty, premiums written, \$165,141, claims paid, \$59,508; Federal Casualty, premiums written, \$346,793, claims paid, \$138,245; National Casualty, premiums written, \$705,222, claims paid, \$305,298; Massachusetts Accident, premiums written, \$337,922, claims paid, \$148,944; Ridgely Protective, premiums written, \$349,748, claims paid, \$213,482; Frankfort, premiums written, \$125,592, losses paid, \$59,989; Loyal Protective, premiums writ-

ten, \$535,626, losses paid, \$306,426; Royal Casualty, premiums written, \$95,931, losses paid, \$31,714; Clover Leaf Casualty, premiums written, \$125,684, claims paid, \$41,919; Columbus Mutual Life, premiums written, \$65,778, claims paid, \$28,858; Equitable Accident, premiums written, \$100,943, claims paid, \$41,404; Inter Ocean Life and Casualty, premiums written, \$263,203, claims paid, \$106,052; Life and Casualty, premiums written, \$649,352, claim paid, \$242,465; Masonic Protective, premiums written, \$393,065 claims paid, \$197,722; Massachusetts Bonding, premiums written, \$412,904, claims paid, \$176,066; National Life, U. S. of A., premiums written, \$623,827, claims paid, \$251,035; Union Health and Accident, premiums written, \$50,537, claims paid, \$21,123; Midland Casualty, premiums written, \$166,027, claims paid, \$86,346; National Life and Accident, premiums written, \$2,767,650, claims paid, \$1,059,760; New Orleans Casualty, premiums written, \$35,525; claims paid, \$9,458; Peerless Casualty, premiums written, \$128,114, claims paid, \$61,453; Security Casualty, premiums written, \$123,643, claims paid, \$49,325; Southern Surety, premiums written, \$221,628, claims paid, \$114,319; Pacific Coast Casualty, premiums written, \$78,863, claims paid, \$26,459; Brotherhood Accident, Boston, premiums written, \$238,968, claims paid, \$144,616; National Accident, New York, premiums written, \$34,552, claims paid, \$11,761; National Fidelity and Casualty, premiums written, \$80,735, claims paid, \$52,080. These figures include both accident and health business and are therefore not included in the above table.

Several of the above companies also write Workingmen's Collective Insurance, which is a form of personal accident insurance written under a blanket policy in the name of the employee as trustee, and the premium, which is based upon the annual pay-roll, may be divided pro rata among the employees or the whole borne by the employer. The following is a statement of premiums and losses under this form of policy for 1913:

Companies	Premiums Written	Claims Paid
Aetna Life	\$21,444	\$6,768
Casualty Co. of America	23,536	14,918
Employers' Liability	16,191	18,677
Fidelity and Casualty	.....	4,573
Fidelity and Deposit	5,119	5,650
Georgia Life	9,585	.....
Globe Indemnity	3,740	1,561
Guardian Casualty	149,987	74,282
London Guarantee	103,895	71,285
Maryland Casualty	82,598	56,108
New Amsterdam	.....	470
Ocean Accident	35,830	31,698
Pacific Coast Casualty	15,379	14,892
Royal Indemnity	11,843	6,496
Southwestern Surety	47,919	24,597
Standard Accident	39,492	19,448
Travelers	80,765	81,998
United Casualty and Surety	1,714	1,153
United States Casualty	3,552	1,548
United States Fidelity	49,002	29,590
Western Indemnity	71	121
Total, 1913	\$701,662	\$465,833
1912	647,615	352,152
1911	619,135	295,002

ACCIDENT UNDERWRITERS, INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF. [See International Association.]

ACTUARIAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA was organized April 25, 1889. [For an account of the origin, charter, and early proceedings of this organization see the *Cyclopedia of Insurance* for 1890-1.] The first President was Sheppard Homans, the second David Parks Fackler, elected in 1891; the third Howell W. St. John, elected in 1893; the fourth Emory McClintock, elected in 1895; the fifth Bloomfield J. Miller, elected in 1897; the sixth Thomas B. Macauley, elected in 1899; the seventh Oscar B. Ireland, elected in 1901; the eighth Israel C. Pierson, elected in 1903 and 1904; the ninth Rufus W. Weeks, elected in 1905; the tenth Daniel H. Wells, elected 1906 and 1907; the eleventh John K. Gore, elected in 1908-1909; the twelfth, Archibald A. Welch, elected 1910-1911; the thirteenth, William C. MacDonald, elected 1912-1913; the fourteenth, James M. Craig, elected 1914. The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the society was held in New York, N. Y., May 21 and 22, 1914. President Macdonald presided, and in his address reviewed the history of the organization and the important work that had been undertaken by the society in the past as well as the present, referring especially to the Medico-Actuarial Mortality Investigation. Papers were read as follows: "Annuities with Participation," David Parks Fackler; "Criteria for Testing the Adequacy of Rates for Workmen's Compensation Insurance," Albert H. Mowbray; "On the Principles Governing the Valuation of Disability Benefits by a Regular Life Insurance Company," Dr. George Bohlman, Germany; "Premiums and Reserves upon Life Insurance Contracts that Provide for Maturity at Total and Permanent Disability as at Death," Edward B. Morris. In addition the third paper on the life of Charles Gill, the first American actuary, was presented by Emory McClintock, and a report on the results of the Medico-Actuarial Mortality Investigation was presented by Dr. Oscar H. Rogers and Arthur Hunter. Papers read at the autumn meeting were discussed.

Officers were elected as follows: President, James McIntosh Craig, Metropolitan Life; first vice-president, William A. Hutcheson, Mutual Life; second vice-president, Henry Moir, Home Life; secretary, Robert Henderson, Equitable Life; treasurer, David G. Alsop, Provident Life and Trust; editor of "Transactions," Wendell M. Strong.

The autumn meeting was held in Boston, October 23 and 24, 1913, and papers read were as follows: "Workmen's Compensation" and a second paper, "A Theory of Sub-Standard Lives," Prof. A. W. Whitney, New York Insurance Department; "The Influence of Medical Re-examination on Insured Lives," C. W. Jackson, Postal Life; "Graduation by the Summation Method," Joseph B. Maclean; "Life, Term and Endowment Mortality Experience of the Provident Life and Trust Company with Especial Reference to Relative Vitality According to Age at Entry," Morris A. Linton. A paper on the life of Charles Gill, the first American actuary, was presented by Emory McClintock, and E. E. Rhodes presented a paper on the income tax law and its effect on life insurance.

The following was the official membership roll of the Society on June 1, 1914:

The Council — Officers: James McIntosh Craig, president; William Anderson Hutcheson, first vice-president; Henry Moir, second vice-president; Robert Henderson, secretary; David G. Alsop, treasurer; Wendell M. Strong, editor of the *Transactions*; ex-presidents: David Parks Fackler, Howell W. St. John, Emory McClintock, Thomas B. Macaulay, Rufus W. Weeks, Daniel H. Wells, John K. Gore, Archibald A. Welch, W. C. MacDonald; elected: Frederick H. Johnston, Percy C. H. Pappa, William Young (May, 1915), Edward E. Rhodes, Morris W. Torrey, Joseph H. Woodward (May, 1916), Arthur Hunter, Edward B. Morris, Arthur B. Wood, (1917.)

FELLOWS.

Thomas Gans Ackland, F. I. A., Hon. F. F. A., F. S. S. 5 and 6 Clements Inn, Strand, W. C., London.

David Griscom Alsop (Treasurer), Actuary, Provident Life and Trust Co., 409 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

* Jesse John Barker, Consulting Actuary, Penn. Mutual Life Ins. Co., 921 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Amedee Begault, President A. A. Belg., Cor. Mem. I. A. Eng. and I. A. Fr., President of the Permanent Committee, International Congress of Actuaries, Avenue du Derby No. 10, Brussels.

Alfred Kimball Blackadar, A. M., F. I. A., Assistant Superintendent of Insurance, Ottawa, Canada.

Ernest Mar Blehl, A. I. A., A.M., actuary, Philadelphia Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Samuel Swett Boyden, Actuary, Union Mutual Life Insurance Company, Portland, Me.

Thomas Bradshaw, F. I. A., Messrs. A. E. Ames & Co., Bay and King Sts., Toronto, Ontario.

John Jones Brinkerhoff, A.M., Actuary, Association of Life Insurance Presidents, 1 Madison Ave., New York.

Edmund Ernest Cammack, Aetna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

David Carment, F. I. A., F. F. A., Assistant Actuary, Australian Mutual Provident Soc., Sydney, Australia.

Raymond Van Arsdale Carpenter, M. Sc. Assistant Actuary Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 1 Madison Ave., New York.

* Hubert Cillis, Vice-President, Germania Life Insurance Company, 50 Union Square, New York.

Richard Huntington Cole, A.B., Actuary, Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

Henry Milton Cook, B.A., A. I. A., Mutual Life Assurance Company of Canada, Waterloo, Ontario.

John James Cooper, B.A., A. I. A., Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, Montreal, Canada.

James Douglas Craig, Assistant Actuary, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 1 Madison Ave., New York.

* James McIntosh Craig, Actuary, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 1 Madison Ave., New York.

James Camp Crawford, A.M., Associate Actuary, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Emma Warren Cushman, Actuary, Insurance Department, Boston, Mass.

Adolph Davidson, B.S., Cor. Mem. I. A. Fr., Actuary, New York Life Insurance Co., 3 Rue le Peletier, Paris.

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* Joseph Arend De Boer, Sc. D., M.A., B.A., President, National Life Insurance Company, Montpelier, Vermont.

William Roadley Dovey, F. F. A., 255a George St., Sydney, N. S. W.

Herbert Beeman Dow, A.M., Actuary, New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, Boston, Mass.

* David Parks Fackler, A.M., Cor. Mem. I. A. Eng. and I. A. Fr. (Ex-president), Consulting Actuary, 35 Nassau St., New York.

* Charter members.

Edward Bathurst Fackler, A.B., LL.B., Consulting Actuary with D. P. Fackler, 35 Nassau St., New York.

Colin Campbell Ferguson, B.A., A. I. A., Actuary, Great West Life Assurance Company, Winnipeg, Man.

* Robert Patterson Field, A.M., M. E., 612 Franklin Bank Bldg., Broad and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Lorne Kenelm File, B.A., F. I. A., Canada Life Assurance Company, Toronto, Ontario.

Charles Reginald Fitzgerald, B.A., A. I. A., actuary, State Mutual Life Insurance Company, Worcester, Mass.

Benedict Devine Flynn, Actuary, Casualty Department, Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

Morris Fox, A. I. A., Actuary, Government Life Insurance Department, Wellington, New Zealand.

Frederick William Frankland, J. P., F. I. A. Examiner in Statistical Method and in Actuarial and Pure Mathematics to the Education Department of the New Zealand Government, Okataina, Foxton, Manawatu, New Zealand.

John Fuhrer, Actuary, Germania Life Insurance Company, 50 Union Square, New York.

John Marshall Gaines, Ph.D., A. I. A., 299 Broadway, New York.

William Standish Gaylord, A.B., Home Life Insurance Company, 256 Broadway, New York.

John Kinsey Gore, A.M., (Ex-President), Actuary Prudential Insurance Company, Newark, N. J.

William Joseph Graham, Western Superintendent, Equitable Life Assurance Society of United States, Chicago, Ill.

Milton Daniel Grant, B.A., F. I. A., Ottawa, Canada.

Arthur R. Grow, Actuary, New York Life Insurance Company, 346 Broadway, New York.

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Samuel Stickney Hall, A.B., Assistant Actuary, Mutual Life Insurance Company, 32 Nassau St., New York.

M. S. Hallman, A. I. A., Actuary, Mutual Life Insurance Company of Canada, Waterloo, Ontario.

Edward Edgington Hardcastle, M.A., A. I. A., Actuary, Union Central Life Insurance Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

George F. Hardy, 31 Broad Street House., London, E. C., England.

Francis Henry Hemperley, A.M., Actuary and Secretary, United Security Life Insurance and Trust Company, 603 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Robert Henderson, B.A., F. I. A., Actuary, Equitable Life Assurance Society, 120 Broadway, New York.

Charles Daniel Higham, F. I. A., Actuary and Manager, London Life Association, Limited, 81 King William St., E. C., London.

Charles Hildebrand, Ph.B., D. E., Assistant Actuary, Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut.

William Richmond Hitchins, A.B., A. I. A., 336 Shaw St., Toronto, Ontario.

* John Marshall Holcombe, M.A., President, Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Connecticut.

George William Hubbell, A.B., Actuary, United States Life Insurance Company, 277 Broadway, New York.

Arthur Hunter, F. F. A., A. I. A., F. S. S., Actuary, New York Life Insurance Company, 346 Broadway, New York.

Robertson Gilbert Hunter, A. I. A., Associate Actuary, Germania Life Insurance Company, 50 Union Square, New York.

Robert Watkinson Huntington, Jr., A.B., President, Connecticut General Life Company, Hartford, Connecticut.

William Anderson Hutcheson, F. I. A., F. F. A., Associate Actuary, Mutual Life Insurance Company, 32 Nassau St., New York.

Charles William Jackson, M.A., Actuary, Postal Life Insurance Company, New York, N. Y.

Murat L. Johnson, A.B., Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Solomon Achilovich Joffe, M. Sc., Mem. American Mathematical Society, Mem. Circolo Matematico di Palermo, Assistant Actuary, Mutual Life Insurance Company, 55 Cedar St., New York.

* Charter members.

Frederick Henry Johnston, A. I. A., Associate Actuary, Prudential Insurance Company, Newark, New Jersey.

David Errett Kilgour, M.A., A. I. A., Actuary, North American Life Assurance Company, Toronto, Ontario.

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Milton Palmer Langstaff, A. I. A., Actuary, Dominion Life Assurance Company, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada.

Omer Lepreux, Cor. Mem. I. A. Eng. and I. A. Fr., Honorary President, The Permanent Committee, International Congress of Actuaries. Honorary President, A. A. Belg. Honorary Director General, "Caisse Generale d'Epargne et de Retraite." Director, Banque Nationale de Belgique, Chateau des Eglantines por Auderghem, Brussels.

George Leslie, National Mutual Life Association of Australasia, Wellington, New Zealand.

George James Lidstone, F. I. A., Manager and Actuary Scottish Widows' Fund Life Assurance Society, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Louis Linzmeyer, Actuary, Manhattan Life Insurance Company, 66 Broadway, New York.

James Fulton Little, F. I. A., Prudential Insurance Company, Newark, N. J.

* Charles Alvin Loveland, Actuary, Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wis.

John Bodine Lunger, Vice-President, Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York, N. Y.

* Emory McClintock, Ph.D., LL.D., F. I. A., Cor. Mem. I. A. Fr. and A. A. Belg. (Ex-President), Consulting Actuary, Mutual Life Insurance Company, 32 Nassau St., New York.

James Baldwin McKechnie, M.A., A. I. A., Actuary, Manufacturers Life Insurance Company, Toronto, Can.

* Thomas Bassett Macaulay, F. I. A., F. S. S., Cor. Mem. I. A. Fr., (Ex-President), Managing Director, Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, Montreal, Que.

* William Campbell Macdonald, Actuary, Confederation Life Association, Toronto, Ont.

William Macfarlane, F. F. A., New York Life Insurance Company, New York, N. Y.

Alexander T. Maclean, F. F. A., Home Life Insurance Company, New York, N. Y.

Joseph B. Maclean, F. F. A., Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York, N. Y.

Henry William Manly, F. I. A., Cor. Mem. I. A. Fr., 157 Highbury New Park, N., London.

* Elbert Pike Marshall, A.B., Vice-President, Union Central Life Insurance Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

* William Andrew Marshall, Vice-President Home Life Insurance Company, 256 Broadway, New York.

Franklin Bush Mead, A.B., Secretary and Actuary, Lincoln National Life Insurance Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Henry Moir, F. I. A., F. F. A., Associate Actuary, Home Life Insurance Company, 236 Broadway, New York.

Edward Bontecou Morris, Ph.B., Actuary, Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

Albert Henry Mowbray, A.B., Actuary, Massachusetts Employees' Insurance Association.

Ray Dickinson Murphy, A.B., Assistant Actuary, Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York, N. Y.

Walter Smith Nichols, A.M., Editor "Insurance Monitor," "Insurance Law Journal," and "Personal" Injury Law Journal, 100 William St., New York.

* Joseph Howard Nitchie, A.B., Consulting Actuary, 19 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

* Percy Charles Herbert Papps, A. I. A., Actuary, Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, Newark N. J.

John Sherman Paterson, Actuary, Insurance Department, Albany, New York.

* Charter members.

Maximilian Heinrich Peller, Associate Actuary, Aetna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

Oliver Winfred Perrin, A.M., Assistant Actuary, Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sidney Herbert Pipe, A. I. A., Actuary Sovereign Life Insurance Company, Toronto, Canada.

Gardner Ladd Plumley, Consulting Actuary, 160 East 91st St., New York.

Albert Garfield Portch, A. I. A., Actuary, Franklin Life Insurance Company, Springfield, Ill.

Jules Theaul Albert Quiquet, Vice-President de l'Institut des Actuaire fran-
cais Cor. Mem. I. A. Eng., A. A. Belg., and A. A. Suisse, Actuary, "Compagnie La
Nationale," 92 Boulevard Saint Germain, Paris.

Charles Grant Reiter, Assistant Actuary, Metropolitan Life Insurance Com-
pany, 1 Madison Ave., New York.

Edward E. Rhodes, Vice-President and Mathematician, Mutual Benefit Life
Insurance Company, Newark, N. J.

Josephus Hargreaves Richardson, F. F. A., A. I. A., Commissioner Government
Life Insurance Department, Wellington, New Zealand.

John George Richter, General Manager and Supervising Actuary, London Life
Insurance Company, London, Ont.

Hugh Wilfred Robertson, Assistant Actuary, Equitable Life Assurance Society,
120 Broadway, New York.

John Francis Roche, Vice-President Manhattan Life Insurance Company, New
York.

Douglas H. Rose, President, Maryland Life Insurance Company, Baltimore,
Md.

Gerald Hemmington Ryan, P. I. A., General Manager Phoenix Assurance Com-
pany, Ltd., 19 Lombard St., E. C., London.

* Howell Williams St. John, Ph.B. (Ex-President), Cor. Mem. I. A., Fr., Mem.
American Statistical Society, Actuary, Aetna Life Insurance Company, Hartford,
Conn.

George Ferry Salter, M.S., Prudential Insurance Co., Newark, N. J.

* George White Sanders, A.B., Actuary, Michigan Mutual Life Insurance
Company, Detroit, Mich.

Frank Sanderson, LL.D., A. I. A., F. F. A., Actuary, Canada Life Assurance Com-
pany, Toronto, Can.

Frederick Schooling, F. I. A., Joint Manager and Actuary, Prudential Assur-
ance Company, Holborn Bars, E. C., London.

Herbert Norman Sheppard, B.A., A. I. A., Assistant Actuary Home Life Insur-
ance Company, 256 Broadway, New York.

Samuel Edgar Stilwell, Ph.D., Actuary, Insurance Department, Columbus, Ohio.

Wendell Melville Strong, Ph.D., LL.B., Associate Actuary, Mutual Life Insurance
Company, 32 Nassau St., New York.

John Tatlock, M. A., F. R. A. S., A. I. A., Cor. Mem. A. A. Belg., 141 Broad-
way, New York.

Richard Teece, F. I. A., F. F. A., Actuary, Australian Mutual Provident Society,
Sydney, Australia.

Herbert Cecil Thiselton, F. I. A., F. F. A., General Manager, London Guarantee
and Accident Company, London, E. C., England.

* John Spencer Thompson, M.A., F. I. A., F. F. A., Mutual Life Insurance Com-
pany, 32 Nassau St., New York.

Morris Whittemore Torrey, 35 Nassau Street, New York.

Harris Eli Vineburg, First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.

James Douglas Watson, F. I. A., Manager and Actuary, Star Life Assurance
Society, 32 Moorgate St., London, E. C.

William Arthur Watt, M.A., A. I. A., Actuary, Southern Life and Trust Company,
Greensboro, N. C.

* Rufus Wells Weeks, A. I. A., Cor. Mem. I. A. Fr., (Ex-President), Vice-
President and Chief Actuary, New York Life Insurance Company, 346 Broadway,
New York.

George Wegenast, Managing Director, Mutual Life Assurance Company of
Canada, Waterloo, Ont.

Archibald Ashley Welch, A.B., (President), 2d Vice-President and Actuary,
Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

* Daniel Halsey Wells, Ph.B., C. E., (Ex-President), Actuary, Connecticut Mut-
ual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

William Joseph Hutchings Whittall, F. I. A., 18 Airlie Gardens, Campden Hill, W., London.

Frederick Alfred Williams, A. I. A., F. S. S., Manager and Actuary, La Nacional Compania de Seguros sobre la Vida, Mexico City, Mex.

* Asa Shove Wing, Cor. Mem. I. A. Fr., President, Provident Life and Trust Company, 409 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Joan Leonard Wolterbeek, L.L.D., Cor. Mem. A. A. Belg., 71a Zeestraat, The Hague.

Arthur Barton Wood, A.B., F. I. A., Actuary, Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, Montreal, Can.

William Archibald Porter Wood, B.A., A. I. A., Assistant Actuary, Canada Life Assurance Company, Toronto, Ont.

Ernest Woods, F. I. A., Chairman Actuaries Club, Actuary, Guardian Assurance Company, Ltd., 11 Lombard St., W. C., London.

* George Badger Woodward, Third Vice-President, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, 1 Madison Ave., New York.

Joseph Hooker Woodward, Ph.B., Auditor and Assistant Actuary, New York State Insurance Department, 165 Broadway, New York.

Peter Troth Wright, A.M., 704 West St., Wilmington, Del.

* Walter Channing Wright, Consulting Actuary, 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

Frank Bertrand Wyatt, F. I. A., Past-President, Institute of Actuaries, Actuary and Manager, Clergy Mutual Assurance Society 2 and 3 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S. W., London.

Tsuneta Yano, Cor. Mem. I. A. Fr., Secretary, Institute of Actuaries of Japan, Managing Director, First Mutual Life Insurance Company, Nhonbashi-ku, Tokio.

William Young, F. F. A., Assistant Actuary, New York Life Insurance Co., 346 Broadway, New York.

* Charter members.

There are two grades in the Society, viz.: Fellows and Associates, and, practically speaking, no one can become a Fellow unless he passes the prescribed examinations for Associateship and for Fellowship — a course which takes four or five years. Anyone who has been pursuing actuarial studies and is favorably known to two members of the Society may make application to the Council, and if his application is approved by the Council and he can then pass the examinations prescribed by the Council, he will be admitted as an Associate. He may be permitted to take the examinations before attaining age 21, but cannot become an Associate until attaining that age.

Any Associate who has been such for at least ten months and is 25 years of age may apply to the Council for Fellowship, and if his application is approved and he passes two additional examinations, he will then become a Fellow. He may take the examinations before attaining age 25, but cannot become a Fellow until attaining that age. Fellows of the Society may append to their names the initials "F. A. S.," and Associates "A. A. S."

The examinations are held on the first Wednesday and Thursday after the twentieth of May on each year. The custom has been to hold the examinations in as many places and in such localities as will be convenient to two or more candidates, although in certain cases an examination center is instituted for a single person. Examinations have heretofore been exclusively in writing. Examinations are now divided into four parts for Associateship, which may be taken in different years; and into two parts for Fellowship. Two parts of the Associateship and no more can be taken in one year.

All applications for admission to the examinations must be submitted to the Council, which cannot act thereon until at least twenty days after notice has been given of such candidacy, to all the members

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of the Society. Applications are required to be in the hands of the Secretary on or before the 1st of March of each year.

The Society publishes annually a pamphlet giving the examination papers for the year, and another pamphlet giving the recommendations of the Educational Committee. The published Transactions of the Society contain the various papers presented at the meetings, and the discussions thereon. Copies may be had at \$.75 each by addressing the Secretary, Room 1229½, 346 Broadway, New York City.

ACTUARY. Originally a public officer in the Roman courts of justice, who drew up contracts, etc., in the presence of the magistrates. Actuaries also kept the military accounts of the Romans. [See Walford.] In the United States the profession of actuary is confined principally to the mathematical questions involved in the practice of life insurance, such as the construction of premiums, distribution of surplus, surrender values, etc. The actuary is usually an officer of his company, but is seldom, contrary to the English practice, a manager.

AEGIS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Denver Col. Organized 1910; capital paid in, \$234,610. E. W. Williams, president; H. L. Sears, vice-president and general manager; John F. Vivian, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$384,637; liabilities, \$135,008.

AETNA ACCIDENT AND LIABILITY COMPANY, Hartford, Conn. Began business 1907; capital, \$1,000,000. President, Morgan G. Bulkeley; vice-president, Walter C. Faxon; secretary, J. Scofield Rowe; assistant secretaries, D. N. Gage, R. W. Myers, N. C. Stevens, H. R. Clough; treasurer, M. B. Brainard; assistant treasurer, C. H. Remington.

AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford. The Connecticut legislature in 1820 authorized the establishment of an annuity fund by the Aetna Insurance Company, of Hartford, with a capital stock of \$150,000. This stock was to be pledged exclusively for the payment of annuities and of losses upon insured lives. This class of business was not commenced until 1850, and in 1853 the Aetna Life Insurance Company, as a separate company, was incorporated. Hon. E. A. Bulkeley was the first president, and held that office until his death in 1872, when he was succeeded by Thomas O. Enders. In 1879 President Enders resigned, and was succeeded by Morgan G. Bulkeley, son of the original president, who still retains that office. In 1890 the company commenced the issue of accident policies in accordance with authority previously granted by the legislature, and in 1902 it began the issue of employers' liability insurance. The total receipts of the company in 1913 from all departments were \$27,097,078.65, and the total disbursements were \$23,138,627.35. The company now has a capital stock of \$4,000,000. The total assets December 31, 1913, amounted to \$113,956,997.45, and the total liabilities, not including capital, to \$100,931,370.42.

AGENTS' ASSOCIATION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY was organized Janu-

ary 20, 1890, and the following officers were elected: President, George N. Carpenter; vice-president, I. B. Snow; second vice-president, J. C. Thompson; third vice-president, J. P. Stevens; secretary, J. L. Johnson; treasurer, W. F. Winship. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in September, 1914, are: President, T. R. Fell, New York; vice-president, E. W. Snyder, Cleveland; second vice-president, Frank T. McNally, Duluth, Minn.; secretary and treasurer, J. Putnam Stevens, Portland, Me.; executive committee, John L. McFeely, Pittsburgh; Warren C. Flynn, Indianapolis; Harvey W. Bowles, Bangor; Harry I. Davis, Atlanta; Frank E. McMullen, Los Angeles.

AGENT. TERM DEFINED. [See Agent, Term Defined, Fire section.]

AGENTS, RESIDENT. Laws concerning. [See Resident Agents' Laws, Fire section.]

AHERN, JOHN E., secretary accident department of the Travelers Insurance Company, was born in Hartford, August 6, 1880, and after graduating from the Hartford Public High School, entered the service of the Travelers in July, 1898. He began in the accident department, and was appointed chief clerk in 1905 and assistant secretary in 1911. He was elected secretary of the accident department in 1912.

AKRON ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS, Akron, Ohio. (See Life Underwriters Association of Akron.)

ALABAMA FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMPANY, Montgomery, Ala. The company reinsured its business in the Aetna Life Insurance Company in 1913, and the company was merged in the Alabama Fidelity Mortgage and Bond Company.

ALABAMA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN 1860-1914. In 1860 the supervision of the business of insurance in Alabama was vested in the State Auditor, but by an act of the Legislature in 1897 it was transferred to the Secretary of State, who became insurance commissioner, ex-officio. The term of office is four years and the officials have been:

W. J. Green	1860-1865	John Purifoy	1892-1896
M. A. Chrisholm	1865-1868	Walter S. White	1896-1897
R. M. Reynolds	1868-1872	James K. Jackson	1897-1899
R. T. Smith	1872-1876	R. P. McDavid	1899-1903
Willis Brewer	1876-1880	J. Thomas Heflen	1903-1904
J. M. Carmichael	1880-1884	E. R. McDavid	1904-1907
M. C. Burke	1884-1888	Frank N. Julian	1907-1911
Cyrus D. Hogue	1888-1892		

Cyrus B. Brown, the present commissioner, assumed office in January, 1911, for the term ending in 1915.

ALASKA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN. By act of Congress, approved June 6, 1900, insurance companies are required to report to the Surveyor-General, who is acting Secretary of the District. The present incumbent of the office is Charles E. Davidson.

ALLEN, EDWARD WARNER, manager of the New York City office of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in Summit, N. J., July 19, 1873. He received his education at the Berkeley School, New York City, and Yale University; graduating from Sheffield Scientific College in 1894. He began his business career as a wall paper salesman and manufacturer. He is a director of the Caledonian Hospital, a member of Montauk Lodge, F. and A. M., the Crescent Athletic Club, the Hardware Club, the Sons of the American Revolution, Lafayette Post, Sons of Veterans, and in January, 1914, was appointed tax commissioner of New York City. He was elected president of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York in 1913.

ALLEN, FRANCIS BURKE, vice-president Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, was born at Baltimore, Md., June 1, 1841. He received a common and high school education, and began his business career as a machinists' apprentice. From 1862 to 1868 he served in the engineer corps of the United States Navy, reaching the grade of lieutenant, but resigned from the service in the latter year. He is a director of the Navy League of the United States, past junior commander-in-chief, G. A. R., and past Rear Admiral, National Association Naval Veterans of the United States, and is active in Grand Army, also naval, affairs, and a past president of the Army and Navy Club of Conn. He is also a past vice-president of the Board of Casualty and Surety Underwriters of New York.

ALLIANCE AGAINST ACCIDENT FRAUD. An Association of casualty insurance companies and representatives of railroads, was organized at a meeting in New York in November, 1905. Its object is stated to be: "To protect and defend its members against fraudulent claims; to prosecute all persons engaged in presenting and promoting such claims; to collect and disseminate information to its members, concerning fake claimants, shyster lawyers, unprincipled physicians, ambulance chasers, false witnesses, and others engaged in such practices, and their methods." Officers were elected as follows: President, Robert B. Armstrong, Casualty Company of America; first vice-president, James R. Pratt, United Railways & Electric Company, Baltimore; second vice-president, R. C. Richards, Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company; secretary and treasurer, Chauncey S. S. Miller, Casualty Company of America. The work of the Alliance is carried on through committees. At the annual meeting in January, 1914, officers were elected as follows: President, J. L. Quackenbush, Interborough-Metropolitan, New York; vice-president, J. J. Dorn, U. S. Casualty; secretary, F. L. Arnold; treasurer, F. D. Edmunds. Directors: George M. Curtis, Jr., assistant corporation counsel City of New York; H. V. Drown, public service corporation, New Jersey; A. K. Rinke, Central R. R. of N. J.; Chas. E. Chalmers, Second Ave. R. R. Co; E. G. Marks, Frankfort General Insurance Company; Geo. C. Taft, Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation.

The Index Bureaus have been established at the following places: New York City, 21 Park Row; Philadelphia, Pa., Land Title building, Philadelphia, Pa.; Chicago, Ill., Old Colony building, Chicago, Ill.; Boston, 88 Broad Street, Boston, Mass.

ALLISON, YOUNG E., insurance journalist, is of Scotch-Irish lineage, and a native of Henderson, Ky., where he was born December 23, 1853. Leaving school when nine years old, he obtained in a country printing office, the rudiments of his present profession. He was a newspaper reporter at the age of seventeen, and in the course of his journalistic career has been managing editor of the *Louisville Courier-Journal*, editor of the *Louisville Daily Commercial*, and city editor of the *Evansville, Ind., Journal*. He established the *Insurance Herald* in Louisville in 1888, and on its sale to its present owner in 1899, became the founder, with August Straus, of the *Insurance Field* of Louisville, of which he is the present editor, in association with Mr. Champion I. Hitchcock, and part proprietor. Colonel Allison has achieved fame in literature as a humorist, a magazine writer, a novelist, and dramatist. He was, in 1893, the Kentucky commissioner for the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago. He was editor of the *Louisville Herald*, the leading Republican daily newspaper of the South, from 1902 to 1905, when he disposed of his interest to devote his whole time again to the *Insurance Field*.

ALVERSON, H. C., formerly assistant general agent of the Insurance Company of North America and Philadelphia Underwriters (the Insurance Company of North America and Fire Association of Philadelphia), with headquarters at Erie, Pa., was born in Chatauqua county, New York, June 12, 1843. He began the insurance business in 1866 in Beloit, Wis., as a solicitor for farm business. From 1869 to 1871 in Wisconsin, and from 1871 to 1886 in Iowa, he did special agency work, and on January 1, 1886, he entered the service of the Insurance Company of North America as Iowa state agent. He resigned the assistant general agency of the above companies in January, 1903, and was elected secretary and general manager of National Masonic Accident Association of Des Moines, Iowa. He was appointed manager of the North American Accident Insurance Company of Chicago, Ill. (National Masonic Department), with headquarters at Des Moines, February 3, 1905.

AMARILLO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Amarillo, Texas. Organized 1910, capital, \$150,000. C. T. Herring, president; G. J. Brothers, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$387,300; liabilities, \$169,247.

AMERICAN ASSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized, 1903; capital \$325,000. R. R. Koch, president; D. T. Richman, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$433,959; liabilities, \$132,293.

AMERICAN BONDING COMPANY, Baltimore, Md. Organized 1895; capital, \$750,000. The company was merged in the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Baltimore in 1913.

AMERICAN CASUALTY COMPANY, Reading, Pa. Organized 1902; capital \$325,000. E. P. Van Reed, president; Harvey H. Shomo, secretary and treasurer. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$605,832.28; total liabilities, \$177,381.

AMERICAN CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1899; capital \$137,000. H. M. Woollen, president; C. B. Carr, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$4,058,474; liabilities, \$3,593,984.

AMERICAN CREDIT INDEMNITY COMPANY, New York. Organized 1893; capital \$350,000. Edwin M. Treat, president; A. L. Shapleigh, vice-president; Joseph J. Gross, secretary. The executive headquarters of the company are in St. Louis, Mo. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$221,036; liabilities, \$790,353.

AMERICAN FIDELITY COMPANY, Montpelier, Vt. Organized 1900; cash capital, \$382,750. C. H. Darling, president; J. P. Meade, vice-president; B. B. Bailey, second vice-president; Cecil Pratt, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,446,285; liabilities, \$921,930.

AMERICAN HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Fort Worth, Texas. The company reinsured in the International Life Insurance Company of St. Louis in 1914.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES. This association was organized at a meeting held in Chicago in May, 1909, and the organization was promoted by and is largely composed of actuaries connected with companies located in the central, western, and southern sections of the country, and its purposes are the advancement of the science of insurance mathematics. The membership is composed of Fellows, Associates, and Contributing members. Any one of legal age pursuing actuarial studies may become an associate, on nomination by two Fellows and approved by the Board of Governors, and having passed such examination as the Board of Governors may prescribe. Any associate, who has been such for at least two months and is twenty-five years of age, may become a Fellow on passing such final examination as may be required by the Board of Governors. The examination may be waived if the candidate has passed an equivalent examination required by another recognized society of actuaries. Associate members are not entitled to vote or hold office, and contributing members may be any legal reserve company. The officers of the Institute are under the direction of a Board of Governors consisting of the officers, ex-presidents, and six elected members—two being elected annually. Lucius McAdam was the first president, and Jacob C. Seitz, secretary.

The fourth annual meeting was held in Chicago, June 2 and 3, 1914. Papers were read and discussed.

Officers were elected as follows: President, J. H. Nitchie, Chicago; vice-president, R. M. Webb, Kansas City Life, Kansas City, Mo.; secretary, T. W. Appleby, Ohio National Life; treasurer, D. F. Campbell, Armour Institute, Chicago; librarian, Edmund R. Carter, National Life, Chicago, Ill. The following was the membership roll on July 1, 1914:

Board of Governors — Officers: President, J. H. Nitchie; vice-president, Robert Montague Webb; secretary, Troy Wilson Appleby; treasurer, Donald Francis Campbell; librarian, Edwin Richmond Carter; ex-presidents, Henry Wright Buttolph, O. J. Arnold; elected members: Jacob Charles Seltz, Carroll B. Carr, Henry Lewis Reitz, Joseph Howard Nitchie, Earl O. Dunlap, Lewis Albert Anderson.

FELLOWS

Lewis Albert Anderson, B.L. (Deutscher Verein fur Ver.-Wiss.), Madison, Wis.
 Troy Wilson Appleby, A.M., Federal Life Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.
 Oswald James Arnold, B.S., Illinois Life Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.
 William Francis Barnard, Syracuse, N. Y.
 Samuel Barnett, A.B., C. E., Atlanta, Ga.
 Charles Harrison Beckett, A.B., State Life Insurance Company, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Judah Phillip Bowerman, Southern States Mutual Life Insurance Company, Charleston, W. Va.
 Russell Conklin Burton, A.B., New World Life Insurance Company, Spokane, Wash.
 Henry Wright Buttolph, A.M., A. A. S., Hume-Mansur Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Donald Francis Campbell, A.M., Ph.D., (Mem. A. M. S.), Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, Ill.
 Carroll B. Carr, American Central Life Insurance Company, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Edwin Richmond Carter, National Life Insurance Company of United States of America, Chicago, Ill.
 Lawrence M. Cathles, F. F. A., A. I. A., A. A. S., Southwestern Life Insurance Company, Dallas, Texas.
 Henry Richmond Corbett, B. Sc., Ph. M., Insurance Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.
 Frederick Adams Draper, Room 1140, 30 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.
 Earl O. Dunlap, Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 John Maynard Emery, M.D., A. A. S., Des Moines, Iowa.
 William A. Fricke, M.D., LL.B., Great Northern Life Insurance Company, Wausau, Wis.
 James Waterman Glover, B.L., Ph.D. (Mem. Am. M. Soc., Deutscher Verein fur Ver.-Wiss.), 620 Oxford Road, Ann Arbor, Mich.
 George Graham, Jr., Actuary, Missouri State Life Insurance Company, St. Louis, Mo.
 Frank I. Haight, 813 Hume-Mansur Building, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Alfred G. Hann, Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, Los Angeles, Cal.
 Julian C. Harvey, St. Louis, Mo.
 John E. Higdon, A.B. (Mem. A. M. S., Am. A.A.A., Ind., A. S.), Dept. of Insurance and Banking, Austin, Tex.
 I. Smith Homans, A. A. S., Commonwealth Life Insurance Company, Louisville, Ky.
 Edward Wyllys Hyde, B. C. E., C. E., Columbia Life Insurance Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Virgil M. Kime, A.B., A. A. S., American Central Life Insurance Company, Indianapolis, Ind.
 John Archibald McKellar, A.B., A. A. S., Des Moines Life Insurance Company, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Malcolm McNeill, Ph.D., Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill.
 Paul Vaughn Montgomery, A.B., Southwestern Life Insurance Company, Dallas, Tex.
 William E. Napier, Scranton Life Insurance Company, Scranton, Pa.
 Joseph Howard Nitchie, A.B., F. A. S., Room 1219, 19 So. LaSalle, St., Chicago, Ill.

William O. Morris, North American Life Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.
 Bernhard Robert Nueske, First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.
 Robert Kelly Orr, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York City.
 Joseph B. Reynolds, Kansas City Life Insurance Company, Kansas City, Mo.
 Henry Lewis Rietz, B. SC., Ph.D., F. A. A. S., (Mem. A. M. S.), University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
 John Francis Roche, F. A. S., Manhattan Life Insurance Company, New York City.
 George Roslington, F. C. A., A. I. S., Occidental Life Insurance Company, Albuquerque, N. M.
 Jacob Charles Seltz, A.B., Security Life Insurance Company of America, 1101 Rockery Building, Chicago, Ill.
 Bert J. Stookey, Illinois Life Insurance Company, Chicago, Ill.
 Gordon Thomson, San Francisco Life Insurance Company, San Francisco, Cal.
 Carleton M. Vail, A.B., Room 402, 30 N. LaSalle, St., Chicago, Ill.
 Henry Sherman Vail, Room 402, 30 N. LaSalle, St., Chicago, Ill.
 Geert Andries Van der Sluis, Midland Insurance Company, St. Paul, Minn.
 Harris E. Vineberg, A. A. S., 1137 First National Bank Building, Chicago, Ill.
 Robert Montague Webb, Kansas City Life Insurance Company, Kansas City, Mo.
 Romeo M. Wilbur, 249 Railway Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.
 Frederic Scherer Withington, Western States Life Insurance Company, San Francisco, Cal.
 Paul Livingston Woolston, B.S., 1636 E. Eighth Ave., Denver, Colo.
 Franklin B. Mead, Lincoln National Life Insurance Company.
 Isaac Davenport, Pan-American Life Insurance Company, New Orleans.
 James Fairlie, Illinois Insurance Department.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF ACCIDENT UNDERWRITERS. This is an association of accident underwriters organized at a meeting held in Chicago, May 10, 1913, and under the constitution membership is open to "any official, including the head of any department, at the home office of any company, association, or society properly authorized to transact a personal health or accident insurance business in the United States or in Canada." The objects and purposes of the association as stated in the constitution, shall be "to promote good will, harmony, confidence, and co-operation generally between members, to devise and give effect to measures for the protection of their common interests, and to disseminate information concerning the health and accident business."

Officers were elected as follows: President, C. H. Boyer, manager casualty department, National Life, U. S. A., Chicago; vice-president, G. E. Dickson, Royal Casualty, Chicago; second vice-president, W. T. Grant, Business Men's Accident Association, Kansas City; secretary, W. R. Sanders, American Liability Company, Cincinnati; treasurer, P. J. V. McKian, Midland Casualty, Chicago.

A meeting was held in Chicago in August, 1913, and at the annual meeting in 1914 at Atlantic City, N. J., the association was merged in the Health and Accident Underwriters' Conference [which see].

AMERICAN LIABILITY COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind., executive offices, Cincinnati, Ohio. Organized 1910; capital, \$100,000. J. A. Johnson, president; W. R. Sanders, secretary and general manager. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$121,203; liabilities, \$6,240.

AMERICAN LIFE CONVENTION was organized in 1905 by the officers of life insurance companies of the western and southern states. The first annual meeting was held at Lookout Mountain,

Tenn., September 29 and 30, 1906, and officers were elected as follows: President, Charles E. Dark, American Central Life of Indianapolis; secretary, T. W. Blackburn, Omaha.

The second annual meeting was held in Indianapolis, September 5, 6, and 7, 1907, and B. H. Robison, Bankers Reserve Life, Omaha, was elected president.

The third annual meeting was held at Denver, Col., August 19, 20, and 21, 1908. Samuel B. Smith, Volunteer State Life, Chattanooga, Tenn., was elected president.

The fourth annual meeting was held at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 7 and 8, 1909. Isaac Miller Hamilton, Federal Life, Chicago, was elected president.

The fifth annual meeting was held at Des Moines, Ia., September 15, 16, and 17, 1910. Thomas W. Vardell, Southwestern Life, Dallas, Texas, was elected president.

The sixth annual meeting was held in Pittsburgh, Pa., September 20, 21, and 22, 1911. P. D. Gold, Jr., Jefferson Standard Life, Raleigh, N. C., was elected president.

The seventh annual meeting was held in Chicago, Ill., September 4, 5, and 6, 1913. W. A. Lindley, Security Mutual Life, Lincoln, Neb., was elected president.

The eighth annual meeting was held in St. Paul, Minn., August 20, 21, and 22, 1913. President Lindley presided and in his address briefly referred to the principles involved in life insurance, and to its development, and its relation to the growth of the country. He favored investing life insurance funds in a way to promote agricultural interests, and stated the opinion that it was as much the duty of a company to invest its funds in ways that will produce the best results for policyholders as it was to pay claims promptly.

A report by a committee in departmental supervision, C. F. Coffin, chairman, was presented, in which the history of state supervision was reviewed briefly, and a summary given of the views of underwriters and supervising officials regarding certain phases of supervision and suggestions for improvement. The report was discussed and a resolution was adopted expressing the need of uniform legislation and supervision, and inviting other organizations of life underwriters and the Convention of Insurance Commissioners to send delegates to the meetings of the convention, and providing for the appointment of a committee to present the suggestion to the other associations. A report from the committee on "hazardous and unhealthful occupations" was presented, briefly outlining the work of the committee.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That the issuance of policies of group insurance by legal reserve life insurance companies without individual medical examination is a menace to the business of legal reserve life insurance, is a discrimination against regularly examined policyholders, is unfair in principle, and is dangerous in practice.

Papers were read as follows: "Our Common Purpose," J. A. O. Preus, insurance commissioner, Minnesota; "Wastes from Lapsation," I. Smith Homans, Commonwealth Life, Louisville, Ky.; "Agency Super-

vision," R. W. Stevens, Illinois Life, Chicago; "Ethical and Unethical Competition," Harry L. Sears, Aegis Life, Denver, Col.; "Taxation of Life Insurance," Young E. Allison, Insurance Field.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Henry Abels, Franklin Life, Springfield, Ill.; secretary and treasurer, Thomas Blackburn, Omaha, Neb.; executive committee, Isaac Miller Hamilton, Federal Life, Chicago; M. D. Johnson, Florida Life, Jacksonville; Thomas L. Miller, West Coast Life, San Francisco, Cal.; E. W. Randall, Minnesota Mutual, St. Paul, Minn.; George A. Grimsley, Jefferson Standard Life, Greensboro, N. C.; W. A. Lindley, Security Mutual Life, Lincoln, Neb. State vice-presidents — Alabama, Wilmer L. Moore, Southern States Life; Arkansas, W. S. Mitchell, Home Life and Accident; California, Warren R. Porter, Western States Life; Colorado, Thomas F. Daly, Capitol Life; Florida, W. P. Douglas, Florida Life; Georgia, W. W. Reid, Empire Life; Illinois, A. M. Johnson, National Life; Indiana, Guilford A. Deitch, Reserve Loan Life; Idaho, Edwin S. Chadwick, Idaho State Life; Iowa, L. J. Doherty, Guaranty Life; Kentucky, W. W. Moore, Citizens National Life; Michigan, John J. Oliver, Michigan State Life; Minnesota, Dr. Henry W. Cook, Northwestern National Life; Mississippi, W. Q. Cole, Lamar Life; Missouri, James A. McVoy, Central States Life; Montana, H. R. Cunningham, Montana Life; Nebraska, B. H. Robison, Bankers' Reserve Life; New Mexico, George Roslington, Occidental Life; North Carolina, R. J. Mebane, Southern Life and Trust; North Dakota, J. J. Feckler, Pioneer Life; Ohio, John M. Sarver, Ohio State Life; Oklahoma, O. E. McCartney, Oklahoma National Life; Oregon, S. P. Lockwood, Columbia Life and Trust; Pennsylvania, Frank A. Wesley, Standard Life; Tennessee, W. C. Stacey, Volunteer State Life; Texas, A. S. Doerr, Sam Houston Life; Utah, N. G. Stringham, Continental Life; Virginia, C. G. Taylor, Atlantic Life; Washington, Robert L. Rutter, Western Union Life; West Virginia, John C. Riheldaffer, Southern States Mutual; Wisconsin, W. A. Fricke, Great Northern Life.

The Convention has organized medical and legal sections, which hold meetings independently of the Convention itself, and have their own officers. The medical section held its meeting September 2, and elected officers as follows: James H. Stowell, chairman; Whitfield Harrel, vice-chairman; F. L. B. Janney, secretary; F. W. Foxworthy, Ambrose Talbot, and the officers, board of managers. Papers were read as follows: "Popularizing Health Conservation," Dr. Lee K. Frankel, Metropolitan Life; "The Curve of Mortality," Virgil M. Kime, American Central Life; "The Insurability of Women," Ambrose Talbot, Kansas City Life; "The Insurability of Women as Shown by Industrial Insurance," Louis I. Dublin, Metropolitan Life.

The legal section elected officers as follows: Emmet C. May, chairman, Peoria Life; H. H. Orr, Western Reserve Life, Muncie, Ind., secretary. Papers were read as follows: "Fraud and Misrepresentation," Emmet C. May, and a review of legislation during the year was given by Secretary Blackburn.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Des Moines, Iowa. Organized 1899 as the American Life Association, reorganized

in 1900 as a legal reserve company; capital, \$175,000. H. J. Klemme, president; J. C. Griffith, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$993,637.76; liabilities, \$802,948.48.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ILLINOIS, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1910; capital, \$100,000. R. Wilson More, president; John A. McKellar, vice-president; R. M. Wilbur, secretary and treasurer; M. E. Bowen, general manager. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$135,762; liabilities, \$35,125.

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, FOREIGN BUSINESS OF. [See Foreign Business.]

AMERICAN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Galveston, Texas. Organized 1905; capital, \$250,000. W. L. Moody, Jr., president; L. H. Collier, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$2,540,554.74; liabilities, \$1,744,598.46.

AMERICAN MUTUAL LIABILITY INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1887; Russell Gray, president; H. Stockton, vice-president; Donald B. Ward, secretary; H. C. Knepenberg, Jr., assistant secretary; C. E. Hodges, treasurer and assistant manager. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,824,828; liabilities, \$1,283,660.

AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY, New York. Organized 1884; capital, \$500,000. F. W. Lafrentz, president; H. B. Zevely, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$8,871,339; liabilities, \$2,764,623.

AMICABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Waco, Texas. Organized 1910; capital, \$800,000. Artemas R. Roberts, president and actuary; A. R. Wilson, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,967,740.67; liabilities, \$1,147,740.67.

ANCHOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1906; capital, \$100,000. Thos. W. Wilson, president; Geo. H. Craft, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$230,932; liabilities, \$129,299.

ANGELL, CHARLES HART, actuary Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, Springfield, Mass., is a native of New York, and was born in Brooklyn, September 20, 1871. He received his education in private schools in Passaic, N. J., and New York City, and Princeton University, from which he graduated in the class of 1893. He began his actuarial studies in the office of David Parks Fackler, soon after

graduating from Princeton, and in 1898 entered the service of the Massachusetts Mutual Life as a clerk in its actuarial department. He was appointed assistant actuary of the company in 1902, and actuary in April, 1914.

ANNUAL STATEMENTS, LIMIT FOR FILING. [See Statements, Annual.]

ANNUITIES. Sums payable annually either for life or a term of years. Annuities are of much larger use in Great Britain than in the United States, as a provision for possible old age. A number of American life insurance companies grant annuities, and the extent of their business is shown by the following comparative statement of payments made during the past five years.

	Amount 1909	Amount 1910	Amount 1911	Amount 1912	Amount 1913
Aetna	\$21,462	\$32,963	\$40,008	\$41,378	\$45,306
Connecticut General	3,378	3,484	3,725	3,950	5,875
Connecticut Mutual	22,253	23,449	19,318	20,930	23,267
Columbian National	515	553	670	955	1,020
Equitable	1,124,338	1,169,616	1,152,771	1,271,774	1,224,151
Fidelity	4,098	5,052	15,019	16,020	16,144
Germania	40,460	41,643	42,009	41,824	41,851
Home	49,506	51,554	43,133	46,637	46,616
Manhattan					9,391
Metropolitan	169,037	126,591	129,691	132,103	148,846
Mutual Benefit	183,015	167,349	165,096	167,385	159,146
Mutual, New York	2,707,752	2,658,888	662,967	2,677,900	2,705,627
National, Vermont	330,003	369,102	433,292	499,040	519,623
New York	1,705,683	1,659,508	1,583,183	1,570,503	1,561,674
Northwestern	81,972	83,524	71,323	101,467	128,690
Penn Mutual	289,874	323,902	339,521	398,065	415,366
Phoenix Mutual	13,712	17,572	18,180	26,305	30,534
Postal					7,703
Provident Life & Trust	91,267	94,838	103,225	108,782	114,104
Pittsburgh Life & Trust	29,640	28,346	30,032	21,476	18,328
Prudential	69,435	98,611	98,330	121,116	147,699
Security	293	488	683	688	789
State Mutual	10,919	14,821	17,765	21,695	30,899
Travelers	27,925	31,049	34,808	47,343	59,274
Union Central	24,907	22,472	22,971	22,487	23,333
Union Mutual	2,716	1,935	2,378	2,429	2,648
United States	17,743	17,155	17,235	16,625	15,631
Total	\$7,021,903	\$7,044,615	\$7,048,233	\$7,379,197	\$7,503,535

ANTI-COMPACT LAWS. [See Anti-Compact Laws, fire section.]

ANTI-REBATE LAWS. Following is a list of the states which have laws prohibiting the giving of rebate of premium to the insured by life and other insurance companies or their agents, together with the text of such laws.

The first anti-rebate law applying specifically to the business of life insurance was enacted by Massachusetts in 1887. The previous year, it is true, Louisiana passed a law prohibiting the allowance of rebates in insurance, but no class of insurance was named in the act;

it was supposed to refer to fire insurance, and it was not until later that an opinion was given by the attorney-general of the state that its provisions were applicable to the practice of life insurance.

The anti-rebate laws of a number of the states, while at first applying only to life insurance, have been amended to include fire insurance as well as other forms of insurance in their prohibitions, and in some states the laws prohibit the sale of stock in connection with insurance, or as an inducement to insurance.

The Massachusetts law has served as a model for the anti-rebate laws of most of the states enacting them, in some cases being copied almost literally, and in others being followed closely in substance.

Alabama passed an anti-rebate law in 1909 which is a copy of the Colorado law [see below], with the same penalty except as to imprisonment, which in the Alabama law is made thirty days only. Sections 3 and 4 of the Alabama law prohibit the sale of agency company stock or other stock or the issue of any special or advisory board or other contract promising returns and profits as an inducement to insurance, but sale of its own stock may be permitted by the commissioner of insurance.

ARIZONA. The law was passed in 1913, and is Section 59, and reads the same as the section of the Colorado law printed below [which see]. The penalty for violation is a fine of \$500 for each offense, and revocation of license of company or agent in the discretion of the corporation commission.

Section 25 of the laws of 1913, which does not apply to life insurance companies, reads as follows:

Section 25. No insurance company by itself or other party, and no licensed insurance agent, solicitor or broker, personally or by any other party, shall offer, promise, allow, give, set off, or pay directly or indirectly, any rebate of, or part of the premiums payable on the policy, or on any policy or agents' commission thereon, or earnings, profit, dividends, or other benefit founded, arising, accruing or to accrue thereon, or therefrom, or any other valuable consideration or inducement to or for insurance or any risk in this state now or hereafter to be written, which is not specified in the policy contract of insurance; nor shall any such company, agent, solicitor, or broker, personally or otherwise offer, promise, give, sell, or purchase any stock, bonds, securities, or property, or any dividend or profit, accruing or to accrue thereon, or other thing of value whatsoever as inducement to insurance or in connection therewith which is not specified in the policy. The license of any insurance company or agent who violates the provisions of this section shall be revoked and no license shall be issued to such company, or agent within one year from the date of the revocation of the license.

No insured person or party shall receive or accept directly or indirectly, any rebate of premium or part thereof, or agent's, solicitor's or broker's commission thereon payable on the policy, or on any policy of insurance, or any favor of advantage or share in the dividends or other benefit to accrue thereon or any valuable consideration or inducement not specified in the policy contract of insurance; the amount of insurance whereon the insured has received or accepted, either directly or indirectly, any rebate of the premium or agent's, solicitor's or broker's commission thereon, shall be reduced in such proportion as the amount of value of such rebate, commission, dividend, or other consideration so received by the insured bears to the total premium on the policy, and any such insured shall be liable, in addition to having the insurance reduced to a fine of not more than two hundred dollars.

ARKANSAS. Section 36, Chapter 2, of the insurance laws, which section was passed in 1907, provides "That it shall be unlawful for

any life insurance company, operating within the state of Arkansas, to discriminate between its policyholders by allowing, or agreeing to allow, any policyholder, whether as an individual or as a member of a class, a portion or per cent. of any premium or premiums collected by said company from any policyholder or policyholders on the pretense of making such policyholder an agent of the company or otherwise," unless such policyholder qualifies as agent under the laws; is instrumental in actually securing business as evidenced by his name appearing on the application or applications of other policyholders as soliciting agent, and his compensation being limited to a commission on the business thus secured. Any company violating the act is subject to a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, and revocation of license.

COLORADO. The Colorado law is Section 49 of the Act of 1907, creating an insurance department, and reads as follows:

Section 49. No life insurance company doing business in this State shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between insureds (the insured) of the same class and equal expectation of life in the amount of payment of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes. Nor shall any such company or agent thereof make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company or any officer, agent, solicitor, or representative thereof pay, allow, or give or offer to pay, allow or give, directly or indirectly, as inducement to insurance, any rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any paid employment or contract for services of any kind or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in the policy contract of insurance; nor give, sell, or purchase or offer to give, sell, or purchase, as inducement to insurance or in connection therewith, any stocks, bonds, or other securities of any insurance company or other corporation, association, or partnership, or any dividends or profits to accrue thereon, or anything of value whatever, not specified in the policy.

The penalty for a violation is revocation of license, and a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, and imprisonment for not less than thirty nor more than ninety days, or both. An additional section of the act also makes the person knowingly receiving a rebate guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine of \$100 or imprisonment for thirty days, or both.

CONNECTICUT. The law is section 3538, Chapter 134 of the laws of 1899; and Chapter 193, Section 1, of the laws of 1907 and reads as follows:

No life insurance company doing business in this state shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between insureds of the same class and expectation of life in the amount or payment of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes; nor shall any such company or any agent, subagent, broker, or any other person, make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract, other than is plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company or agent, subagent, broker, or any other person, pay or allow, or offer to pay, or allow, as inducement to insurance, any rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefit to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in the policy of insurance. No person shall receive or accept from any company or agent, subagent, broker, or any other

person, as inducement to insurance, any such rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefit to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement not specified in the policy of insurance. No person shall be excused from testifying or from producing any books, papers, contracts, agreements, or documents, at the trial of any other person charged with a violation of any provision of this section, on the ground that such testimony or evidence may tend to incriminate him, but no person shall be prosecuted for any act concerning which he shall be compelled to so testify or produce evidence, documentary or otherwise, except for perjury committed in so testifying.

An additional section provides that no person shall act on the solicitation of policies of insurance without first obtaining a certificate of authority from the insurance commissioner which shall be renewed on the first of April of each year, and makes the penalty for violation of the act a revocation of license "and no such certificate shall be hereafter issued to said convicted person by said commissioner for the term of three years from the date of such conviction" and a fine of not more than \$500. An additional section prohibits "discrimination between white persons and colored persons wholly or partially of African descent" in premiums or rates charged for policies.

DELAWARE. The Delaware law (Chapter 273, Volume 19, Law of 1901) is a copy of the Massachusetts law. The penalty for a violation is \$500, or imprisonment for not less than one nor more than six months for each violation. An act was passed in 1907 prohibiting rebating by surety companies, and with the same penalty for violation as in the act above.

IDAHO. The law was passed in 1901 and amended by the Act of 1903, creating an insurance department, and further amended in 1905, and is now section 41 of the acts of 1911. The section provides that "no life insurance company doing business in this state shall make or permit any discrimination between individuals of the same class and of equal expectancy of life, in the amount of payment or return of premiums or rates charged for policy of insurance" and in other respects in its prohibitions is similar to the law of Missouri, (which see) except that the section contains the following words not contained in the Missouri law: "nor shall any person knowingly receive as such inducement, any rebate of premium, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits accruing thereon, or any paid employment or contract for services of any kind or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever, not specified in the policy." The section also provides in addition that no person shall be excused from testifying at any proceeding for a violation of the act on the ground that such testimony may tend to convict him, but no person shall be prosecuted for or on account of any transaction concerning which he may be compelled to testify. A violation of the act is a misdemeanor and subjects the offender to a fine of \$300 and imprisonment for six months, or both, together with a revocation of license of the corporation "issuing policies or making contracts" that are in violation of the section.

An additional act (Section 19, Chapter 97, Session Laws of 1913) provides:

No insurance company, association or society, by itself or any other party, and no insurance agent, solicitor or broker, personally or by any other party, shall offer, promise, allow, give, set off or pay directly or indirectly, as inducement to insurance or in connection therewith, on any risk in this State, now or hereafter to be written, any rebate of or part of the premium payable on the policy or on any policy or the agent's commission thereon; nor shall any such company, association or society, agent, collector or broker, personally or otherwise, offer, promise, allow, give, set off or pay, directly or indirectly, as inducement to such insurance, or in connection therewith, any earnings, profits, dividends or other benefits, founded, arising, accruing or to accrue on such insurance or therefrom, or any other valuable consideration as inducement to insurance or in connection therewith, which is not specified, promised or provided for in the policy contract of insurance; nor shall any such company, association or society, agent, collector or broker, personally or otherwise, offer, promise, give, sell or purchase, as inducement to insurance or in connection therewith, any stocks, bonds, securities or property, or any dividends or profits accruing or to accrue thereon, nor except as specified in the policy contract, offer, promise or give any other thing of value whatsoever, as an inducement to insurance.

No insured person, firm or corporation shall knowingly receive or accept, directly or indirectly, any rebate of premium or part thereof, or agent's, solicitor's or broker's commission thereon, payable on the policy, or on any policy of insurance or any special favor or advantage in the dividend or other benefit to accrue thereon; nor shall any such person, firm or corporation receive anything of value as inducement to insurance or in connection therewith, which is not specified, promised or provided for in the policy contract of insurance.

Violation of the above section is a misdemeanor and subjects the offender to a fine of one hundred dollars for each violation, or imprisonment for not less than ninety days nor more than six months, or both, and the penalty for accepting a rebate is a fine not to exceed one hundred dollars and imprisonment for not to exceed thirty days or both. The act does not apply to payment of dividends by mutual life companies, or to industrial companies accepting premiums direct, or to the issuance of policies at special rates to members of lodges, labor unions, or groups of workmen where the premiums are paid by secretary of such organization or by the employer.

ILLINOIS. The law is Section 202 to 206 of Chapter 73 of the Revised Statutes, and was approved June 19, 1891. The first section is as follows:

Section 1. No life insurance company or association organized under the laws of this State, or doing business within the limits of the same, shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination between insurants of the same class and equal expectation of life, in its established rates, nor in the charging, collecting, demanding, or receiving of the amount of premium for insurants of the same class and equal expectation of life; nor in the return ratably of premiums, dividends, or other benefits, accruing or that may accrue, to such insurants as aforesaid; nor in the terms or conditions of the contract between such company and the insurants; and such contract of insurance shall be fully and wholly expressed and contained in the policy issued and the application therefor, nor shall any such company or its agents pay, or allow, or offer to pay or allow, to any person insured, any special rebate of premium, or any special favor or advantage, in the dividends or other benefits to accrue on such policy, or promise the same to any person as inducement to insure, or promise to give any advantage or valuable consideration whatsoever, not expressed or specified in the policy of such company.

Sections 2 and 3 declare the discriminations enumerated in Section 1 to be violations of law, and any company or association so vio-

lating shall, with the agent or agents concerned, be jointly and severally subject to a penalty of not less than \$500 nor more than \$1,000 for each offence, and the auditor of public accounts shall cancel the certificate of authority of such agent. It is declared that the act does not apply to fraternal associations, and section 206 prohibits the issue or circulation of estimates, illustrative circular or statements misrepresenting the terms of any policy or benefits to accrue thereon, and imposes a penalty for violation of a fine of not less than \$25 nor more than \$500.

INDIANA. The law was enacted in 1909, and section 1 of the law reads as follows:

That no life insurance company doing business in this State, nor any officer or agent of such company, shall directly or indirectly, pay, allow, or offer to pay or allow, as an inducement to insurance, any rebate or premium in connection with a policy of life insurance to be issued upon any application solicited in this State. Nor shall any such company, officer, or agent make any contract or agreement as to the amount of the premium to be paid on any policy solicited in this State other than as plainly expressed in the policy, nor shall any company knowingly issue a policy of insurance when any part of the premium has been rebated.

Section 2 makes "any person knowingly receiving" any rebate guilty of a misdemeanor, and imposes a penalty of a fine of \$100 or imprisonment for 30 days, or both, for the first ten thousand dollars of insurance and an additional fine of \$100 for each additional \$10,000 of insurance or fraction thereof. Section 3 provides that, "any company, person or persons violating any of the provisions of section 1 of this act, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than one hundred (\$100) dollars or more than five hundred (\$500) dollars, or shall be imprisoned in the county jail for any period not exceeding six months, or both, for each ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars of insurance or fraction thereof, thus written."

Section 4 and 5 relate to securing evidence and prosecuting violations against agents and companies and imposes an additional penalty on conviction of revocation of license for the period of one year. The act defines the term "rebate" to mean "anything of value, or the making of an agreement, expressed or implied, that will directly or indirectly diminish any premium below the amount specified in the policy," excepting payment of dividends under participating policies.

The law also applies to casualty insurance under amendments passed in 1911.

IOWA. The following is the provision in the Iowa Code of 1897:

Section 1782. No life insurance company shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination between persons insured of the same class and equal expectancy of life in the amount or payment of premiums, or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms or conditions of the contract it makes, nor shall any such company or agent thereof make any contract of insurance or agreement, other than is plainly expressed in the policy issued, nor shall any such company or agent pay or allow, directly or indirectly, as an inducement to insurance, any rebate of premium payable on the policy or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever, not specified in the policy or contract of insurance.

The legislature in 1911 amended the law by adding after the word "life" and before the word "insurance" in the first line the words "or casualty, health, or accident."

The penalty is a fine of not exceeding five hundred dollars, and revocation of license for a period of three years in the discretion of the court.

KENTUCKY. The Kentucky law, which is section 656 of the laws of 1893, is an exact copy of the Massachusetts law, and prescribes a penalty of not exceeding \$500, to be paid by any company, officer, or agent thereof violating the provisions of the law.

LOUISIANA. The Louisiana law is Section 9, Act 114 of the Acts of 1898, and is as follows:

Section 9. No life insurance company doing business in the State of Louisiana shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between insurants of the same class and expectation of life in the amount or payment of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance, or in any manner of the terms and conditions of the contract it makes; nor shall any such company or agent, sub-agent, or broker, or any other person, make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company or agent, sub-agent, broker, or any other person, pay or allow, or offer to pay or allow, as inducement to insurance, rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in the policy contract of insurance.

Provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent agents accepting on their responsibility notes for the first premiums.

Any violation of this section to which the assured is a party shall annul the contract, *ipso facto*; the agent or solicitor making the rebate shall have his certificate of authority forfeited and shall not be eligible to receive a certificate of authority to do business in the State for a period of three (3) years.

The legislature of 1908 enacted a law to prevent discrimination between policyholders of life insurance companies by the sale of special contracts or other inducements under the pretense of making such policyholders agents of the company. The act imposes a penalty upon a company for violation, of a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$300, with revocation of license, and upon an agent a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$300, or imprisonment of not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days.

MAINE. Public Laws, 1913, Chapter 84.

Section 1. No life insurance company doing business in this state shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination between individuals of the same class of insurance risk and of equal expectation of life in the amount payable upon the policy, the premiums or rates charged for policies of life insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms and conditions of the same. No company, association, or society, by itself or any other party, and no insurance agent, solicitor, or broker, personally, or by any other party, shall offer, promise, allow, give, set off, or pay, directly or indirectly, as an inducement to life, personal accident, or health insurance, on any risk in this state now or hereafter to be written, any rebate of or part of the premium payable on any policy or of the agent's commission thereon; nor shall any such company, association, or society, agent, collector, or broker, personally or otherwise, offer, promise, allow, give, set off or pay, directly or indirectly, as inducement to such insurance, any earnings, profit, dividends, or other benefit, founded, arising, accruing or to accrue on such insurance or there-

from, or any other valuable consideration, which is not specified, promised, or provided for in the policy of insurance; nor shall any such company, association or society, agent, collector, or broker, personally or otherwise, offer, promise, give, or sell as inducement to such insurance or in connection with such inducement, any stocks, bonds, securities, or property, or any dividends or profits accruing or to accrue thereon, nor except as specified in the policy, offer, promise, or give any other thing of value whatsoever, or purchase any stocks, bonds, securities, or property for which shall be paid or agreed to be paid more than the fair and reasonable value thereof.

No insured person, firm, or corporation shall knowingly receive or accept, directly or indirectly, any rebate of premium or part thereof, or agent's, solicitor's, or broker's commission thereon payable, on any policy of life, personal accident, or health insurance, or any special favor or advantage in the dividend or other benefit to accrue thereon; nor shall any such person, firm, or corporation receive anything of value as inducement to such insurance or in connection therewith, which is not specified, promised, or provided for in the policy of insurance.

Section 2. No insurance company, association, or society, or any officer, director, agent, broker, or solicitor thereof shall issue, circulate, or use, or cause or permit to be issued, circulated, or used, any written or oral statement, or circular misrepresenting the terms of any life, personal accident, or health policy issued or to be issued by such company, or misrepresenting the benefits or privileges promised under any such policy. No insurance company, association, or society, officer, director, agent, solicitor, or broker, or any person, firm, association, or corporation shall make any misrepresentation, oral, written, or otherwise, to any person for the purpose of inducing or tending to induce such person to take out a policy, of life, personal accident, or health insurance, or for the purpose of inducing or tending to induce any person having life, personal accident, or health insurance to lapse, forfeit, or surrender such insurance and to take out a policy of insurance in another company.

Any company, association, society, officer, solicitor, agent, broker, or other person violating the above section is guilty of a misdemeanor and on conviction subject to a fine of \$100 for each and every conviction or in the discretion of the court to imprisonment of not less than ninety days nor more than six months, and also revocation of license for a period of one year in the discretion of the insurance commissioner. An agent receiving commissions on insurance for himself is exempt and further exceptions are provided in the case of industrial companies from returning to policyholders a portion of the premium where the weekly premiums are paid direct, and in the case of employers or associations of employers, where the premium is paid direct by the employer or secretary of the organization where insurance is taken out in an aggregate of not less than fifty members. The penalty for violation of section 2 is a fine of not more than \$100 for each offence or imprisonment for not more than six month, together with revocation of license in the direction of the insurance commissioner. Section 3 provides that no person shall be excused from testifying at a trial of any person or company for violation of sections 1 and 2, on the ground that such testimony would tend to incriminate him, but no person shall be prosecuted for any act concerning which he may be compelled to testify.

MARYLAND. The Maryland law (Chapter 102 of the laws for 1912) reads:

Section 154. No insurance company doing business in this State shall make or permit any discrimination or distinction in favor of individuals of the same class and equal expectation of life in the amount of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance, or for policies insuring persons against accidental bodily injury, or in any of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes, as an inducement of such insurance; nor shall any such company or any officer, agent, solicitor, or representative thereof, or any insurance broker pay, allow, or give, or

offer to pay, allow, or give directly or indirectly, as inducement to such insurance, or after the insurance shall have been effected, any rebate from the premium which is specified in the policy; nor shall the insured, his agent, or representative, directly or indirectly, accept or knowingly receive any rebate from the premium specified in the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any paid employment or contract for services of any kind, or any special advantage in date of policy or age of issue, or any valuable consideration whatever not specified in the policy; nor shall any such company or its representative procure for any person applying for insurance, or for any person acting in collusion with him in seeking to avoid the penalty prescribed for violation of this section, a State license for the purpose of allowing to such person a rebate provided that nothing in this section shall be so construed as to forbid a company transacting industrial insurance on the weekly payment plan, with weekly collection of premiums at the houses of the insured, from returning to policyholders who have made premium payments directly to the company at its home office or district offices, the savings which the company effects through such direct payments. . . .

155. No fire, casualty, surety, or other insurance company, associations, partnerships, Lloyds, or individual underwriters, authorized to do insurance business in this state, or any officer, agent, solicitor, or representative thereof shall make any contract for insurance on property or risk located within this state against liability, casualty, accident, or hazard of any kind that may arise or occur therein, or agreement as to such contract, other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued or to be issued thereon; nor shall any such company, association, partnership, Lloyds, or individual underwriters, or any officer, agent, solicitor, representative thereof, directly or indirectly, in any manner whatsoever, pay or allow, or offer to pay or allow as inducement of such insurance, or after the insurance shall have been effected, any rebate from the premium which is specified in the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in the policy or contract of insurance; nor shall any insurance broker, his agent or representative, or any other person, directly or indirectly, either by sharing commissions or in any manner whatsoever, pay or allow or offer to pay or allow as inducement to such insurance or after the insurance shall have been effected, any rebate from the premium which is specified in the policy; nor shall the insured, his agent or representative, directly or indirectly, accept or knowingly receive from any company, association, partnerships, Lloyds, or individual underwriters, or from any insurance broker or other person, any such rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon. . . .

Violation of the law is made a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$500 for each and every violation. An agent or broker convicted of a second offense is disqualified from acting as such for a period of one year. No person shall be excused from testifying on the ground that such testimony may incriminate him, but he shall not be prosecuted for any act concerning which he may testify.

MASSACHUSETTS. The Massachusetts law is Section 68 of the codified insurance laws of 1887, and is as follows:

Section 68. No life insurance company doing business in Massachusetts shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals, between insureds of the same class and equal expectation of life in the amount of premium or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes; nor shall any such company or any agent thereof make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon, nor shall any such company or agent pay or allow, or offer to pay or allow, as inducement to insurance, any rebate of premium payable on the policy or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever, not specified in the policy contract of insurance.

The penalty for a violation of the law is a fine of not more than \$500 for each offence. The legislature of 1908 passed a law applying to other than life and marine companies, or all companies specified in section 32, chapter 576 of the acts of 1907, prohibiting rebating or the selling of stock or other inducement to insurance, by companies, agents, or brokers, and imposed a penalty for violation of a fine not to exceed \$200.

MICHIGAN. Michigan (Section 7219, Laws 1897) is the same as the section of the Colorado law printed above. Any company violating the law is subject to a fine of \$500, and any officer or agent violating the section is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to imprisonment not exceeding one year or by a fine of not less than fifty dollars and not exceeding \$500, or both such fine and imprisonment. An act was passed in 1911 prohibiting rebating or the selling or offering of stock in any insurance company, or any other consideration whatever as an inducement to insurance not specified in the contract. The act applies to all corporations, associations, partnerships, Lloyds or individual underwriters transcribing any or all classes of business except life insurance, and town and county mutual companies. Any person knowingly receiving a rebate or inducement to insurance is subject to a fine of \$100 or thirty days in jail, or both, and any company violating the provisions of the act is subject to a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 and imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both.

An act was passed in 1913 prohibiting "misrepresentation, twisting and embezzlement," and is the same as the first section of the Pennsylvania law, but excepts life insurance business, and does not contain the words, "or any special advantage in date of policy or age of issue, or any paid employment or contract for services of any kind," contained in the Pennsylvania law.

MINNESOTA. The Massachusetts law was incorporated in the general codification of 1895 but the legislature of 1907 changed the wording of the law somewhat, and the legislature of 1909 enacted a new law, which reads:

No insurance company or association, however constituted, or entitled, doing business in this State, nor any officer, agent, sub-agent, broker, solicitor, employe, intermediary, or representative thereof, shall make or permit any advantage or distinction in favor of any insured individual, firm, corporation, or association, with respect to the amount named in, or to be paid in, any policy of insurance, or shall offer to pay or allow, directly or indirectly, or by means of any device or artifice, as inducement to insurance, any rebate or premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other profit to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement not specified in the policy contract of insurance; or give, sell, or purchase, offer to give, sell, or purchase, as inducement to insure or in connection therewith, any stocks, bonds, or other securities of any insurance company or other corporation, association, partnership, or individual, or any dividends or profits accrued or to accrue thereon, or anything of value whatsoever, not specified in the policy.

Section 2 of the acts prohibits any person from receiving any rebate, or any special advantage in dividends to accrue thereon, or any consideration or inducement not specified in the policy of insurance, and such person is not excused from testifying in proceedings

brought for violation of the law on the ground that such testimony might tend to incriminate him, but he shall not be prosecuted for any act concerning which he is compelled to testify. The act does not apply to agents or officers taking insurance on their own life or property or to industrial companies issuing policies to associations of working men or like organizations. The penalty imposed either for giving or accepting, anything prohibited in the act, is a fine of not less than sixty dollars nor more than two hundred dollars.

MISSISSIPPI. The anti-rebate section of the law of 1902, establishing an insurance department, is as follows:

Section 38. No life insurance company doing business in Mississippi shall make any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals of the same class and expectation of life in the amount of payment of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any of the terms or conditions of the contract it makes, nor shall any such company or agent thereof make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract other than are plainly expressed in the application and policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company or agent pay or allow as inducements to insurance any rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in the policy contract of insurance.

The penalty is a revocation of license of the offending company or agent.

MISSOURI. The Missouri law was enacted in 1907, and is Section 7900a of Chapter 119 of the Revised Statutes of 1899. The section reads as follows:

Section 7900a. No life insurance company doing business in this state shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between insureds (the insured) of the same class and equal expectation of life in the amount or payment of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes; nor shall any such company, or agent thereof, make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company, or any officer, agent, solicitor, or representative thereof, pay, allow, or give, or offer to pay, allow, or give, directly or indirectly, as inducement to insurance, any rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any paid employment or contract for services of any kind, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever, not specified in the policy contract of insurance; or give, sell, or purchase, or offer to give, sell, or purchase, as inducement to insurance or in connection therewith, any stocks, bonds, or other securities of any insurance company or other corporation, association, or partnership, or any dividends or profits to accrue thereon, or anything of value whatsoever, not specified in the policy.

Any company or association which may violate this section, or which may permit its agents or representatives to violate any of its provisions, shall be barred from transacting business in the state for a period of five years; and any agent found guilty of a violation of the act shall be subject to a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500, and imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or both.

MONTANA. The law was enacted in 1909 and reads the same as the law of Colorado [which see]. Section 2 of the Act prohibits the sale of stock or the issuance of any board or advisory contracts in the state. The penalty for violation of the act is revocation of license, and a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars.

Section 4026 of the revised code, in addition to the above, reads as follows:

No insurance company organized under the laws of this State, or doing business in this State, shall make or permit any discrimination or distinction in favor of individuals between insureds or property of the same class in the amount of, premiums or rates charged for policies or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes; nor shall any such company or any agent thereof make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon, nor shall any such company or agent pay or allow, offer to pay or allow, as inducement to insurance, any rebate of premium payable on the policy or any special favor or advantages in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever, not specified in the policy contract of insurance.

The penalty is the same as above.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. The law passed in 1907 and amended in 1913 is the same as the Colorado law [which see]. The penalty for the violation of the law is \$500 and a revocation of license for three years.

An additional act (Chapter 127, Laws of 1913), is the same as the second paragraph (Section 19) of the Idaho law [which see]. Section 2 of the law prohibits misrepresentation of policies and twisting, and violation subjects the offender to a fine of \$100 for each offense or imprisonment for not more than six months, and revocation of license in the discretion of the commissioner of insurance.

NEW JERSEY. The law is chapter 168, laws of 1895 as amended in 1907 and 1909, and section 1 reads:

Section 1. No life insurance company doing business in this state shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between the insured of the same class and equal expectation of life in the amount or payment of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes; except that any life insurance company doing business in this State may issue policies of life or endowment insurance with or without annuities on the industrial plan, with special rates of premiums less than the usual rates of premiums for such policies to members of labor organizations, lodges, beneficial societies or similar organizations, or employees of one employer, who through their secretary or employer may take out insurance in an aggregate of not less than one hundred members, and pay their premiums through such secretary or employer; nor shall any such company or agent thereof make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company, or any officer, agent, solicitor, or representative thereof, pay, allow, or give, or offer to pay, allow, or give, directly or indirectly, as inducement to insurance, any rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any paid employment or contract for services of any kind, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in the policy contract of insurance.

The section also contains a provision, enacted in 1907, prohibiting companies doing both a participating and non-participating business,

to make any distinction on rate of commission or compensation to agents based on the participating and non-participating character of the policy.

Sections 2 and 3 provide a penalty of a fine for each offense of \$100 for every \$250 of insurance or fraction thereof effected by said policy, one-half of the penalty to be for the benefit of the person prosecuting the suit, the other half to be paid to the state treasurer for the benefit of the school fund. In case of default in paying this fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment not exceeding sixty days. Any agent convicted under the law cannot act as agent for any life insurance company in the state within two years after final judgment, under penalty of a fine or imprisonment, or both. A supplemental act, enacted in 1911, provides as follows: "Nothing in the act to which this act is a supplement shall be so construed as to forbid a company transacting industrial insurance on a weekly payment plan from returning to policyholders who have made premium payments for a period of at least one year, directly to the company at its home or district offices, a percentage of the premium which the company would have paid for the weekly collection of such premium."

NEW MEXICO. The territorial legislature passed an anti-rebate law in 1909 (section 19 and 20, chapter 48).

Section 19. No life insurance company doing business in this Territory shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between insureds (the insured) of the same class and equal expectation of life in the amount of payment of premiums or rates charged for policies, of life or endowment insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes. Nor shall any such company or agent thereof make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company or any officer, agent, solicitor, or representative thereof pay, allow, or give or offer to pay, allow, or give, directly or indirectly, as inducement to insurance, any rebate or premium payable on the policy, or any special favor of advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any paid employment or contract for services of any kind, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in the policy contract of insurance; nor give, sell, or purchase, or offer to give, sell, or purchase, as inducement to insurance or in connection therewith, any stocks, bonds, or other securities of any insurance company, or other corporation, association, or partnership, or any dividends or profits to accrue thereon, or anything of value whatever, not specified in the policy.

Violation of the above section by any officer or agent is made a misdemeanor, and the penalty is a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 and imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days, or both, together with revocation of license. Section 20 prohibits the issuance of stock, or any special or advisory board or other contract of any kind promising returns and profits as an inducement to insurance, and no company offering such stock or special inducements to insurance in New Mexico or any other state or territory, shall be licensed to do business in New Mexico. The section also prohibits any corporation acting as an agent for a life insurance company, or any of its agents or employees from selling or offering to give or sell, directly or indirectly in any manner any stock or agreement of any form promising returns or profits as an inducement to insurance or in connection therewith.

Section 21 makes any person knowingly receiving a rebate, or any special contract or favor or advantage whatever as an inducement to take any policy of life insurance not specified in the policy contract, guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine of \$100, or imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

NEW YORK. The New York legislature passed an anti-rebate law in 1880 and the insurance code of 1892 re-enacted the law in the following words:

Section 89. No life insurance corporation doing business in this State shall make any discrimination in favor of individuals of the same class or of the same expectation of life either in the amount of premium charged or in any return of premium, dividends, or other advantages. No agent of any such corporation shall make any contract for insurance, or agreement as to such contract, other than that which is plainly expressed in the policy issued.

No such corporation or agent thereof shall pay or allow, or offer to pay or allow, as an inducement to any person to insure, any rebate of premium, or any special favor or advantage whatever, in the dividends to accrue thereon, or any inducement whatever not specified in the policy.

If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the superintendent of insurance, after a hearing by him upon due notice, that any corporation is issuing policies or making contracts that are directly or indirectly in violation of this section, he shall, upon the written approval of the attorney-general, require such corporation and its officers and agents, to refrain, within twenty days, from making any such policy or contract. No such corporation shall make any agreement with any of its officers, trustees, or salaried employees whereby it agrees that for any services rendered, or to be rendered hereafter by such official, trustee, or employee, he shall receive any salary, compensation, or emolument that will extend beyond a period of twelve months from the date of such agreement or contract.

If any such corporation, or officer or agent thereof, shall fail to comply with the provisions of this section, the superintendent shall, within twenty days after such failure, publish a notice of the fact in the State paper once a week for four weeks, and institute such proceedings in law as may be necessary to restrain such violation of this section.

The legislature of 1906 amended the anti-rebate law by adding the following section:

Section 577-k. Any person knowingly receiving any rebate or allowance or deduction from any premium, or any valuable thing, special favor, or advantage whatever, as an inducement to take any policy of life insurance, not specified in the policy, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

The legislature of 1911 amended the law (which is section 65, chapter 28 of the consolidated laws) providing that "no insurance corporation, association, partnership, Lloyds, or individual underwriters, or any officer, agent, representative, or solicitor thereof shall make any contract for such insurance, . . . or against liability, casualty, accident, or hazard that may arise or occur . . . other than as plainly expressed in the policy," nor in any manner whatsoever pay or allow or offer to pay or allow any rebate from the premium, or any special favor or advantage or consideration or inducement, not specified in the policy; or to give, sell, purchase, or offer to give, sell, or purchase, as an inducement to insurance, any stock, bonds, or securities, or anything of value whatsoever not specified in the policy. The law applies to brokers, and also prohibits the insured from receiv-

ing a rebate. The penalty for violation is a fine of \$500, and life companies, and any contract "in connection with marine or transportation risks or hazards, other than contracts for automobile insurance" are exempt under the section.

An amendment was added in 1913 making the law apply to assessment life insurance associations.

NORTH CAROLINA. The law of this state, which is section 4775 of the revised laws of 1905, is a copy of the Massachusetts law. The penalty for violation of the law is a fine not exceeding \$500 for each offense.

The law was amended in 1911 to prohibit the sale or giving of stock, or any other consideration whatsoever as inducement, to insurance not specified in the policy contract of insurance. The legislature in 1913 added a section: providing that no company, officer, or agent "shall make, issue, or circulate, or cause to be made issued or circulated any estimate, illustration, circular, or statement of any sort" misrepresenting the terms of a policy or dividends to be received thereon, or to make any misrepresentation to any person for the purpose of inducing or tending to induce such person to forfeit or surrender his insurance.

NORTH DAKOTA. Law passed in 1907, and section 1 is a copy of section 1 of the Connecticut law, except that it adds a provision prohibiting the sale or offer of stock, bonds, or other securities in connection therewith or any inducement whatever not specified in the policy. The penalty for violation is a fine not to exceed \$500, with revocation of license for failure to pay the penalty.

OHIO. The Ohio law is section 9404 of the general code, as amended in 1911, and reads as follows:

Section 9404. No life insurance company doing business in this State, or any officer, agent, solicitor, employe, or representative thereof, nor any other person, shall pay, allow, or give, or offer to pay, allow, or give, directly or indirectly, as inducement to insurance, nor shall any person, co-partnership, or corporation knowingly receive as such inducement to insurance any rebate of premium payable on the policy or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any special advantage in the date of a policy or date of the issue thereof; or any valuable consideration or inducement whatsoever; or give or receive, sell, or purchase, or offer to give or receive, sell, or purchase, as inducements to insurance or in connection therewith any stocks, bonds, or other obligations or securities of any insurance company or other corporation, association, partnership, or individual, or any dividends or profits to accrue thereon, or any paid employment or contract for services of any kind, or anything of value; provided that nothing in this chapter shall be so construed as to forbid a company, transacting industrial insurance on a weekly payment plan, from returning to policyholders, who have made premium payments for a period of at least one year, directly to the company at its home or district offices, a percentage of the premium which the company would have paid for the weekly collection of such premium.

The section also provides that no person shall be excused from testifying in any proceeding under the law on the ground that such testimony may incriminate him, but no person shall be prosecuted for or on account of any testimony he may give. The penalty for violation subjects the corporation to a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, and revocation of license for a period of three years.

The law also provides that "whoever for himself or as officer, agent, solicitor, employee, or representative of a life insurance company" makes or permits discrimination in the amount and payment of premiums, other benefits, or conditions of the contract, or pays, allows, or gives, or offers to pay, allow, or give directly or indirectly as inducement to insurance, or knowingly receives as such inducement to insurance, any rebate of premium shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or imprisonment not to exceed thirty days, or both.

An additional act passed in 1911 provides that "no corporation, association, or co-partnership engaged in the guaranty, bonding surety, or insurance business, other than life insurance, nor any officer, agent, solicitor, employee or representative thereof shall pay, allow or give, or offer to pay, allow or give, directly or indirectly, as inducements to insurance, and no person shall knowingly receive as an inducement to insurance any rebate of premium payable on the policy," or other consideration or inducement not specified in the policy. The sale or giving of stock as an inducement to insurance is also prohibited. The penalty for violation is the same as under the life section above.

OKLAHOMA. The legislature of Oklahoma passed an anti-rebate law in 1909. It is contained in sections 57 and 58 of the laws of 1909, which read as follows:

Section 57. No life insurance company, association, or corporation doing business in this State shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between insurants (the insured) of the same class and equal expectation of life in the amount of payment of premium or rate charged for policies of insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contract it makes; nor shall any such company or agent thereof make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company or officer, agent, solicitor, or representative thereof pay, allow, or give, or offer to pay, allow, or give, directly or indirectly, as inducement to insurance, any rebate of premium, payable on the policy or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any paid employment or contract for service of any kind or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever; nor give, sell, or purchase, or offer to give, sell, or purchase, as inducement to insurance, or in connection therewith, any stock, bonds, or other securities of any insurance company or other corporation, association, or partnership or any dividends or profits to accrue thereon or anything of value whatever.

Section 58. Any person knowingly receiving any rebate or allowance or reduction from any premium or any special contract of employment, or promising profits or dividends of any character, or any valuable thing, special favor, or advantage whatever, as an inducement to take any policy of life or endowment insurance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

No penalty is provided, but section 75 provides that any violations of the provisions of the act, where the penalty is not specially provided, shall subject the offender to a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$500.

OREGON. The Oregon law was enacted in 1907, and reads as follows:

No life insurance company or any of its representatives doing business in this State shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between insurants of the same class and equal expectation of life in the amount of the payment of premiums or rates charged for any of its policies of life or endowment

insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes; nor shall any such company or any representative thereof make any contract of insurance, or agreement as to such contract, other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company or representative pay or allow, or offer to pay or allow, as inducement to insurance, any rebate of premiums payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement not specified in the policy contract of insurance.

The penalty for violation of the act is revocation of license and a fine not to exceed \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

PENNSYLVANIA. The law was enacted in 1913, and reads:

That no insurance company, association, or society, by itself or any other party, and no insurance agent, solicitor, or broker, personally or by any other party, shall offer, promise, allow, give, set off, or pay, directly or indirectly, any rebate of, or part of, the premium payable on the policy, or on any policy or agent's commission thereon, or earnings, profit, dividends, or other benefit founded, arising, accruing or to accrue thereon or therefrom, or any special advantage in date of policy or age of issue, or any paid employment or contract for services of any kind, or any other valuable consideration or inducement, to or for insurance on any risk in this Commonwealth, now or hereafter to be written, which is not specified in the policy contract of insurance; nor shall any such company, association or society, agent, solicitor or broker, personally or otherwise, offer, promise, give, option, sell, or purchase any stocks, bonds, securities or property, or any dividends or profits accruing or to accrue thereon, or other thing of value whatsoever, as inducement to insurance or in connection therewith, which is not specified in the policy: Provided, That nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent the taking of a *bona fide* obligation, with legal interest, in payment of any premium.

The law exempts industrial companies transacting business on a weekly payment plan from its provisions, and permits such companies to issue such policies at special rates to labor unions, lodges, or like organizations, or employees of one employer, where the premiums are paid through the employer or secretary of such organization.

The act permitted companies authorized under the laws of Pennsylvania prior to the first of March, 1909, and engaged in selling stock to policyholders, "to continue the sale of the same until the amount of capital or guarantee capital which such companies are authorized by law to have shall have been disposed of," and the act also made it lawful for any life insurance company organized on the mutual assessment plan under the laws of Pennsylvania prior to March 1, 1909 and actually engaged prior to and on said date in selling by option or otherwise to its policyholders the stock of a proposed joint stock life insurance company to be organized for the purpose of taking over the business of said mutual company to continue the sale of the same until the amount of capital, which joint stock companies are authorized by law to have shall have been disposed of. No person shall be excused from testifying in any trial for a violation of the law on the ground that such testimony may tend to incriminate him, but no person shall be prosecuted for or on account of such testimony as he may give.

The penalty for violation is a fine of not more than \$500, or in the discretion of the court, to imprisonment for not more than six months, or both. The commissioner shall revoke the license, and may refuse to renew such license for a period not to exceed one year thereafter.

Section 2 prohibits any insured person, or applicant for insurance, to receive or accept any rebate, or other consideration not specified in the policy. The penalty for violation of Section 2 is the same as under Section 1, and Section 3 provides that no person shall be excused from testifying at any hearing or trial of a violation of the act, but shall not be prosecuted for any act concerning which he may testify.

RHODE ISLAND. The Rhode Island law is Section 1, Chapter 714 of the Public Laws of 1911, and is as follows:

Section 1. No life insurance corporation doing business in this State or any agent thereof, shall permit, offer, or make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company or any officer, agent, solicitor, or representative thereof pay, allow, or give, or offer to pay, allow, or give, directly or indirectly, as inducement to any person to insure, or give, sell, or purchase or offer to give, sell, or purchase as such inducement or in connection with such insurance any stocks, bonds, or other securities of any insurance company or other corporation, association, or partnership, or any dividends or profits accruing thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in the policy, nor shall any person knowingly receive as such inducement, any rebate of premium, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any paid employment or contract for services of any kind or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever, not specified in the policy.

The section contains a provision that the act shall not be construed to forbid industrial companies from returning to policyholders who have paid premiums directly to the company for a period of a year, a percentage of the premiums which the company would have paid for the collection of such premiums. The law also contains the usual provision as to the giving of testimony and exemption from prosecution for any act concerning which testimony is required. The penalty for violation of the act is a fine not exceeding \$500 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year or both. Section 1 of chapter 721 prohibits any company, officer, or agent from circulating statements misrepresenting the terms of any policy or the benefits promised; or to make any misrepresentation to any person insured in another corporation tending to induce such person to lapse, forfeit, or surrender his insurance. The penalty for violation is a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or revocation of license.

SOUTH CAROLINA. The law is section 2 of an act passed in 1908, and reads as follows:

No life insurance company doing business in this state shall make or permit any distinction in favor of individuals between insurants (the insured) of the same class and equal expectation of life, in the amount of the payment of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes. Nor shall any such company, or agent thereof, make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contracts other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company or an officer, agent, solicitor, or representative thereof pay, allow, or give, or offer to pay, allow, or give, directly or indirectly as inducement to insurance, any rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any paid employment or contract for services of any kind or any valuable consideration or inducement whatever not specified in the policy contract of insurance; nor give, sell, or purchase, as inducement to insurance or in connection therewith any stocks, bonds, or other securities of an insurance company or other corporation, association, or partnership, or any dividends or profits to accrue thereon, or anything of value whatever, not specified in the policy.

The penalty for violation is a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or imprisonment for not less than 30 nor more than 90 days, or both, and costs of prosecution, and revocation of license.

SOUTH DAKOTA. The law was enacted in 1913 as Chapter 244 of the Session Laws, and is the same as the Pennsylvania law [which see] except that the words, "or any special advantage in date of policy or age of issue, or any paid employment or contract for services of any kind," contained in the Pennsylvania law are omitted. The penalty for violation is a fine of \$200 for each offense, or imprisonment for not less than sixty nor more than ninety days, or both. The same penalty is imposed on the insured if guilty of accepting a rebate.

An additional section (Section 20) applies to life companies, and is the same as the Colorado law.

TENNESSEE. The Massachusetts law was made Section 28 of the general insurance law enacted in 1895. The penalty for violation was made from \$100 to \$500 for each offense, and if by an officer or agent, \$100 to \$200, and not exceeding thirty days, imprisonment.

TEXAS. The law is Article 4954 of the Revised Statutes, and Section 290 of the Digest of 1913. The law is practically the same as the Colorado law [which see]. The penalty for violation is a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred, and in case of the company, forfeiture of license, and the agent forfeiture of license, for a period of one year. A section of the laws makes all laws applying to fire and life companies, where applicable, apply to all insurance companies. [See also Discrimination in Insurance Laws Against Fire Section.]

UTAH. The law is section 49 of the acts of 1909 creating an insurance department, and is a copy of the Colorado law, which see ante].

VERMONT. Vermont passed the law in 1888 (Section 4782) as amended in 1908, affixing as a penalty for its violation a fine of not more than \$500 and revocation of license for from three to six months for first offense, and for second offense the license shall be revoked for one year. The law is practically the same as the South Carolina law above, except that the first two lines provide, "A company shall not," etc. An act passed in 1912 prescribing standard provisions for policies of accident and health insurance, contains the following provision: "Discrimination between individuals of the same class in the amount of premiums or rates charged for any policy of insurance covered by this act, or in the benefits payable thereon, or in any of the terms or conditions of such policy, or in any other manner whatsoever, is prohibited."

VIRGINIA. Sections 34 and 35 of the Laws of 1906 as amended in 1912. The law reads:

No life insurance corporation doing business in this State shall make any discrimination in favor of individuals of the same class, or of the same expectation of life, either in the amount of premium charged or in any return of premium, dividends,

or other advantages. No policy of life insurance shall be issued or delivered in this state if it shall purport to be issued or to take effect, at an age lower than the actual age of the applicant at the time of the original written application. No agent of any such corporation shall make any contract for insurance or agreement as to such contract other than that which is plainly expressed in the policy issued. No insurance corporation or agent thereof shall pay, or allow or offer to pay, or allow as an inducement to any person to insure any rebate of premium or any special favor or advantage whatever in the dividends to accrue thereon, or any inducement whatever not specified in the policy. If it shall appear to the satisfaction of the commissioner of insurance, after hearing by him, upon due notice, that any corporation is issuing policies, or making contracts that are directly or indirectly in violation of this section, he shall require such corporation and its officers and agents to refrain within twenty days from making any such policy or contract.

The act does not apply to direct payments made by policyholders in industrial companies, or to *bona fide* employees of a company. The penalty for violation is a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500 for each offense, and revocation of license.

WASHINGTON. (Insurance Code of 1911.)

Section 180. No life insurance company doing business in this State shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals, between insureds of the same class and equal expectation of life in the amount of payment of premiums or rates charged for policies of life or endowment insurance, or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon, or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes; nor shall any company or agent, sub-agent, or broker make any contract of insurance, or agreement as to such contract, other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued thereon; nor shall any such company or agent, sub-agent, or broker pay or allow, or offer to pay or allow as inducement to insurance, any rebate of premiums payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any other valuable consideration or inducement whatsoever not specified in the policy contract of insurance.

Any insurance company violating any of the provisions of this act shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000, and any agent who shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$500 and shall have his license revoked. The act specifically exempts fraternal associations or secret societies.

The section also provides that "no life insurance company shall issue in this state, nor permit its agents, officers, or employees to issue in this state, agency company stock, or other stock or securities, or any special or advisory board contract, or other contract of any kind promising returns and profits, as an inducement to insurance," and prohibits the licensing of a company to do business in the state which offers such inducements, and no corporation, acting as agent of a life insurance company, nor any of its officers or agents, shall be permitted to sell or offer to give directly or indirectly, any such inducement to insurance.

Section 33, Chapter 49 of the Laws of 1911 applies to other than life insurance companies, and is practically the same as the section of the Arizona law printed above.

The section provides that the license of any insurance company, agent, solicitor, or broker who violates the provisions of this section shall be revoked, and shall not be renewed within one year from the time of revocation, and the insured is liable to a fine of \$200. The act also provides further that no person shall be excused from testifying

at a trial of any person charged with violating the law, on the ground that such testimony may tend to incriminate him, but no person shall be prosecuted for any act concerning which he may be called upon to testify.

WEST VIRGINIA. The West Virginia law is chapter 77, laws of 1907 as amended and re-enacted in 1913 and now reads as follows:

Section 15. No life insurance company doing business in this state shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals of the same class or of equal expectation of life in the amount of payment or return of premiums or rates charged for policies of insurance or in the dividends or other benefits payable thereon or in any other of the terms and conditions of the contracts it makes nor shall any such company permit or agent thereof offer or make any contract of insurance or agreement as to such contract other than as plainly expressed in the issued policy thereon; and no company authorized or permitted to do an insurance business within this state or any officer, agent, solicitor, or representative thereof, shall make any contract for such insurance on property or risk located within the state or against liability, casualty, accident, or hazard that may arise or occur thereon or agreement as to such contract other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued or to be issued thereon; and no insurance company, association, or society, by itself or any other party, and no insurance agent, solicitor, or broker personally, or by any other party, shall offer, promise, allow, give, set off, or pay, directly or indirectly, any rebate of, or part of, the premium payable on the policy, or on any policy, or agent's commission thereon, earnings, profits, dividends, or other benefit founded, arising, accruing, or to accrue thereon, or therefrom, or any other valuable consideration or inducement to or for insurance, on any risk in this state now or hereafter to be written, which is not specified in the policy contract of insurance: nor shall any such company, association, or society, agent, solicitor, or broker, personally or otherwise, offer, promise, give, sell, or purchase any stocks, securities or property, or any dividends, or profits accruing or to accrue thereon, or other thing of value whatsoever as inducement to insurance, or in connection therewith which is not specified in the policy.

Violation of the section by any "company, association, or society, its officers, solicitors, or agents, or any insurance broker" is made a misdemeanor and subjects the offender to a fine of \$100 for each violation, or imprisonment in the county jail for not less than ninety days nor more than six months, together with revocation of license. The insurance commissioner is charged with the duty of investigating all charges of rebating, and the act does not prohibit industrial companies from returning to policyholders, paying premiums direct, from returning such portion of the premium as the company would have paid for the weekly or monthly collection of premiums, or any life company from giving reduced rates where the premiums insuring members of an organization are paid direct by the secretary of such association or employer where the insurance is in an aggregate of not less than fifty members.

The section also provides that: "No insured person or party shall receive or accept, directly or indirectly, any rebate of premium or part thereof, or agent's, solicitor's or broker's commission thereon, payable on the policy, or on any policy of insurance or any favor or advantage or share in the dividend or other benefit to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement, not specified in the policy contract of insurance."

The amount of the insurance wherein the insured has received a rebate shall be reduced in "such proportion as the amount or value of such rebate bears to the first premium paid on such policy" and the

person receiving such rebate on conviction shall be fined not more than \$100. Section 150 prohibits the use or circulation of any circular or statement misrepresenting the terms of any policy, or benefits or privileges promised under it, or estimating future dividends payable under it; or making misrepresentations to any person insured in any company for the purpose of inducing or tending to induce such person to take out insurance or to lapse, forfeit, or surrender his insurance therein. Any violation of this section subjects the offender to a fine of \$100 for each and every violation or in the discretion of the court to imprisonment in the county jail, and carries also a revocation of license, which license shall not be renewed for a period of one year from date of revocation. The section provides, however, "that the violation of this law by an agent, solicitor, or broker, shall not be considered a violation by the company that such agent, solicitor, or broker represents." Another section provides that no person shall be excused from testifying at a trial of any person or company charged with violating the above sections, but no person shall be prosecuted for anything concerning which he may testify.

WISCONSIN. The law is section 19550 of the laws of 1898, amended in 1911 and reads as follows:

No life insurance company doing business in this state shall make or permit any distinction or discrimination in favor of individuals between insureds of the same class and equal expectation of life in the amount or payment of premiums or rates charged or in any return of premium, dividends, or other advantages.

No insurance company or any agent thereof shall make any contract or agreement as to such contract other than as plainly expressed in the policy issued pursuant thereto.

No insurance company, or any officer, agent, director, or employee thereof doing business in this state, shall pay, allow, or give, or offer to pay, allow, or give, nor shall any person receive any rebate of premium payable on the policy, or any special favor or advantage *whatever* in the dividends or other benefits to accrue thereon, or any valuable consideration or inducement *whatever* not specified in the policy.

No insurance company or any agent thereof shall at the time of soliciting insurance or issuing a policy, or at any time in consideration of or in connection with a policy issued or proposed to be issued, make or offer to make any contract or agreement *whatever* for any deduction from any premium or any addition to any dividend or other benefit *whatever*, on account of services rendered or to be rendered by the applicant for the policy or any person interested therein, either as an advisor of the company or as a member of an advisory or similar board or body or in any other capacity or manner *whatever* nor contract for, sell, or offer for sale any stock of such insurance company or any stocks, bonds, or other certificates representing any interest or property in any organized company or corporation which shall at the time be under any contract or agreement *whatever* with such insurance company, or own or control any of the stock thereof, or in any case where any part of the stocks, bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of such company or corporation shall be owned or held by such insurance company. No person shall so contract with any such company or agent thereof, or receive any such favor, privilege, or advantage, within the meaning of this section.

Section 4 provides that: "Notwithstanding any violation of this section the policy shall be valid, but the insured, having knowingly and wilfully violated any provisions of this section, shall be entitled to recover from the company only such proportion of the amount otherwise payable . . . as the amount of the premium or premiums which have become payable, according to the terms of the policy, deducting any rebate and the value of any special favor or advantage or consideration or inducement . . . bears to the amount of such premium or

premiums"; and provides further that any company, officer, director, agent, or employee thereof and any other person knowingly and willfully violating this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$300 or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Section 5 provides for revocation of license by the commissioners for a term of three years whenever it appears to his satisfaction that said person has violated the law. Section 6 requires that on demand of the commissioner all forms of policies or other contracts pertaining to any contract of insurance shall be furnished, and provides a penalty of revocation of license for failure to comply within fifteen days after such demand is made. Section 7 provides that no one shall be excused from testifying to anything prohibited in the act, on the ground that the testimony would tend to incriminate him, but Section 8 provides that no person shall be liable in any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal for or on account of any transaction, matter, or thing concerning which he may testify or produce evidence.

Another section also provides that "No person shall as agent receive any compensation for effecting insurance upon his own property, life, or other risk unless during the twelve months preceding as the agent for the company assuming such risk, he shall have effected other insurance therein, the premium on which shall exceed the premium on the insurance so effected on his own risk."

WYOMING. Section 4256, Laws of 1910. The section reads the same as the Washington law above. An additional section makes it unlawful for a company or its representatives to procure for any person seeking life insurance a certificate from the auditor for the purpose of allowing such person a rebate. A company or its agent violating the provisions of either section is guilty of a misdemeanor, and the penalty is a fine of \$500 where the amount of the insurance is \$25,000 or less, and for every additional \$25,000 of insurance, an additional fine of \$500, and also revocation of license for one year.

APPEL, DANIEL FREDERICK, vice-president and director of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in Cumberland, Md., June 24, 1857. From 1875 to 1885 he was engaged in fire insurance work as local agent in Pennsylvania and field agent in the West. Was appointed Indiana general agent for the New England Mutual Life in March, 1885, superintendent of agencies in March, 1895, and was elected secretary in March, 1905. He was elected to his present position in 1908.

APPLETON, SAMUEL, United States manager for the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation of London, was born in the city of New York, April 7, 1846. He was liberally educated, and from 1862 to 1867 held a position in an importing house in Boston, since which time he has been in the insurance business. He was manager of a fire insurance company in Boston from 1869 to 1884, and from 1886 to 1899 general agent at Boston for The Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation. March 1, 1899, he was appointed

one of the United States managers in the firm of Appleton & Dana, Boston, Mass., and on January 1, 1903, he became sole manager and attorney.

ARIZONA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1887-1914. By an act passed in 1887 the territorial treasurer of Arizona was charged with the supervision of insurance, but in 1901 an act was passed transferring the authority to the territorial secretary. [For names of officials, see Cyclopedia for 1911-13.] Under an act passed in 1912, supervision of insurance was transferred to a State Corporation Commission. W. N. Bridges is superintendent of insurance under the commission.

ARKANSAS, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1873-1914. By the insurance law of 1873 the auditor of the state, who is elected by the people for two years, is charged with the duty of insurance supervision. The officials have been as follows:

Stephen Wheeler	1873-74	Charles B. Mills	1893-97
W. R. Miller	1874-77	Clay Sloan	1897-99
John Crawford	1877-83	T. C. Munroe	1899-05
A. W. Files	1883-87	A. E. Moore	1905-09
W. S. Dunlop	1887-93	John R. Jobe	1909-13

John M. Oathout succeeded Mr. Jobe. The present commissioner is L. L. Coffman.

ARKANSAS LIFE UNDERWRITERS ASSOCIATION. [See Little Rock Life Underwriters Association.]

ARMSTRONG, DAVID W., JR., was born at Louisville, Ky., February 14, 1870. He entered Columbia College in the class of 1896, and after leaving college became secretary to the manager of the United States Casualty Company, and subsequently assistant in charge of its burglary insurance department. He then entered the service of the New Amsterdam Casualty Company as special agent, and resigned to organize the burglary insurance department of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, in 1900, which position he resigned upon election as assistant secretary of the Aetna Indemnity Company in 1903. He became assistant secretary of the National Surety Company in 1904, and organized its burglary insurance department, and in 1908 became secretary, which position he held until July, 1911, when he resigned to organize The Armstrong Agency, Incorporated, of which he was president, and to become Resident Director in New York City of the New England Casualty Company, of Boston, and in February, 1912, he was elected president of the Empire State Surety Company, continuing as president of the agency company, and of the Empire State Surety until it was retired. He is president of the National Fidelity and Casualty Company of Omaha, a director in the National Surety Company, and The Armstrong Agency, Incorporated, as well as several other companies not identified with insurance interests. He is a member and governor of several clubs. He has been secretary of the Board of Casualty and Surety Under-

writers, chairman of the Burglary Insurance Underwriters' Association, and president of the Casualty and Surety Social Club, and has contributed occasional articles to insurance journals and to "The Business of Insurance." He was one of the editors of the International Insurance Encyclopedia. He is also a member of the Committee on Insurance Education of the International Association of Casualty and Surety Underwriters.

ARNOLD, OSWALD J., secretary and actuary of the Illinois Life Insurance Company, was born in Rochester, N. Y., of Scotch-Irish parentage, October 29, 1873. He received a common and high school education, and graduated from the University of Chicago with the degree of B. S. in 1897. He began his insurance career with the Illinois Life Insurance Company, and was appointed assistant secretary and actuary in 1900. A year later he was appointed secretary, as well as actuary, and elected a director, and a member of the executive and finance committees of the board. He is a member of the board of governors and a former president of the American Institute of Actuaries.

ASHBROOK, JOSEPH, former vice-president and manager of the Insurance Department of the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, was born in that city, August 4, 1840. He was educated in its public schools, and at the age of fifteen entered the office of a firm of stock brokers. Enlisting in the 118th Pennsylvania regiment, he served throughout the civil war, being severely wounded shortly after entering the service in 1862, and brevetted major for gallant service in the Wilderness campaign. Soon after the close of the war, Major Ashbrook became superintendent of agencies of the Provident Life and Trust Company and in 1881 was appointed manager of its insurance department. In 1906 he was elected vice-president, in addition to his former office, but retired from active connection with the company in November 1911.

ASSESSMENT LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS. Notices of the principal organizations of this class will be found in their alphabetical places in this volume.

ASSESSMENT LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE BUSINESS IN 1913. [For statistics of the business see Fraternal Beneficiary Orders, National Fraternal Congress, Life Insurance Aggregates.]

ASSETS. In insurance the entire property of the company. In making annual statements net or ledger assets are distinguished from gross assets, although the distinction is sometimes an uncertain one. In life insurance agents' balances, bills, bills receivable, furniture, etc., and a percentage of uncollected premiums are deducted.

ASSOCIATED FRATERNITIES OF AMERICA. [See National Fraternal Congress of America.]

ASSOCIATION OF INSURANCE SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTES, of America. [See Fire Section.]

ASSOCIATION OF LIFE INSURANCE COUNSEL. The association, composed of the counsel of life insurance companies, was organized in Hartford, Conn., in April, 1914. Officers were elected as follows: President, William Bro Smith, The Travelers; vice-president, Fred A. Howland, National Life of Vermont; secretary and treasurer, William J. Tully; executive committee, E. D. Duffield, Prudential, chairman; James H. McIntosh, New York Life; Frederick L. Allen, Mutual Life; Arthur K. McGinley, Massachusetts Mutual; Chandler Bullock, State Mutual.

ASSOCIATION OF LIFE INSURANCE MEDICAL DIRECTORS OF AMERICA was organized December 6, 1889, in New York, by the medical directors of leading life insurance companies. The present officers are: President, Edward K. Root, M.D., Aetna Life, Hartford; vice-president, W. Evelyn Porter, M.D., Mutual Life, New York City; 2d vice-president, F. C. Wells, M. D., Equitable Life, New York City; secretary, Faneuil S. Weisse, M.D., Mutual Life, New York City.

ASSOCIATION OF LIFE INSURANCE PRESIDENTS, THE, was organized at a meeting in New York in January, 1907. The objects of the association as stated in the constitution are: To promote the welfare of policyholders; to advance the interests of life insurance; to prevent extravagance and reduce expenses by an interchange of views on practice among life insurance companies in matters of general administration; to consider carefully important measures that may be introduced from time to time in legislative bodies, with a view to ascertaining and publicly presenting the grounds which may exist for their adoption or rejection by the legislature; to consider anything that may be suitably a matter of general concern to the life insurance business. Ex-President Grover Cleveland was the first chairman, and Robert Lynn Cox, secretary, and the executive committee was as follows: Paul Morton, Equitable Life; S. C. Dunham Travelers; Thomas A. Buckner, New York Life; George E. Ide, Home Life; L. G. Fouse, Fidelity Mutual; Haley Fiske, Metropolitan; Charles A. Peabody, Mutual Life, and the chairman of the association. The present officers are: Robert Lynn Cox, general counsel and manager; Alfred Harrell, New York, attorney; John J. Brinkerhoff, actuary; executive committee, elected in 1913, Robert Lynn Cox, chairman; Jesse R. Clark, Union Mutual Life, Cincinnati; Forest F. Dryden, The Prudential, Newark; Sylvester C. Dunham, Travelers, Hartford; Haley Fiske, Metropolitan Life, New York; Alfred D. Foster, New England Mutual, Boston; L. G. Fouse, Fidelity Mutual, Philadelphia; George E. Ide, Home Life, New York; W. A. Day, Equitable Life, New York; and Charles A. Peabody, Mutual Life, New York.

The seventh annual meeting of the Association was held in New York City, December 11 and 12, 1913. General Manager Cox called the meeting to order, and introduced the chairman of the meeting, George E. Ide, president of the Home Life Insurance Company, New

York. Chairman Ide referred to the work done by the Association each year for the common good, and emphasized the fact that while it was impossible to expect harmony of opinion, the Association's policy had become established and its activities were confined to those subjects where the identity of interest was clear and established. The activities of the Association were becoming more extended and effective, and members were now turning to the Association for information and guidance. That was, he said, as it should be, and Chairman Ide expressed the hope that all companies of established age and importance would recognize the power of the Association as an uplifting influence and become active and supporting members.

"The Response of Life Insurance to Present Day Economic Needs" was the general subject considered at the opening session, and William A. Day, president of the Equitable Life, New York, was introduced to speak on "Group Insurance — Its Aims and Its Field." President Day said group insurance is a phase of the economic and social tendencies of the day for just relations between employer and employed and had the double function of protecting families of the employed and rewarding efficient and persistent service. It marked, he said, a progressive development of the business of life insurance, and was a broader concept of the mission of life insurance, upon which was the obligation of an ever-broadening and better service, and "unless the institution possesses elasticity sufficient to reach every part of the social fabric it is vitally defective." While, he said, sufficient time has not elapsed since the inauguration of group insurance on which to predicate final judgment on all details, the theory had been substantiated in practice, and in insuring the employees of one establishment an excellent selection is obtained without medical examination. Continuing, he said in part: "While group insurance is a logical and reasonable response to a real public need, it is not in advance of the times. It is, however, expressive of the spirit of the times. We can claim that it is not quite so far behind the times as were other forms of insurance at the times they were put into use. This plan is not a substitute, but rather a supplement to all other forms of insurance. It operates not to replace, but to create a demand for individual insurance."

Under the general subject other papers were presented as follows: "Conservation of Policy Proceeds," Sylvester C. Dunham, president Travelers, Hartford; "Life Insurance as an Aid to Business," George I. Cochran, president, Pacific Mutual Life, Los Angeles; "Ultimate Effect of an Unrestricted Right to Borrow on Life Insurance Policies," Arthur E. Childs, president, Columbian National Life, Boston; "Disability Benefits — Insuring Insurance," Henry Moir, actuary, Home Life, New York; "Conservation of Lives — Essential Health Reforms Needed by the Average Community," Dr. Rupert Blue, surgeon-general, United States Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.; "The Doctor's Dream," Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, dean department of Medicine and Surgery, University of Michigan; "The Public Health Movement — Today and Tomorrow," William T. Sedgwick, Sc.D., professor Biology and Public Health, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston.

A report of the health committee of the Association, F. W. Jenkins, president, Security Mutual Life, Binghamton, N. Y., chairman, was

presented and informal remarks were made by William H. Taft, ex-president of the United States, and there was discussion of the topics presented in the different papers. "Federal Supervision of Insurance" was the subject of a paper by Burton Mansfield, insurance commissioner of Connecticut.

Other papers read were "The Ever-Increasing Interdependence between Life Insurance and the State," James R. Young, insurance commissioner of North Carolina; "The Ever-Increasing Interdependence between Life Insurance Companies," Henry Abels, president, American Life Convention, Springfield, Ill., and "The Ever-Increasing Interdependence between Agents and Policyholders," Ernest J. Clark, president, National Association of Life Underwriters

The following resolution, presented by the committee on resolutions, was adopted:

Whereas, The association has heretofore acknowledged its appreciation of the invitation to send delegates to the annual meeting of the American Life Convention, and has taken favorable action thereon; and,

Whereas, We have been favored at this meeting as at others heretofore with a gratifying and generous attendance of officers and members of such organization; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we send our cordial greetings to the American Life Convention, and invite it to be represented at our annual meetings, not only by such individual members as may be in attendance, but also by an official committee designated by it for that purpose.

Resolved, That we record our appreciation of the able and earnest efforts of the many distinguished officials and insurance men who have addressed this meeting, and that a vote of thanks be tendered to them; therefore

Resolved, That a cordial vote of thanks be extended to the officers of the association, and to all others who by their attendance and work have co-operated in making this meeting a success.

Resolved, That the report of the health committee be warmly indorsed and its recommendations adopted.

ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS. [See Life Underwriters Association.]

ATLANTIC LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Richmond, Va. Organized in February, 1900. (Formerly the South Atlantic Life Insurance Company; name changed in October 1912.) Capital \$300,000. Edmund Strudwick, president and treasurer; Wallace A. Taylor, S. W. Travers, and H. W. Anderson, vice-presidents; Charles G. Taylor, Jr., secretary and actuary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$2,204,634.91; liabilities, \$1,801,470.10.

B

BACON, EDWIN HUGH, editor and manager of the *Coast Review* of San Francisco, Cal., was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, December 5, 1853. He was educated in the public schools of Peoria, Ill., and his early occupations were farming, merchandising, and the publishing business. He entered upon his present work in May, 1883.

BADGER CASUALTY COMPANY, Green Bay, Wis. Organized 1911; capital \$100,000. George D. Nau, president; J. J. Helby, secretary and general manager.

BAILEY, LESTER V., general agent of the Provident Life and Trust Company for Central Massachusetts, was born in Baileyville, Me., December 9, 1864, and was educated in the common schools and business colleges. The early days of his business life were spent among the towns of Central Massachusetts. In 1892, he took up the insurance business and has been special agent for the company he now represents for several years. He was appointed acting manager in 1904, and subsequently appointed to his present position. He was elected vice-president of the Life Underwriters' Association of Central Massachusetts in 1905, and president in 1906. Unanimously re-elected president Central Massachusetts Life Underwriters in 1907. He is also president Worcester Methodist City Mission and Church Extension Society.

BAKER, DANFORD MORSE, second vice-president of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, Los Angeles, Cal., is a native of Connecticut and was born of American parentage in Union, August 20, 1861. He received a common school education, and after leaving school worked on a farm and later taught school. He began his life insurance career as a clerk, and has had a wide experience in office and field. He was manager for the Pacific Mutual Life at Chicago until called to the home office and elected third vice-president of the company in 1906. He was president of the Chicago Life Underwriters Association in 1904-5, and was elected a vice-president of the National Association of Life Underwriters in 1904.

BALDWIN, PERCY VERMILYE, manager life and accident departments of the Boston office of The Travelers Insurance Company, was born of American parents in Newark, N. J., September 19, 1870. He received a private school education, and entered the insurance business at the age of eighteen in New York City; later removing to Boston. He has been prominent in life underwriting affairs, and has served as vice-president and chairman of the executive committee of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association, and was elected president of the association in 1902. He has served as a vice-president, and chair-

man of the executive committee of National Association of Life Underwriters, and is at present a member of the Executive Council of the association.

BALDWIN, WILLIAM C., president and general manager of the Pittsburgh Life & Trust Company, was born at Washington, Washington County, Pa., January 12, 1858. He attended public schools until ten years of age, and entered the dry goods business as errand boy, later becoming a salesman, and was employed as such until nineteen years of age, then engaged in business personally and continued in the mercantile business until thirty-three years of age. During this period he also became connected with oil, gas, water, and other enterprises in the Western Pennsylvania district, and with banking institutions. February, 1893, entered the employ of the New York Life Insurance Company as a soliciting agent, and worked through Western Pennsylvania, and in 1895 was appointed agency director, with headquarters at Pittsburgh, Pa., and continued with that company until January, 1902, at which time he took an agency with the Canada Life Insurance Company, and opened up Western Pennsylvania under a general agency agreement. Having organized the Pittsburgh Life & Trust Company, was elected vice-president and general manager of that company January 1, 1903, and continued to fill that position until January 1, 1907, when he was elected president and general manager of the company.

BALLARD, SEYMOUR M., secretary of the New York Life Insurance Company, is a native of New York state and was born in Cortland, October 25, 1851. He entered the New York State Insurance Department in 1873, later becoming a department examiner, and in April, 1894, was appointed supervising cashier of the New York Life in New York. He was appointed assistant comptroller in 1889, comptroller in 1903, and was elected secretary of the company a year later.

BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Baltimore, Md. Organized as an assessment company in 1882; reorganized as a regular life insurance company in 1898. F. S. Strobridge, president; W. O. MacGill, secretary.

BALTIMORE LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION. Organized January 11, 1887, and reorganized November 27, 1900, with the following officers: President, J. Herman Ireland; vice-president, Henry P. Goddard; secretary, Ernest J. Clark; treasurer, Munroe Snell. The present officers and executive committee, elected at the annual meeting in February, 1914, are: President, Frederick A. Savage; vice-president, George A. Ramsay; secretary, Robert H. Walker; treasurer, M. S. Brenan; executive committee, J. K. Voshell, chairman, Wm. A. Danner, Joseph L. Downes, E. J. Clark, Alfred G. Goodrich, Charles T. Thurman.

BANKERS ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, of Des Moines, Iowa. Organized 1893. F. L. Miner, president; E. C. Budlong, vice-president and agency manager; J. A. Kizer, secretary.

BANKERS LIFE COMPANY, Des Moines, Ia. Organized 1879 as the Bankers Life Association, and re-incorporated under present title as a legal reserve company. E. E. Clark, president; J. M. Earle, vice-president and general counsel; George Kuhns, second vice-president; Simon Casady, treasurer; C. C. Blevins, superintendent of agents; J. M. Bachtell, auditor and assistant secretary; G. W. Fowler, assistant secretary; Gerard S. Nollen, secretary and actuary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$22,223,227.21; liabilities, \$21,651,813.72.

BANKERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Lincoln, Neb. Organized 1887; capital, \$100,000. W. C. Wilson, president; J. H. Harley, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$6,866,869.38; liabilities, \$4,905,986.05.

BANK SAVINGS NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Topeka, Kan. Organized 1909; capital, \$200,000. E. H. Lupton, president; E. E. Sallee, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$447,095; liabilities, \$182,794.

BARBEY, JACOB A., secretary of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born November 30, 1863, at Cambridge, Mass., where he received his education. He entered the service of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company in 1885, was elected assistant secretary in 1906, and secretary in 1908.

BARDEN, JULIUS CORBIT, assistant secretary of the Automobile Insurance Company, Hartford, and associate director of the bureau of inspection and accident prevention of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, is descended from English parentage, and was born in Canaan, Conn., September 23, 1879. He received his education in the Mohegan Lake Military School and Syracuse University, College of Applied Science, and was graduated from the electrical engineering course in 1905. He began his business career as a draughtsman, subsequently taking a position with the Middle States Inspection Bureau, New York, and, after a service of two years with the Underwriters' Association of New York State, accepted a position with the Aetna Life Insurance Company.

BARKER, JESSE J., F. A. S., Consulting-Actuary of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in Western Pennsylvania in the early fifties, coming from an old Revolutionary family, of which General Richard Butler, who was killed in St. Clair's defeat, and General William O. Butler, of Mexican War fame, who was Democratic candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with General Cass, were members and kinsmen of his father. Mr. Barker was educated at the high school in Philadelphia and at Waynesburg College, Pennsylvania. After graduating he studied law, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, but preferring mathematical pursuits, to which he was early inclined, he studied the science of life insurance under Emerson W. Peet, then actuary of the National Life Insurance Company, and others, and subsequently was employed for some years in the actuarial department of the Penn Mutual Life, fi-

nally being promoted to the headship of the department in January, 1880. On January 1, 1908, after a long and severe illness, Mr. Barker retired from the active duties of Actuary of the Company and was elected its Consulting Actuary. Mr. Barker is a Fellow and charter member of the Actuarial Society of America.

BARRY, JAMES VICTOR, assistant secretary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company and former commissioner of insurance of Michigan, was born of Irish parentage in Monroe, Mich., on September 21, 1861. He was educated in the public schools, and previous to his appointment as insurance commissioner of Michigan in 1901 was employed as a newspaper correspondent. He resigned as commissioner of insurance and accepted his present position in December, 1910.

BATTLE CREEK LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, Mich., was organized in May, 1914. Officers were elected as follows: President, Guy A. Ramsdell, Mutual, New York; vice-president, Roy Walt, Michigan Mutual; second vice-president, R. W. Scott, Metropolitan; secretary, F. W. Calvert, New England Mutual; treasurer, Lee Dudley, Northwestern; executive committee, Howard H. Truitt, Mutual Life, New York; L. A. Dudley, Northwestern; A. W. Shafer, Sun Life.

BELCHER, CHARLES EDWIN, owner and general manager of the *Standard* of Boston, was born at Chelsea, Mass., July 15, 1871. His early education was obtained in the grammar and high schools of his native town, and he took a preliminary course in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology of Boston, class of 1893. For a short time he was a mechanical draughtsman, but in 1892 he became local reporter for the *Standard*. In 1894 he began to travel for the paper, and in 1898 he was appointed to the position of business manager. On September 7, 1903, Mr. Belcher acquired an interest in the business, and in 1910 acquired control and was elected president and general manager of the Standard Publishing Company. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, member of the Sons of the American Revolution, Lawyers' Club of New York, and the City Club and Technology Association of Boston.

BENEFICIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Salt Lake City, Utah. Organized 1905; capital \$200,000. J. F. Smith, president; A. B. C. Ohlson, secretary; L. N. Stohl, second vice-president and manager. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$951,969.98; liabilities, \$951,969.98.

BENEFICIARY. In life insurance the person for whose benefit a policy is issued.

BENEFICIARY ORDERS AND SOCIETIES. [See Fraternal Societies, National Fraternal Congress.]

BERGSTRESSER, J. L., managing editor *Insurance World*, Pittsburgh, Pa., born at Mt. Carmel, Pa., November 30, 1881; grad-

uated Phillips Exeter Academy 1901 and Harvard University 1904. A member Penna. Society Sons of American Revolution, University Club, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Athletic Association, Pittsburgh Association of Credit Men, Harvard Club of New York. Connected with the *Insurance World* since 1904.

BERKSHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Pittsfield, Mass., was incorporated May 15, 1851, under the name of the Berkshire County Mutual Life Insurance Company. By an act approved April 30, 1855, the present title was adopted. W. D. Wyman, president; Walter F. Hawkins, vice-president and general counsel; Joseph F. Titus, treasurer; A. C. Washburne, actuary; Robert H. Davenport, secretary; Joseph E. Purches, assistant secretary; Winfield S. Weld, superintendent of agencies. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$21,827,069.48; liabilities, \$20,338,617.97.

BIRDSEYE, ARTHUR JULIUS, Connecticut State Agent for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, was born in Waterloo, N. Y., August 21, 1868, and received his education in the Waterloo Academy. He early entered the retail jewelry business and later was a broker in New York. In 1893 he was appointed General Agent of the Nederland Life Insurance Company of Amsterdam, Holland, then just beginning business in the United States, and enjoyed the distinction of being the first General Agent appointed by the Company in the United States. On the withdrawal of the company from the United States in 1896 he was appointed to a position in the home office of the Mutual Benefit Life of Newark, later becoming Superintendent of Agents of the company for Ohio, and in 1900 was appointed to his present position as Connecticut State Agent of the company. He is an ex-president of the Connecticut Life Underwriters' Association, an ex-member of the executive committee of the National Association, a Knight Templar, a thirty-second Mason and Shriner, lieutenant on the major's staff of the Putnam Phalanx, ex-governor of the Connecticut Society of the Founders and Patriots of America, and now treasurer-general of the Order, and a Son of the American Revolution, and a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Hartford Club, and the Country Club. He represented the town of Farmington, where he lives, in the Connecticut Legislature in 1907, — when he drafted, introduced, and was instrumental in having passed, his famous "Money Shark" bill, which drove from the State the usurers who preyed on the wage-earners. He also drew and introduced and had passed the bill prohibiting the giving or accepting of a rebate in life insurance.

BLACKBURN, THOMAS WESTFIELD, secretary, treasurer, and counsel of the American Life Convention, Omaha, Neb., was born in Georgeville, Indiana County, Pa., March 5, 1855. He was educated in the common schools and at the Nebraska State Normal School, from which he was graduated in 1878. He was reared on a farm, acquired some experience as a "printer's devil," later taught school, then entered newspaper work as solicitor, reporter and editor,

and then graduated into law. He is president of the Omaha Bar Association, chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign committee, and has served as chief of the Division of Education of the Indian office, Washington, D. C. He was elected secretary of the American Life convention on its organization, and re-elected at each meeting since.

BLAKE, CHARLES S., secretary of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, was born of American parentage at Windsor Locks, Conn., October 25, 1860. He received a common school education, and entered newspaper work representing the original United Press Association in the capacity of reporter for New York papers in Jersey City and vicinity, but desiring to cultivate a natural likeness for mechanics he served an apprenticeship with the Central Iron Works of Jersey City, whereby he became familiar with boiler and engine construction, both marine and stationary, together with other branches of marine mechanics. Before his twenty-first birthday he was granted a license as marine engineer, to operate vessels of 100 tons and under, and shortly afterwards he was licensed as a chief engineer of ocean vessels. A few months before the close of the war between Chili and Peru, he received a commission as engineer in the Peruvian navy, and was upon waiting orders when the war ceased. After an experience of some years as an engineer, he entered the steam boiler insurance field in 1884 as an inspector of boilers, acquiring a large experience, and in 1898 he entered the services of the Hartford company as general agent at the home office. On July 12, 1904, he was elected to the position of supervising general agent, and on February 12, 1907, was advanced to second vice-president, which position he relinquished to accept his present position.

BLODGETT, TILDEN, of the New York office of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was born in the city of New York, February 6, 1853, and has been connected with the company since 1869, beginning at the lowest rung of the ladder and climbing to the position of metropolitan manager. Mr. Blodgett was one of the organizers of the Life Assurance Association of New York, and was its president in 1892. He was one of the committee of four that organized the National Association of Life Underwriters, presiding as chairman, and afterward elected first vice-president.

BOND AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE COMPANY, Brooklyn, N. Y. Organized 1892; capital, \$5,000,000. Clarence H. Kelsey, president; William B. Clarke, secretary.

BOSTON LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in 1883, the original officers being Cornelius G. Atwood, president; Ben S. Calef and J. Mason Everett, vice-presidents; George N. Carpenter, secretary; Francis Marsh, treasurer; James T. Phelps,

E. J. Smith, D. W. Kilburn, C. W. Holden, and Sidney M. Hedgea, executive committee. The presidents of the association from organization have been as follows:

1883 — Cornelius G. Atwood.
 1884 — Ben S. Calef.
 1885 — Charles W. Holden.
 1886 — Walter M. Hodges.
 1887 — James T. Phelps.
 1888 — George N. Carpenter.
 1889 — Daniel W. Kilburn.
 1890 — David N. Holoway.
 1891 — Darwin Barnard.
 1892 — Sidney M. Hedgea.
 1893 — Nathan Warren.
 1894 — Noah A. Plympton.
 1895 — Charles A. Hopkins.
 1896 — S. F. Woodman.
 1897 — Charles D. Hammer.
 1898 — Frederick E. Keep.

1899 — W. L. Tyler.
 1900 — C. W. Gammons.
 1901 — D. F. Appel.
 1902 — Percy V. Baldwin.
 1903 — Fred C. Sanborn.
 1904 — John S. Cranston.
 1905 — Louis L. Hopkins.
 1906 — C. E. Townsend.
 1907 — James G. White.
 1908 — Harry N. Haven.
 1909 — A. H. Curtis.
 1910 — Edward Marsh.
 1911 — James H. Lake.
 1912 — Charles H. Flood.
 1913 — Elmer E. Silver.

The present officers elected at the annual meeting in October, 1913, are: President, Clarence C. Miller, National Life; vice-presidents, Vernon B. Swett, Provident Life and Trust; Franklin W. Ganse, Columbian National; secretary, Leon F. Foss, Berkshire; treasurer, Edward March, John Hancock; executive committee, Elmer E. Silver, chairman, Union Central; A. S. Browne, New York Life; Ashton F. Carter, Northwestern Mutual; F. A. B. Stanton, Massachusetts Mutual; Richard O. Walter, Equitable.

BOSTON MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Chartered 1891. H. O. Edgerton, president; William P. Wood, vice-president; Frank H. Veile, secretary and treasurer.

BRAINARD, MORGAN B., vice-president and treasurer of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, was born in Hartford, January 8, 1879. He was educated in the public schools of Hartford and graduated from Yale College in 1900 with the degree A.B., and took the degree LL.B. in 1903. He is a trustee of the Scottish Union and National Insurance Company, director of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, and also treasurer of the Aetna Accident and Liability Company.

BRINKERHOFF, JOHN JONES, actuary of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, was born in Adams county, near Gettysburg, Pa., September 20, 1848. He was educated in Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, from which he graduated in 1869. Soon after graduating he entered the office of the state auditor of Illinois as clerk, where he remained several years, and devoting his spare time to the study of law. He later entered the law school of Union University, from which he graduated in 1874. After being admitted to the bar in New York state and Illinois he again entered the insurance department of the state auditor's office. He continued with the department until 1908, holding the position of actuary of the department from 1885 until 1908. He was secretary of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners from 1892 to 1894 and again from 1899 to 1908, when

he resigned this office and that of actuary of the Insurance Department of the state of Illinois and accepted the position of Actuary of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, which position he now holds. He is a fellow of the Actuarial Society of America.

BRISTOL, JOHN ISAAC DEVOE, manager of the New York city agencies of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Springwells, Mich., March 16, 1845. At the age of twenty-three years he entered the office of the general agents of the Connecticut Mutual at Detroit, and two years later was sent to Leavenworth, Kan., to take charge of the agencies of the department, of which that city was the headquarters. In 1874 he was appointed Wisconsin state agent for the same company. In January, 1881, he became connected with the Northwestern Mutual Life as the special western agent, and in 1883 was transferred to New York City, and has since cultivated that field for his company.

BROOKS, CHARLES I., vice-president and secretary of the Southwestern Surety Company, Denison, Texas, is a native of New York state and was born of American parentage at McGraw, Cortland county, February 26, 1872. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and acquired his first business experience as office boy and stock clerk in a corset factory. He went to New York City in 1891, becoming connected with the New York Plate Glass Company, where he soon became chief clerk and attended to the underwriting and adjusting losses. Later he became connected with the fire insurance agency of Weed & Kennedy, and represented that agency as special agent in the New York field, also as office superintendent. On the organization of the Casualty Company of America he went with that company, becoming chief accountant and supervisor of the plate glass and supply departments, but resigned to go with the Aetna Indemnity Company as secretary. He was later made vice-president of the company, and when the company retired from business he became secretary of the Empire State Surety Company. He resigned that position in 1912 to accept his present position. Mr. Brooks is a deacon of the First Presbyterian Church, Denison, Tex., also treasurer of the same church.

BRO SMITH, WILLIAM, general counsel for the Travelers Insurance Company, was born in the city of New York, November 8, 1854, and was admitted to the bar in 1876 and continued to practice in New York until 1895, making a specialty of insurance and corporation law and acting as counsel during that period for a number of insurance corporations. In January, 1895, he was appointed attorney for The Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford at its home office, and on the election of Sylvester C. Dunham, general counsel of The Travelers, to the vice-presidency in 1899 he was appointed to the position of general counsel of the company which he now holds. He was president of the International Association of Accident Underwriters in 1906 and has served at different times as a member of the executive committee of the Board of Casualty and Surety Underwriters and the

International Association of Accident Underwriters, and was elected president of the International Association of Casualty and Surety Underwriters on the amalgamation of the International Association of Accident Underwriters, the Board of Casualty and Surety Underwriters and the Liability Insurance Association. He is manager of the Bureau of Publicity for casualty insurance, president of the Association of Life Insurance Counsel, member of the Hartford Bar, State Bar Association of Connecticut and New York, and the American Bar Association, trustee of St. Joseph's Cathedral Corporation, and St. Francis' Hospital, formerly president of the Board of Charity Commissioners of the City of Hartford, and member of the Municipal Building Commission of that city.

BROTHERHOOD ACCIDENT COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1892 as the Odd Fellows Accident Company; reorganized in 1901 under the present title; capital, \$100,000. Charles S. Farquhar, president; Jay B. Crawford, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$214,274.01; liabilities, \$76,048.

BROWN, GARRETT, insurance journalist, is a native of Albemarle county, Virginia, and was born March 24, 1851. While the war was raging he was a schoolboy in the Davis Academy in his native county. His earliest business experience was obtained as clerk in a country store, and his first experience in insurance came as local agent at Gordonsville, Va., for the Virginia Fire and Marine of Richmond. Leaving the fire insurance for the life insurance business, he was in 1874-77 the North Carolina general agent for the Piedmont and Arlington Life, and in the latter year for the Penn Mutual Life. Then for several years he again represented the Virginia Fire and Marine, but as general agent for the Carolinas. Mr. Brown studied law when a resident of North Carolina, and was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of that state. In 1883 he started the *Vindicator* at Atlanta, Ga., subsequently removing it to New Orleans. He organized in 1892 the Southern Industrial Life Insurance Company of Louisiana, and was its first president. On December 24, 1896, he sold his interest in the *Vindicator* and Southern Insurance Directory, and on January 5, 1897, he landed in Denver, Col., where he immediately began the publication of *Insurance Report*. He retired from insurance journalism, selling his interest in the *Insurance Report*, and took up a brokerage business in Chicago in January, 1902; but after one year's experience returned to insurance journalism, buying out the *Western Insurance Review* of St. Louis, Mo. In 1905 he came to New York and established *Protection*, a monthly journal devoted to insurance, finance, and banking, but the venture was short-lived and he became general agent of the Missouri State Life Insurance Company with headquarters at Little Rock, Ark. In 1907 he purchased the *Insurance Leader*, of St. Louis, of which he is now publisher and editor, and early in 1912 began the publication of *Conservation*, a monthly publication devoted to fire prevention.

BROWN, TARLETON, insurance journalist, was born in Franklin county, N. C., March 21, 1878, and received his education in the

public schools of New Orleans. He entered insurance journalism in 1897 as assistant manager of *Insurance Report* of Denver, founded by his father, Garrett Brown, and in 1898 became manager and part owner of that paper, remaining in Denver until 1902, the latter part of which year he moved to St. Louis and purchased the *Western Insurance Review*. He is at present president of the Western Insurance Review Company, St. Louis Mo., publishers of the *Western Insurance Review* and the *Missouri Hand Book*.

BUCHANAN, JOHN, insurance journalist, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, July 17, 1871. He received his education in the English public schools. He was connected for a time with an English mercantile firm, but coming to America in 1896, took up newspaper work. He is a writer on the *Boston Globe* and *Boston Commercial Bulletin*, and correspondent for the *New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, *Insurance Press*, *Spectator*, and *Insurance Index*. He was president of the Boston Press Club 1908-9.

BUCKNER, WALKER, second vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company, was born in Independence, Missouri, March 16, 1871. He began his business career with the New York Life, beginning as office boy and clerk in the Milwaukee branch office in 1885. He was appointed cashier of the St. Paul, Minn., branch in 1890, and two years later agency director of the Northwestern branch, and agency director of Missouri Clearing House, St. Louis, in 1894. He was appointed inspector of agencies of the central department headquarters at St. Louis in 1903, and superintendent of agencies of the European department, with headquarters in Paris, France, in May, 1904. He was elected to his present position in 1909.

BULKELEY, MORGAN G., president of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, is the son of Judge Eliphalet A. Bulkeley, the first president of both the Connecticut Mutual Life and the Aetna. He was born at East Haddam, Conn., December 26, 1837. When a youth he was engaged in the dry goods business in Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1872 he returned to Hartford, organized the United States Trust Company, and was its president until July, 1879, when, upon Mr. Enders' resignation, he was chosen president of the Aetna Life. In 1880 Mr. Bulkeley was elected mayor of Hartford, and served eight years, and governor of Connecticut from 1888 to 1893, and in 1894 was elected president of the Connecticut Society of Sons of the Revolution. He is also a member of the Connecticut Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars, a member of the Society of the Cincinnati in the State of Connecticut, commander of the G. A. R. of Connecticut in 1903-04, and is connected as director with several financial and manufacturing corporations of Connecticut. At a joint session of the Connecticut General Assembly, held on January 17, 1905, Morgan G. Bulkeley was elected to represent the state of Connecticut in the United States Senate as the successor of General Joseph R. Hawley. His term expired March 3, 1911.

BULKLEY, GEORGE E., secretary of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, was born in North Granville, N. Y., Novem-

ber 4, 1873. He was educated in the public schools of Hartford and Yale University, from which he graduated in 1896. He entered the employ of the Connecticut General Life in that year and was appointed actuary in June, 1904, and was elected to his present position in May, 1905. He is an associate member of the Actuarial Society of America.

BULLOCK, A. GEORGE, former president of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company of Worcester, Mass., was born at Enfield, Conn., June 2, 1847, and was graduated from Harvard University in 1868. He was an active member of the bar of Worcester County until 1883, when he was elected president of the State Mutual to succeed his father, ex-Governor Bullock, who died a few months before. Mr. Bullock is a director in various banks, railroads, and other corporations. Mr. Bullock resigned as president in January, 1910, but continues as vice-president of the company and chairman of the board of directors and finance committee.

BURGLARY, INSURANCE AGAINST. [For an account of the beginnings of burglary insurance in the United States, see Cyclopaedia for 1900-1901.] The business of insuring against loss through "breaking and entering" premises by burglars is transacted by forty-one casualty companies in the United States. The returns of business done in 1913 are as follows:

Companies	Premiums Written	Losses Paid
Aetna Accident	\$179,728	\$59,542
American Casualty	10,898	4,421
American Fidelity	39,635	19,831
American Indemnity	820	.....
Casualty Co. of America	60,078	21,683
Commonwealth Bonding	865	131
Employers' Liability	118,162	44,380
Fidelity & Casualty	554,663	208,642
Fidelity & Deposit	311,000	57,854
Frankfort General	26,943	12,832
General Accident	113,558	89,264
General Bonding	785	.....
Georgia Casualty	6,092	4,923
Globe Indemnity	185,472	66,830
Great Eastern Casualty	127,126	38,941
Guardian Casualty	182	35
Hartford Accident	1,015	.....
Kansas Casualty and Surety	758	.....
Kansas City Casualty	10,091	4,901
Lion Bonding	9,875	473
London Guarantee	113,181	43,295
Maryland Casualty	307,217	88,183
Massachusetts Bonding	153,456	47,461
National Fidelity & Casualty	13,807	3,712
National Surety	404,852	134,140
New Amsterdam Casualty	95,825	53,551
New England Casualty	98,763	34,672
New Jersey	90,416	36,127
Ocean Accident	215,833	78,227
Pacific Coast Casualty	2,413	3,769
Pacific Surety	687	2,726
Preferred Accident	80,739	25,443
Prudential Casualty	20,239	11,587
Royal Indemnity	151,232	43,178

Companies	Premiums Written	Losses Paid
Southwestern Surety	\$26,122	\$6,849
Texas Fidelity	1,298	.....
Union Casualty	85	89
United Cas. & Surety	2,457	140
United States Casualty	79,032	50,531
United States Fidelity	291,735	65,651
Western Indemnity	1,028	972
Total, 1913	\$3,908,163	\$1,364,986
Total, 1912	3,581,563	1,373,221
Total, 1911	2,243,765	1,133,357
Total, 1910	2,793,995	903,638
Total, 1909	2,734,004	899,904
Total, 1908	2,409,793	870,442
Total, 1907	2,296,440	788,256
Total, 1906	1,940,200	679,212

BURGLARY INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION. This association was organized to further proper practices in burglary insurance, and the first officers were: David W. Armstrong, chairman; Samuel B. Brewster, secretary, and Richard H. Thompson, treasurer. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in May, 1914, are: President, Robert J. Hillas, Fidelity and Casualty; vice-president, Edwin W. De Leon, Casualty Company of America, New York; second vice-president, Rawdon Myers, Aetna Accident and Liability; treasurer, Ralph P. Lockett, United States Casualty; secretary, Samuel B. Brewster.

BURR, WILLIAM H., insurance journalist, was born at Chester, Warren county, N. Y., December 8, 1843, removing with his parents to Michigan some years later. He received his education in the public schools of Pontiac, and taught district school several winters. In 1865 he was graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan, and practiced medicine for twelve years in Detroit and Bay City, Mich. He was medical examiner for some years for the New England Mutual, Travelers, Union Mutual, and other companies, and for a time was surgeon of the Detroit and Bay City Railroad. Giving up the practice of his profession on account of a difficulty with his eyes, he turned his attention to life insurance, acting as special agent of the New York Life. He followed this vocation until 1882, when he began at Detroit the publication of the *Indicator*, and has been connected with its editorial department ever since. He was one of the organizers of the Michigan Life Insurance Agents' Association, and was its secretary and treasurer in the first five years of its existence.

BUTLER, LOUIS F., vice-president of the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, is a native of Hartford, Conn., where he was born July 23, 1871. He was elected vice-president in January, 1912.

BUTTON, JOSEPH, commissioner of insurance of Virginia, Richmond, Va., is a native of Virginia, and was born at Lynchburg, October 31, 1865. He was educated in the public schools of Lynchburg, and began his business career in newspaper work. Later he engaged

in the insurance business. He was clerk of the state senate for eleven years, and was secretary of the state democratic committee for eleven years; was a delegate to the democratic national conventions of 1900 and 1904 from Virginia, was twice appointed on the staff of the governor of Virginia with the rank of colonel, and was unanimously elected secretary of the Constitutional Convention of 1901-02, which framed the present Constitution of the state. He is secretary of the Virginia Debt Commission and a member of the Board of Visitors of the Virginia Military Institute. He was unanimously elected to his present position by the General Assembly when the bureau of insurance was created in 1906, and was unanimously re-elected for the term of four years beginning February 1, 1910.

C

CALEF LOVING CUP AND BEN WILLIAMS MEMORIAL VASE. At a meeting of the executive committee of the National Association of Life Underwriters held at Pittsburg, Pa., in March, 1894, a communication was read from Major Ben S. Calef, of Boston, tendering a silver "loving cup" to the association, to serve as a prize in an annual inter-association contest, on the following terms:

The executive committee of the national association shall call for a paper or essay, not to exceed 750 words, on the subject, "What Have Life Underwriters' Associations Accomplished for the Benefit of the Companies, the Agents, and the Public?" Each association is to send one paper by a writer selected by itself from its own members; his name is to be placed in a sealed envelope bearing a number corresponding to the number of an envelope containing his paper. These are to be sent on or before June 1 to the secretary of the national association. The national executive committee will appoint a sub-committee of five members to open and read the several contributions, and decide by open ballot which they consider the best. This being decided, the envelope bearing the corresponding number shall be opened, and the paper so selected will be read at the national convention. The author of the selected paper shall receive the cup as custodian for his association, and it shall bear his name and that of his association, and the date. The cup shall be held until the next annual meeting of the national association, when a similar competition shall take place under the direction of the national executive committee, they naming the subject for the paper. All the papers shall become the property of the national association, with the right to publish them.

The cup was accepted by the committee on behalf of the national association, with the conditions attached, and each of the local associations was duly notified. [For account of earlier contests and winners see Cyclopaedia for 1911-13, and earlier volumes.]

The Calef Cup is of silver, of generous proportions, beautifully carved, with three graceful handles, and bearing on its side the inscription "National Association of Life Underwriters. Annual Essay Cup. Presented by Benjamin S. Calef, Boston, 1894." The workmanship was specially designed and executed by Shreve, Crump & Low, Boston, Mass. The lamented death of the donor occurred January 9, 1897.

The Ben Williams memorial vase, presented to the National Association in 1899, was the gift of twenty gentlemen, members of the National Association, in remembrance of Ben Williams, the western life insurance manager, who died May 22, 1898. The conditions of the gift are that it shall be presented, for the year, to the second best contestant for the Calef Cup, under the same regulations.

The fifteenth annual contest, in 1908, resulted in the Calef Cup being awarded to Charles E. Burt of the Los Angeles Association, and the Ben Williams Vase to Alfred C. Newell of the Georgia Association. The subject was "Publicity from the Standpoint of the Agent, the Company, and the Policyholder."

The sixteenth annual contest in 1909 resulted in the Calef Cup being awarded to Alfred C. Newell of Atlanta, and the Ben Williams Vase to Edward D. Horgan of Buffalo. The subject was "The Life Insurance Agent as a Public Benefactor."

The seventeenth annual contest, in 1910, resulted in the Calef Cup being awarded to C. L. Williams, Omaha, Neb., and the Ben Williams Vase to F. A. Hilton, Detroit, Mich. The subject was "The Appeal that Persuades in Soliciting."

The eighteenth annual contest, in 1911, resulted in the Calef Cup being awarded to Edward O. Horgan, Buffalo, N. Y., and the Ben Williams Vase to C. L. Williams, Chicago, Ill. The subject was "Constructive Life Insurance."

The subject of the nineteenth annual contest, in 1912, was "The Permanency of Life, Life Insurance, and Life Insurance Work." The Calef Cup was awarded to George W. Johnston, The Travelers, New York, and the Ben Williams Vase to Richard A. Ellis, Germania Life, Tampa, Florida.

The twentieth annual contest in 1913 resulted in the Calef Cup being awarded to George W. Johnson, of New York, and the Ben Williams vase to R. O. Mills, of San Francisco. The subject was "Creative Soliciting, Rather than Competitive."

CALIFORNIA INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1868-1914. The insurance department of California was organized in 1868. The title of the officer in charge is insurance commissioner; who is appointed by the Governor, and his term of office is for four years. The commissioners have been as follows:

George W. Mowe	.	.	.	.	.	.	May	5, 1868-April	1, 1872
J. W. Foard	.	.	.	.	.	.	April	1, 1872-April	8, 1878
J. C. Maynard	.	.	.	.	.	.	April	8, 1878-April	8, 1882
George A. Knight	.	.	.	.	.	.	April	8, 1882-April	19, 1886
J. C. L. Wadsworth	.	.	.	.	.	.	April	19, 1886-April	8, 1890
J. N. E. Wilson	.	.	.	.	.	.	April	8, 1890-April	8, 1894
M. R. Higgins	.	.	.	.	.	.	April	8, 1894-Mar.	15, 1897
Andrew J. Clunie	.	.	.	.	.	.	Mar.	15, 1897-April	8, 1902
E. Myron Wolf	.	.	.	.	.	.	April	8, 1902-April	8, 1910
E. C. Cooper	.	.	.	.	.	.	April	1910-April	1914

J. E. Phelps is the present commissioner, appointed in 1914.

CALIFORNIA STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Sacramento, Cal. Organized 1910; capital, \$500,000. Marshall Diggs, president; Edward F. Dalton, vice-president and treasurer; A. G. Folger, second vice-president; J. R. Whisner, third vice-president and agency director; J. R. Kruse, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$976,639.53; liabilities, \$230,577.44.

CAPITAL CITY SURETY COMPANY, Albany, N. Y. Organized 1912; capital, \$100,000. John J. Ryan, president; Frank P. Dolan, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$240,930.13; liabilities, \$93,103.76.

CAPITOL DISTRICT LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in February, 1913, by life agents in that part of New York state of which Albany is the center. The officers elected were: President, Henry H. Kohn, Phoenix Mutual; vice-president, Edward B. Cantine, Home Life; second vice-president, William F.

Winship, Massachusetts Mutual; secretary, William B. Phelps, Travelers; treasurer, Seward V. Coffin, Provident Life and Trust. The present officers, elected in February, 1914, are: President, Seward V. Coffin, Provident Life and Trust; vice-president, C. C. DeRouville, Penn Mutual; second vice-president, D. S. Barradale, Metropolitan; secretary, Charles R. Tripp, Fidelity Mutual; treasurer, W. A. Baker, Jr., Massachusetts Mutual; executive committee, Henry H. Kohn, Phoenix Mutual; J. W. Clark, Jr., Equitable; Jesse Barnet, Mutual Life; G. L. Buck, Provident Life and Trust; J. P. McGarrahan, New York Life; William J. Powers, John Hancock; and M. W. Rix, Travelers.

CAPITAL, INCREASE OF, IN 1913. In life insurance the following companies increased their capital:

American Casualty, Reading, Pa., \$325,000 to \$500,000; American National, Galveston, Tex., \$100,000 to \$200,000; Chicago Bonding and Surety, \$250,000 to \$1,000,000; Commercial Casualty, Newark, N. J., \$250,000 to \$375,000; Illinois Surety, Chicago, Ill., \$250,000 to \$500,000; Life Insurance Company of Virginia, \$400,000 to \$500,000; Midland Casualty, Chicago, Ill., \$200,000 to \$300,000; Midland Insurance Company, St. Paul, Minn., \$100,000 to \$200,000; New Amsterdam Casualty, New York, \$100,000 to \$400,000; Pan-American Life, New Orleans, La., \$655,830 to \$925,000; Security Life of America, Chicago, Ill., \$500,000 to \$220,000; Union Liability, Chicago, Ill., \$50,000 to \$100,000. The following companies reduced their capital: Dakota Western Life, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., \$137,886 to \$100,000; Inter-Ocean Life and Casualty, Springfield, Ill., \$200,000 to \$100,000; Missouri Fidelity and Casualty, Springfield, Mo., \$250,000 to \$100,000; Old Colony Life, Chicago, Ill., \$168,000 to \$125,000; Pacific Coast Casualty, San Francisco, \$400,000 to \$300,000; Sam Houston Life, Dallas, Tex., \$300,000 to \$100,000; Southern National Life of Louisville, Ky., \$500,000 to \$250,000.

CAPITOL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF COLORADO, THE, Denver, Col. Organized, 1905; capital, \$100,000. Thomas F. Daly, president; Fred W. Bailey, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,302,671.42; liabilities, \$1,085,324.80.

CAREY, J. A., insurance journalist, was born in Montreal, Canada, December 25, 1853, of Scotch and English parentage. He received a private school education and graduated from McClure's California Academy in 1869. His early occupation was that of a telegraph operator. In 1872, he was a local agent, afterward a field man, then a life insurance solicitor, and in 1880 became general agent in Oregon, Washington, and Idaho for an accident insurance company, which he managed with a local fire insurance business until 1889, at the same time publishing the *Sunday Star* at Seattle and the *Coming Century*, at Portland. Since 1892, he has been editor and publisher of *The Adjuster*, San Francisco.

CAROLINA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Columbia, S. C. Organized in 1902 as Carolina Insurance and Casualty Company, reorganized 1912; capital, \$75,000. P. H. Haltiwanger, president; A. B. Langley, vice-president and general manager; A. H. Kahn, secretary and treasurer.

CARTWRIGHT, CHARLES M., managing editor of the *Western Underwriter*, was born in Waynesville, Ohio, November 12, 1869.

He received his education in the public schools and the National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio, and was graduated from Princeton University in the class of 1894, with the honor of "Magna Cum Laude." His early occupations were farming and teaching, and after leaving college he became a reporter on the *Chicago Inter-Ocean*. He was advanced to insurance editor in June, 1895, and served in that capacity four years. In 1899 he took charge of the editorial department of the *Western Underwriter*. Following the incorporation of the Western Underwriter Company, under the Ohio laws, Mr. Cartwright was chosen vice-president. He is now the active editorial head of the paper.

CASUALTY AND SURETY CLUB of New York, was organized at a meeting of the casualty and surety underwriters of New York City held in December, 1908, for social purposes under the title Casualty and Surety Social Club. Officers were elected as follows: President, Edmund Dwight, Employers' Liability; vice-presidents, Edson S. Lott, United States Casualty, and David W. Armstrong, Jr., National Surety; secretary, William J. Gardner, Aetna Life; treasurer, Edward L. Hearn, Casualty Company of America. The present name was adopted in 1914. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in March, 1914, are: President, William C. Mulvey, Maryland Casualty; vice-president, Bayard P. Holmes; second vice-president, Norman R. Moray; secretary, Charles Bellinger, of E. E. Clapp & Co.; treasurer, Edwin B. Quackenbush.

CASUALTY COMPANY OF AMERICA, of New York. Organized and began business in 1903; capital \$750,000. E. W. De Leon, president; Edward L. Hearn, vice-president and general manager; John E. Connelly, secretary and treasurer. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$2,685,033; liabilities, \$1,749,481.

CASUALTY INSURANCE. [See Accident Insurance.]

CASUALTY INSURANCE EXCHANGE, New York, N. Y. The present officers, elected in 1913, are: Chairman, Edmund Dwight, Employers' Liability; vice-chairman, A. Duncan Reid, Globe Indemnity; secretary and treasurer, F. J. Walters, London Guarantee and Accident.

CASUALTY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA. The present officers elected in July, 1914, are: President, A. L. Johnston, Royal Indemnity; vice-president, D. E. Kessler, Employers' Liability; secretary and treasurer, W. A. Chowen, Frankfort General.

CASUALTY UNDERWRITERS ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO was organized in 1911, and the officers elected were: President, George A. Gilbert, Employers Liability; vice-president, George Tramel, Aetna Life; secretary-treasurer, J. T. Wagner, Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland. The present officers, elected in March,

1914, are: President, George A. Gilbert, Employers' Liability; vice-president, George D. Webb, London Guarantee; secretary and treasurer, H. H. Herbst, Royal Indemnity; executive committee, E. H. Morrill, Travelers; W. T. Bleu, Massachusetts Bonding; Wade Fetzner, Fidelity and Casualty; John T. Wagner, Fidelity and Deposit; Carl D. King, Casualty Company of America.

CASUALTY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF RHODE ISLAND was organized in December, 1912, with the following officers: President, Clifford D. Paige; vice-president, J. B. Henshaw; secretary and treasurer, C. Arthur Lord. The present officers elected in December, 1913, are: President, Clifford D. Paige; vice-president, Frederick J. Ryan; secretary and treasurer, Wm. J. Tully, Providence; executive committee, J. A. Gammons, Geo. L. Gross, J. B. Henshaw, C. Arthur Lord, and H. A. Mackinney.

CEDAR RAPIDS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Organized 1906; capital, \$50,000. Oscar Casey, president; C. B. Svoboda, secretary.

CENTRAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES, Des Moines, Iowa. Organized 1896; capital, \$100,000. George B. Peak, president; William L. Shepherd, vice-president; H. G. Everett, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$2,822,701.69; liabilities, \$2,722,701.69.

CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Fort Scott, Kansas. Organized 1906 (mutual). Howard L. Stout, president; George W. Marble, vice-president; Elmer E. Lyon, secretary and treasurer.

CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ILLINOIS, Ottawa, Ill. Organized 1907; capital, \$200,000. H. W. Johnson, president; W. H. Weise and Charles Nadler, vice-presidents; S. B. Bradford, secretary and treasurer. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$944,883.50; liabilities, \$593,208.66.

CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Lexington, Ky. Organized 1911; capital, \$322,590. W. H. Gregory, president; Horace Rutherford, secretary.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS. The association was organized in 1912 as the Harrisburg Association of Life Underwriters. The present officers, elected in April, 1914, are: President, Dick Oliver, New York Life; vice-president, W. H. Coedry, Massachusetts Mutual; secretary and treasurer, Albert A. West, New England Mutual.

CENTRAL STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo. Organized 1910; capital, \$300,000. Frank P. Crunden, president; Wm. H. McBride, secretary.

CENTRAL STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Crawfordsville, Ind. Organized 1909; capital, \$100,000. H. H. Ristine, president; Chas. E. Lacey, secretary.

CHEROKEE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Rome, Ga. Organized 1909. The company reinsured in the American National Life Insurance Company of Galveston, Tex., in 1913.

CHICAGO BONDING AND SURETY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1912; capital, \$250,000. A. J. Sabath, president; O. F. Roberts, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913 \$338,531.37; total liabilities, \$62,748.88.

CHICAGO, LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF. [See Life Underwriters' Association of Chicago.]

CHICAGO, MANAGERS, WITH HEADQUARTERS AT.

LIFE

<i>Companies</i>	<i>Managers</i>	<i>Offices</i>
Aetna Life, Conn.	Thomas R. Lynas	17 No. La Salle St.
Aetna Life, Conn.	Fred B. Mason	111 W. Monroe St.
American Bankers	Home Office	Cass and Ohio Sts.
Bankers' Life, Des Moines		111 W. Monroe St.
Berkshire Life	Wyman & Palmer	Title & Trust Bldg.
Canada Life	Chas. F. Bullen	The Rookery
Connecticut Mutual	Sam'l T. Chase	413 Monadnock Bldg.
Connecticut General	Dr. H. C. Castor	21 So. La Salle St.
Continental Ass'n Co.	Home Office	901 Michigan Ave.
Equitable, Iowa	W. F. Crawford	Insurance Exchange
Equitable, New York	W. B. Carlile, Supt.	122 S. Michigan Ave.
Federal Life, Chicago	Home Office	166 No. Michigan Ave.
Fidelity Mutual, Philadelphia	A. V. Weil	72 W. Adams.
Franklin Life	J. B. Sells	38 So. Dearborn St.
Germania, New York	William Dechert	416 Unity Bldg.
Home Life, New York	G. R. McLeran	137 So. La Salle St.
Illinois Life	Home Office	Otis Bldg.
John Hancock Mutual	J. H. Strong	38 S. Dearborn St.
Manhattan, New York		Marquette Bldg.
Massachusetts Mutual	L. B. Bishop	Harris Trust Bldg.
Metropolitan Life, New York	P. J. Kraus	604 W. No. Ave.
Michigan Mutual	Nathan Elwell	Manhattan Bldg.
Mutual Benefit Life, N. J.	Geo. Pick	Harris Trust Bldg.
Mutual Life, N. Y.	Darby A. Day	The Temple
Mutual Life of New York	Bruce Whitney	1st Natl. Bank Bldg.
National Life, U. S. of A.	Home Office	29 So. La Salle St.
National Vermont	D. G. Drake	Marquette Bldg.
New England Mutual	C. B. Cleveland	Hartford Bldg.
North American Life	Home Office	North Am. Bldg.
Northwestern Mutual	Hobart & Oates	Rookery Bldg.
New York Life	R. E. Whitney	New York Life Bldg.
Old Colony Life	Home Office	Old Colony Bldg.
Pacific Mutual Life	J. W. Jackson	Insurance Exchange.
Penn Mutual, Philadelphia	C. J. McCary & Co.	134 So. La Salle St.
Phoenix Mutual, Conn.	Jules Girardin	The Temple.
Provident Life & Trust	Janney & Pickering	Marquette Bldg.
Prudential	E. T. Pape	217 Manhattan Bldg.
Prudential	A. X. Schmidt	600 Royal Bldg.
Prudential	Jesse E. Smith	Marquette Bldg.
Security Life	Home Office	Rookery Bldg.
Security Mutual, New York	G. B. Zetlmeisl	Marquette Bldg.

LIFE

<i>Companies</i>	<i>Managers</i>	<i>Offices</i>
State Mutual, Mass.	Evarts Wrenn	Gas Bldg.
State Mutual, Mass.	E. H. Carmack	Gas Bldg.
Travelers, Conn.	J. H. Nolan	Insurance Exchange.
Union Central, Ohio	E. A. Ferguson	Tribune Bldg.
U. S. Annuity & Life	Home Office	McCormick Bldg.
Union Mutual, Maine	B. C. Howes	7 W. Madison.
United States, New York	C. E. Hopkins	115 Monroe St.

ACCIDENT, CASUALTY, ETC.

Aetna Life, Conn.	Geo. Tramel	Insurance Exchange
American Fidelity Co., Vt.	Hutchinson & Cooley	Insurance Exchange
American Surety, New York	M. L. Jenks	Continental Bank Bldg.
Casualty Co. of America	Fred S. James & Co.	39 So. La Salle St.
Continental Casualty	Home Office	1208 Michigan Ave.
Employers' Liability, Eng.	George A. Gilbert	Insurance Exchange
Equitable Surety Co., St. Louis	F. A. Hancock	134 So. La Salle St.
Fidelity & Casualty, N. Y.	W. A. Alexander & Co.	134 So. La Salle St.
Fidelity & Deposit Co., Balt.	Conkling, Price & Webb	39 So. La Salle St.
Frankfort Acc't and Plate Glass	F. J. Bergold and W. M. Lawson	Insurance Exchange
Gr. Eastern Cas. & Indem., N. Y.		Com'l Trust Bldg.
Globe Indemnity Co., N. Y.	W. S. Warren	Insurance Exchange
Guaranty Co. of No. America	John R. Pruyn	400 The Temple
Hartford Steam Boiler	H. M. Lemon	800 Royal Bldg.
Illinois Surety Co.	Home Office	134 So. La Salle St.
Lloyds Plate Glass, N. Y.	Munger, Vokoun, Wetmore & Wetherbee	Insurance Exchange
London Guarantee and Acc't	F. W. Lawson	134 So. La Salle St.
London & Lancashire Guarantee & Accident, Canada	Chas. E. Dox	39 So. La Salle St.
Mass. Bonding, Boston	Morrison & Blew	Insurance Exchange
Maryland Casualty Co.	O. R. Alford	Insurance Exchange
Metropolitan Plate Glass	Chas. F. Pogge	
Midland Casualty Co.	Home Office	
National Surety	Joyce & Co.	Rookery Building
New Amsterdam Casualty	S. H. Goldsmith	Insurance Exchange
New Jersey Plate Glass	A. G. Kuhns, Jr.	Insurance Exchange
Ocean Accident & Guarantee	J. E. Callender	Insurance Exchange
Pacific Mutual	Morrison & Miller	Insurance Exchange
Pacific Surety Co.	E. P. Fatch & Co.	Insurance Exchange
Preferred Accident, New York	W. J. Aiken	Insurance Exchange
Royal Indemnity Co., N. Y.	Geo. W. Law	Royal Ins. Bldg.
Royal Casualty Co., St. Louis	Executive Office	Insurance Exchange
Standard Accident	Moore, Case, Lyman & Hubbard	Insurance Exchange
Travelers, Hartford	P. P. Bonfoey	Insurance Exchange
United States Casualty	Chas. H. Eldridge	Insurance Exchange
U. S. Fidelity & Guaranty Co.	F. A. Hancock	134 So. La Salle St.
United States Guarantee	John R. Pruyn	Insurance Exchange

CHILDS, ARTHUR E., president of the Columbian National Life Insurance Company of Boston, is a native of Montreal, Canada, where he was born September 16, 1869. He was educated in the common schools of Montreal and graduated from McGill University of that city, with the degree of B.Sc., and later won the degree of M.Sc., and he is also a graduate of the Central Technical College, London. He began his business career in connection with electric light, traction, and power enterprises, and in 1897 organized the Light, Heat, and Power Corporation to acquire lighting, heating, and power plants in the eastern states, and was elected president of the corporation. He is president and a trustee of the Massachusetts Lighting

companies and of the Boston and Worcester Street Railway Company, as well as a director in twenty-one other light and power corporations, and was elected president of the Columbian National Life Insurance Company in 1907.

CHRISTY, EDWIN WAKEFIELD, was born at Payne's Corners, Trumbull county, O., November 29, 1863. He was educated in the public schools of Warren, O., Hiram College, and the University of Michigan, graduating from the latter institution in 1887. Was engaged in general insurance business, fire, life, and accident, at Warren, O., some time prior to 1889, at which time he contracted with the United States Life Insurance Company, representing it in eastern Ohio. He was afterwards promoted to manager of the Cleveland agency, controlling the northern half of Ohio, and later was made manager also of the Cincinnati agency of the same company, and now controls the entire state of Ohio, managing the Cleveland and Cincinnati offices separately. He is a director in the Colonial National Bank, vice-president City Trust Company, also director Lucas County Savings Bank, Toledo, O., Southern Ohio Traction Company, and Mud Lake Lumber Company; a member of the Roadside and Century Clubs of Cleveland, and a member of the Church of Christ of Cleveland.

CINCINNATI LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized December 16, 1890, the first officers being Charles E. Logan, president; M. J. Jack, vice-president; S. M. Brandebury, treasurer; and Frank M. Joyce, secretary. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in May, 1914, are: President, John L. Shuff, Union Central; vice-president, S. P. Ellis, Provident Life and Trust; treasurer, Franklin J. White, Berkshire; executive committee, J. W. Kirgan, Fidelity Mutual; I. Rauh, Equitable; Visitor Trounstone, Northwestern Mutual; W. N. Dunbar, New England Mutual; W. G. Oehmig, Mutual Benefit.

CITIZENS NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Anchorage, Ky. Organized 1904; capital, \$460,883.75. Charles D. Pearce, president; J. W. Peake, secretary; W. W. Moore, general manager. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$2,491,255.20; liabilities, \$1,922,747.52.

CITIZENS TRUST AND GUARANTEE COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA, Parkersburg, W. Va. Organized 1899; capital, \$400,000. W. G. Peterkin, president; J. H. Knapp, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$616,356; liabilities, \$141,580.

CLARK, ERNEST J., Baltimore, formerly secretary of the National Association of Life Underwriters, was born near Newtonville, O., June 27, 1872. He received a university education, graduating from the Lebanon University in the class of 1890. After teaching school for one year, he entered the life insurance business in Cincinnati, and in 1892 was appointed assistant superintendent of agents in Ohio for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company. In June,

1894, he was appointed superintendent of agents for the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company for Ohio and West Virginia, and in January, 1897, he was appointed state agent for the John Hancock for Maryland and the District of Columbia, which position he still holds. Mr. Clark was one of the organizers of the Baltimore Life Underwriters' Association, and has served the association in the capacities of president and secretary. He was elected secretary of the National Association of Life Underwriters at its annual convention in Indianapolis in 1904, was re-elected at Hartford in 1905, and again at St. Louis in 1906. He was elected chairman of the executive committee of the National Association of Life Underwriters in 1909, and president in 1913. Mr. Clark was also appointed by the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, in January, 1911, as receiver for the United Surety Company of Baltimore, and since the above date has been engaged in the liquidation of this corporation in addition to his regular insurance interests.

CLARK, OSMAN DEWEY, secretary of the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vt., was born at Montpelier, November 26, 1855. He was educated in the public schools of that place and graduated from Amherst College in 1876. He was admitted to the Vermont bar in 1879, and entered the service of the National Life as assistant secretary in 1885, and served as such until elected to the secretaryship in 1899. He is a director of the company, and served during the Spanish-American war as Colonel of the First Vermont Volunteer Infantry.

CLEVELAND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cleveland, O. Organized 1907; capital paid in, \$250,000. Wm. H. Hunt, president; L. Q. Rawson, secretary. Admitted assets, \$808,528.64; total liabilities, \$507,211.39.

CLEVELAND LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, was organized in May, 1889. The original officers were: F. A. Kendall, president; J. W. Lee and W. B. Hillman, vice-presidents; J. C. Trask, secretary; O. N. Olmsted, treasurer. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in May, 1914, are: President, A. D. Hatfield; vice-president, E. B. Hamlin; second vice-president, W. H. Whitney; secretary, S. R. Johnson, Pacific Mutual; treasurer, O. M. Olmstead.

CLOVER LEAF CASUALTY COMPANY, Jacksonville, Fla. Organized 1912; capital, \$100,000. F. H. Rowe, president; C. Y. Rowe, secretary.

COCHRAN, GEORGE IRA, president of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born near Toronto, Canada, July 1, 1863. He removed with his parents to Japan in 1873, where the family resided until 1879. In the latter year his father returned to his former home at Toronto, where George entered Toronto University and where later he was called to the bar. He went to Los Angeles in 1888, and became actively interested in many of the business

enterprises of southern California. He is a director of the Citizen's Trust and Savings Bank, Los Angeles Trust and Savings Bank, Southern California Edison Company, and of many other corporations. He was also vice-president of the Conservative Life Insurance Company and became president of the Pacific Mutual Life shortly after those two companies were consolidated in 1906. He is also treasurer of the University of Southern California and member of Los Angeles Civil Service Commission, trustee State Normal School and director Los Angeles Y. M. C. A.

COCHRAN, RICHARD ELLIS, third vice-president and a director of the United States Life Insurance Company, was born June 24, 1849, in York, Pa., of Scotch-Irish and German ancestry. He was educated in public and private schools, and his early vocation was that of a printer. Afterwards he was a coal operator. He went into the life insurance business twenty-nine years ago with the United States Life Insurance Company of New York, of which he is now third vice-president. Mr. Cochran was elected president of the National Association of Life Underwriters at the annual meeting in 1898. He was president of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York in 1896 and vice-president of the Pennsylvania Society of New York in 1900. He is also a director of the Crex Carpet Company of New York, president and director of The Dairy Supply Company of America, and trustee of the Empire City Savings Bank of New York, vice-president and director of the Hygie Ice Co. of New Jersey.

COHEN, MAX, insurance journalist, was born at Lowenberg, Germany, January 26, 1846, and came to the United States when a lad of twelve years, taking up his residence at Washington, D. C. In the early part of 1862, while serving his apprenticeship in the printing office and not much more than seventeen years of age, he enlisted in the Third Indiana Cavalry, but after three months' service, being stricken down with southern fever, he was discharged as "a minor." When General Early, with his Confederates, made the raid into Maryland, Max promptly re-enlisted for the defense of Washington, in the company hurriedly formed at the government printing office. On the completion of his apprenticeship he went to work on the Washington Chronicle, and in the course of time became its advertising manager. He resigned that position in 1876 to engage in the printing business. Prominently identifying himself with fraternal orders, he studied their life insurance features, and made strenuous efforts to secure a more reliable system and the creation of proper reserve funds. This led him, in 1886, to dispose of his printing business to engage in life insurance. In 1889 he discontinued that business and established the insurance journal *Views* to advocate federal regulation of insurance. To his energetic efforts is largely due the prominence given to this subject in Congress, and the identification of insurance with corporations engaged in inter-state commerce in the congressional enactments creating the department of commerce and labor. Mr. Cohen is author of "Garfield Souvenirs," "Gems of Press and Pulpit," and other works which have attained popularity.

COLE, WILLIAM Q., ex-insurance commissioner of Mississippi, was born in Holmes county, Mississippi, June 28, 1856. He received his education in the common schools, and has been successively printer, bookkeeper, superintendent's clerk, and traveling auditor of a railroad and state auditor. He was elected to the latter office in 1899, taking his seat January, 1900, and became insurance commissioner, in addition, under the new law creating a state insurance department in 1902. He was elected insurance commissioner by the popular vote in November, 1903, for the term beginning January, 1904, and expiring January 20, 1908. In January, 1908, he was elected president of the Lamar Life Insurance Company of Jackson, Miss.

COLONIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA, Jersey City, N. J. Organized in 1897 to do an industrial and ordinary business; capital, \$250,000. Ernest J. Heppenheimer, president, Dunbar Johnston, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$2,240,691.63; total liabilities, \$31,483.23.

COLORADO ASSOCIATION OF CASUALTY AND SURETY AGENTS was organized at Denver in October, 1913. Officers were elected as follows: President, George W. Beck; vice-president, Leonard C. Jones; secretary and treasurer, M. S. Schayer, American Fidelity; executive committee, J. E. Campbell, W. H. R. Stote, Charles Bailey, Fred W. Stundart, J. C. Urich, H. C. Rubicam, David Jacobs.

COLORADO ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized at a meeting held in Denver, April 7, 1906. Officers were elected as follows: President, J. P. Cullum, Union Central Life; vice-president, J. S. Edwards, Aetna Life; second vice-president, A. H. Stewart, Union Mutual; secretary, W. Rolla Wilson, Washington Life; treasurer, W. W. Booth, Provident Savings. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in February, 1914, are: President, P. H. Showalter; vice-president, L. G. Mulnix; second vice-president, R. E. Hooyer; secretary and treasurer, C. M. Reich.

COLORADO, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1883-1914.

The state insurance department of Colorado was organized in April, 1883, the state auditor, elected for two years by the people, being charged under the statute with the duties of supervision as superintendent of insurance. The superintendents have been:

John C. Abbott	1883-1885	Clifford C. Parks	1895-1897
Hiram A. Spruance	1885-1887	John M. Lowell	1897-1899
Darwin P. Kingsley	1887-1889	George W. Temple	1899-1901
Louis B. Schwanbeck	1889-1891	Charles W. Crouter	1901-1903
John M. Henderson	1891-1893	John A. Holmberg	1903-1905
F. M. Goodykoontz	1893-1895	Alfred E. Bent	1905-1907

The legislature of 1907 created a separate insurance department, providing for the appointment of a commissioner, deputy commissioner, and actuary. The commissioner under the act is appointed by the Governor for a term of two years from February 1, at a salary of \$3,000. The deputy commissioner is appointed by the commis-

sioner for a term of four years. The office in 1912 was placed under civil service law, and the appointment is made after competitive examination. E. E. Rittenhouse was appointed the first commissioner. William L. Clayton succeeded him, and the present commissioner is Saul Epstein, appointed in 1913.

COLUMBIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cincinnati, O. Organized 1902; capital, \$181,439. F. G. Cross, president; S. M. Cross, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$889,656.35; liabilities, \$691,719.94.

COLUMBIA LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, Portland, Ore. Organized 1906; capital, \$200,000. William M. Ladd, president; T. B. Wilcox and Edw. Cookingham, vice-presidents; M. M. Johnson, secretary and actuary; S. P. Lockwood, vice-president and general manager. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$522,808.94; liabilities, \$287,808.94.

COLUMBIAN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Boston. Organized 1902; capital, \$1,000,000. Arthur E. Childs, president; William C. Johnson, vice-president and general manager; William H. Brown, secretary and treasurer. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$9,214,460.75; total liabilities, \$7,752,667.26.

COLUMBUS LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in January, 1912, by Columbus, O., agents, and the officers elected were: President, Fritz A. Lechtenberg, Massachusetts Mutual; vice-president, Albert Speaks, New England Mutual; secretary, C. C. Hills, Mutual Benefit; treasurer, Lot T. Brown, Union Central. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in January, 1914, are: President, Henry H. Steiner, Equitable Life; vice-president, M. D. Donham, National Life, Vermont; secretary, Ray Rhoads, Northwestern Mutual; treasurer, Ralph W. Hoyer, John Hancock; executive committee, Albert Speaks, New England Mutual; J. F. Stone, Equitable, Iowa; B. L. Lewis, Connecticut General; J. I. Behling, Northwestern Mutual; M. C. Tyndall, Aetna Life, and the officers.

COLUMBUS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Columbus, O. Organized 1908; capital paid in, \$125,000. C. W. Brandon, president; D. E. Ball, secretary and actuary.

COMMERCIAL CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY, Newark, N. J. Organized 1909; capital, \$375,000. C. W. Feigenspan, president; David O. Watkins, vice-president; Harry C. Mitchell, vice-president and general manager; Thomas A. Kane, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$969,385; liabilities, \$376,279.

COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1906. The company reinsured in the Pension Mutual Life Insurance Company in 1913.

COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE AND CASUALTY COMPANY, Savannah, Ga. Organized 1910; capital, \$100,000. Wm. W.

Williamson, president; Robert Perrin, secretary and treasurer. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$277,025.39; total liabilities, \$80,080.90.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS' EASTERN ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION, Boston, Mass. Organized 1904. Raymond Alley, president; Ira F. Libby, secretary.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS MUTUAL ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, THE, Utica, N. Y. Organized 1883. Henry D. Pixley, president; George S. Dana, secretary.

COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERINTENDENTS OF INSURANCE, LIST OF. [See Insurance Departments and also National Insurance Commissioners' Convention.]

COMMONWEALTH BONDING AND CASUALTY COMPANY, Fort Worth, Tex. Organized 1911; cash capital, \$300,000. Bacon Saunders, president; B. F. Allen, Jr., secretary.

COMMONWEALTH CASUALTY COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1906; capital, \$100,000. I. N. Stevens, president; E. S. Cook, secretary.

COMMONWEALTH LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Louisville, Ky. Organized 1904; capital, \$224,285. J. D. Powers, president; Darwin W. Johnson, secretary and treasurer. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,184,987.95; liabilities, \$768,783.54.

COMMONWEALTH LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Omaha, Neb. Organized 1909; capital, \$169,255. Frans Nelson, president; F. G. Uehling, secretary.

COMPANIES ORGANIZED OR PROJECTED IN 1913.

Companies	Actual or Proposed Capital
American Mutual Life, St. Charles, La.....	\$400,000
American National Life, St. Louis, Mo.....	100,000
Atlas Life, Birmingham, Ala.....	100,000
Beacon Life, Minneapolis, Minn.....	.....
Capital Mutual Life, Austin, Tex.....	.....
Consolidated Life, Portland, Ore.....	250,000
Cosmopolitan Life, Atlanta, Ga.....	250,000
Delta Life, New Orleans, La.....	10,000
First Life and Trust, Chicago, Ill.....	100,000
Home Protective Life, Indianapolis, Ind.....	200,000
Indiana Life, New Albany, Ind.....	.....
Inland Life, Carroll, Ia.....	100,000
Iroquois Life, Louisville, Ky.....	.....
Kansas Life, Topeka, Kan.....	100,000
Lincoln American Life, Jacksonville, Fla.....	100,000
Maturity Life Association, San Francisco, Cal.....	Assessment
McKinley National Life, Youngstown, Ohio.....	.....
Negro National Life, Helena, Ark.....	250,000
Northern States Life, Hammond, Md.....	150,000
Old Dominion Life, Norfolk, Va.....	300,000
Prairie Life, Omaha, Neb.....	225,000
Provident Life, Des Moines, Ia.....	100,000

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Companies	Actual or Proposed Capital
Puritan Life and Annuity, Columbus, Ohio.....
Rational Life, Denver, Colo.....	\$500,000
Royal Life and Casualty, Bayville, La.....	Assessment
Sioux Life and Casualty, Sioux Falls, S. D.....	.....
Standard Life, Atlanta, Ga.....	100,000
State Life, Great Falls, Mont.....	160,000
St. Joseph Life, St. Joseph, Mo.....	100,000
Sun Life of America, Birmingham, Ala.....	.....
The Hub Insurance Company, Harrisburg, Miss.....	10,000
Twin City Life, Minneapolis, Minn.....	100,000
Underwriters' Life, Chicago, Ill.....	500,000
Union Life, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	200,000
United Life and Accident, Concord, N. H.....	250,000
United Life, Pittsburgh, Pa.....	200,000
United Protective Life Association, San Francisco.....	Assessment
United States, Memphis, Tenn.....	200,000
Unit Standard Life, Los Angeles, Cal.....	300,000

CASUALTY, SURETY AND MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

Companies	Actual or Proposed Capital
Alabama Fidelity Mortgage and Bond.....	\$550,000
American Indemnity, Baltimore, Md.....	500,000
American Indemnity, Galveston, Tex.....	500,000
American National Surety and Casualty, Galveston, Tex.....	200,000
Atlantic Plate Glass, Atlantic City, N. J.....	Mutual
Bankers' Mutual Casualty, Milwaukee, Wis.....	Mutual
Ben Franklin Surety, Hampton, Ia.....	100,000
Building Contractors' Mutual Casualty, Milwaukee.....	Mutual
Citizens' Co-operative Casualty, Waseca, Minn.....	.....
Commercial Accident, Minneapolis, Minn.....	.....
Dakota Casualty, Sioux Falls, S. D.....	Mutual
Dakota Live Stock Casualty, Bismarck, N. D.....	100,000
Employers' Liability Mutual, Newark, N. J.....	Mutual
Federal Bonding and Insurance, Hoboken, N. J.....	250,000
Hartford Accident and Indemnity.....	500,000
Inter-Mountain Surety, Helena, Mont.....	300,000
Los Angeles Title, Los Angeles, Cal.....	200,000
New York Indemnity Company, New York.....	100,000
Oakland Title, Oakland, Cal.....	200,000
Ohio Casualty, Cleveland, Ohio.....	100,000
Ohio Mutual Liability and Casualty, Cleveland, Ohio.....	100,000
Republic Casualty, Cleveland, Ohio.....	1,000,000
Southwestern Casualty, Albuquerque, N. M.....	100,000
Trinity Valley Trust, Dallas, Tex.....	1,000,000
United Life and Accident, Concord, N. H.....	250,000
Western Indemnity, Dallas, Tex.....	400,000
Western Mortgage and Casualty, San Francisco, Cal.....	440,100
Workmen's Compensation Mutual Liability, Milwaukee, Wis.....	Mutual

CONFERENCE OF SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES. An association of southern life insurance companies was organized at Atlanta, Ga., in May, 1914. Officers were elected as follows: Chairman, George A. Grimsley, Jefferson Standard Life; vice-chairman, W. D. Jelks, Protective Life; secretary, R. J. Mebane, Southern Life and Trust, Greensboro, N. C.; executive committee, W. Q. Cole, Lamar Life; Charles G. Taylor, Atlantic Life; Dr. E. J. Spratling, Empire Life, and the officers.

Papers were read as follows: "Advantages of a Uniform Medical Examination Blank and a Co-operative Medical Inspection Service

with Outline of the Cost of the Matter," Dr. J. T. J. Battle, Southern Life and Trust; "Opportunities for and Advantages to be Derived from Agency Co-operation," Robert F. Moore, Southern States Life, Atlanta; "The Policy Contract," Edward Strudwick, Atlantic Life. Resolutions were adopted providing for a committee to draft a uniform medical blank, and extending greetings to the state insurance officials and other organizations of underwriters and a promise of co-operation.

CONGDON, GILBERT, former secretary and agency superintendent of the Empire State Surety Company, New York, was born in Baltimore, Md., September 4, 1872. He was educated in the public schools of Baltimore, and after spending some years in the wholesale rubber business in Baltimore, entered the insurance business. He was connected with the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company for five years, becoming agency superintendent; later becoming connected with the National Surety Company, of which he was assistant secretary and agency superintendent. Later he entered the service of the Empire State Surety Company and was elected secretary and agency superintendent, but resigned in 1910 and accepted a position with the brokerage firm of Willcox, Peck & Hughes, New York, as manager of its surety insurance department. In 1911 became identified with the Globe Indemnity Company of New York as its agency superintendent. Resigned from Globe Indemnity Company in 1912 and accepted management of bond department and general development of the Equitable Mortgage and Trust Company of Baltimore, Md. Appointed assistant manager of Mortgage Department, United States Mortgage and Trust Co., April 20, 1914.

CONNECTICUT GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, Conn. Organized in 1865; capital, \$400,000. R. W. Huntington, Jr., president; P. H. Woodward, vice-president; George E. Bulkley, secretary; E. B. Peck, assistant secretary; Chas. G. Woodward, financial secretary; A. P. Woodward, secretary accident department. The company began writing health and accident insurance in 1912. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$13,273,804.29; liabilities, \$11,662,902.21.

CONNECTICUT, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1865-1914. The insurance department of Connecticut was established by law, July 19, 1865, the insurance commissioner being appointed by the Governor for three years. In 1887 the term was increased to four years. The commissioners have been:

Benjamin Noyes	Aug. 22, 1865
George S. Miller	July 27, 1871
John W. Stedman	July 27, 1874
John W. Brooks	July 27, 1880
Ephraim Williams	July 1, 1883
O. R. Fyler, appointed during recess of Legislature	July 1, 1886
O. R. Fyler, for a term of four years	July 1, 1887
O. R. Fyler, to fill vacancy during recess of Legislature	July 1, 1891
John S. Seymour	March 3, 1893
Burton Mansfield	April 11, 1893
Frederick S. Betts	July 1, 1895
Edwin S. Scofield	July 1, 1899
Theron Upson	June 1, 1902
Theodore H. Macdonald	July 1, 1907

Burton Mansfield is the present commissioner, appointed for the term beginning July 1, 1911.

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CONNECTICUT LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized October 27, 1890. [For a full account of the first meeting and organization of the association see the Cyclopedica for 1890 (page 63).] The present officers elected at the annual meeting held in February, 1914, are: President, Lee C. Robens, Hartford; vice-presidents, Maximilian Stein, Bridgeport, and Eli D. Weeks, Waterbury; secretary and treasurer, George W. Green, Waterbury; executive committee, George L. Hunt, Hartford; Oliver W. Gaines, Waterbury; George W. Green, Waterbury; James L. Coyle, Hartford; A. J. Edgar, Bridgeport; Jonathan Adams, New Haven.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford. Organized 1846. John M. Taylor, president; Henry S. Robinson, vice-president; William H. Deming, Jacob H. Green, secretaries. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$68,954,653.15; liabilities, \$66,949,757.83.

CONSERVATIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIANA, South Bend, Ind. Organized 1912; authorized capital, \$250,000, cash capital, \$110,985. Dixon W. Place, president; William Mell, secretary.

CONSERVATIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Wheeling, W. Va. Organized 1907; capital, paid in, \$285,315. Otto Schenck, president; Clem E. Peters, secretary and treasurer.

CONSOLIDATED CASUALTY COMPANY, Charleston, W. Va., executive offices Louisville, Ky. Organized 1909; capital paid in, \$116,062. J. W. Scherr, president; W. A. Hart, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$139,693; liabilities, \$6,930.

CONTINENTAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1911; capital, \$100,000. H. G. B. Alexander, president; R. W. Hyman, vice-president; Manton Maverick, secretary.

CONTINENTAL CASUALTY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1897; capital \$300,000. H. G. B. Alexander, president; R. W. Hyman, vice-president; W. H. Betts, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$2,205,725; liabilities, \$1,442,460.

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Wilmington, Del. Organized 1907; authorized capital, \$1,000,000; cash capital, \$168,700. Philip Burnet, president; John D. Kurtz, secretary and treasurer.

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE AND INVESTMENT COMPANY, Salt Lake City, Utah. Organized 1904; capital, \$208,875. F. J. Hagenbarth, president; N. G. Stringham, secretary and general manager. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,168,945.16; liabilities, \$888,946.86.

CORNWELL, SILAS H., secretary of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in Canaan, N. Y., April 23, 1852. He received a public school education and entered the home office of the Phoenix as junior clerk in 1868. He was promoted through clerkships to cashier and chief bookkeeper in 1880, and was made assistant secretary in 1903. He was elected to his present position in January, 1905.

COWLES, WALTER GOODMAN, vice-president of The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, is a native of Farmington, Conn., where he was born April 4, 1857. He was educated in the public schools and the Connecticut Literary Institute, Suffield, and graduated from the Yale Law School in 1879. He engaged in the practice of law, and entered the service of The Travelers Insurance Company July 1, 1884. He was elected to his present position in 1912.

COX, ROBERT LYNN, general counsel and manager of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, was born of American parentage near Warren, Ill., November 17, 1865. He was educated in the public schools and Union College, Buffalo, N. Y., where he was graduated from the law department in 1898. His early vocation was that of publisher, later taking up a general law practice. He was a member of the New York Assembly in 1903, 4, 5, and 1906, and was a member of the legislative commission which investigated life insurance in 1903, and a member of the assembly's standing committee on insurance during the session of 1906. He was appointed secretary of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents in 1907, being its first secretary, and was appointed to his present position on the reorganization of the association in 1908.

CRAIG, JAMES M., actuary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, was born of Scotch parentage at Philadelphia, April 5, 1848. His education was obtained in the public schools and at the Cooper Institute, New York. He entered the life insurance business as a clerk in the office of the National Life Insurance Company in New York in 1866. He immediately began the study of the mathematics underlying the life insurance system and was called to the service of the Metropolitan Life in May, 1872. He has since become the company's actuary.

CREDIT INSURANCE. (The guaranteeing and indemnifying merchants and others engaged in business and giving credits from loss thereby.) In 1893 there were four companies in the United States engaged in this business; only one domestic company, the American Credit Indemnity of New York, was in the field at the beginning of 1898. The business is now transacted by one American company and

the United States branches of two foreign companies. The credit insurance business of three companies in the United States in 1913 was as follows:

COMPANIES	Premiums Written	Losses Paid
American Credit Indemnity	\$715,351.00	\$397,638.00
London Guarantee & Accident	359,818.00	190,734.00
Ocean Accident & Guarantee	421,657.00	334,920.00
Total 1913	\$1,496,826.00	\$923,292.00
Total 1912	1,611,347.00	1,165,839.00
Total 1911	1,737,858.00	1,183,477.00
Total 1910	1,714,175.00	904,261.00
Total 1909	1,764,406.00	1,799,605.00

The plan of credit insurance under which the United States Credit System Insurance Company of Newark, N. J., the pioneer company, worked was described by the insurance commissioner of New Jersey in his annual life insurance report of 1895, in making a statement of the reasons for the failure of the company. [See Cyclopaedia for 1904-5.]

CROCKER, WALTON L., third vice-president and secretary of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, was born at Plymouth, Nova Scotia, of English parentage, February 8, 1868. He was educated in the public schools at Cambridge, Mass., and began his business experience in manufacturing and mercantile pursuits, and later entered the railroad business with the Boston & Albany. He was elected to his present position in 1903, and in October, 1909, was made a director of the company. He assumed the position of third vice-president on February 12, 1912.

CURTIS, ALBERT HARMON, general agent of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company at Boston, Mass., was born at Harrington, Me., April 3, 1866. He was educated in the public schools, and graduated from a commercial college. After working on a farm until he was eighteen years of age, he entered the employ of the United States Life as cashier in 1895 at its Boston office. In 1896 he was appointed associate general agent of the Union Central Life Insurance Company at Boston. He was appointed to his present position in 1901. He was elected president of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association in 1909.

CUTLER, HARRY M., second vice-president and treasurer of the National Life Insurance Company, Montpelier, Vt., was born at Montpelier, December 15, 1867. He was connected with the First National Bank of Montpelier from 1884 to 1889, becoming teller in 1886, and assistant cashier in 1888. He entered the service of the National Life Insurance Company in 1889, and was elected assistant treasurer in 1890, and treasurer in 1897. He was elected a member of the board of directors in January, 1899, a member of the finance committee in January, 1900, and second vice-president and treasurer in January, 1911.

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DAKOTA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Watertown, S. Dak. Organized 1907; capital, \$200,000. John B. Hanten, president; F. L. Bramble, secretary and treasurer.

DAKOTA WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, Watertown, S. Dak. Organized 1908; authorized capital, \$200,000. H. S. Rowe, president; H. E. Sox, vice-president; C. E. Gillis, secretary and treasurer.

DANA, GEORGE S., secretary and treasurer of the Commercial Travelers Mutual Accident Association of America, Utica, N. Y., was born in Utica, N. Y. March 7, 1844. He attended the public schools of Utica, and enlisted in the United States Navy September 28, 1861, and received his discharge therefrom in December, 1865. He is a director and vice-president of the Financial and Commercial Chronicle, and a director of the Sherman National Bank, New York City, and a director in the First National Bank and the Lewage Arms Company of Utica. He is also president of the Provident Loan Association of Utica. He was elected a member of the executive committee of the International Association of Accident Underwriters in 1908, and has served on other committees of the association.

DARLING, THOMAS HENRY, secretary of the Great Eastern Casualty Company, New York, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 17, 1875. He was educated in the public schools and began his insurance career in a clerical position in the office of the Great Eastern Casualty in 1893. He was appointed assistant secretary in 1900, and elected to his present position in November, 1904.

DAVENPORT, ROBERT H., secretary of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, Pittsfield, Mass., began his business life with the company in a clerical position. He is a native of Pittsfield, where he was born of American parentage, September 27, 1875. He was educated in the public and high schools of Pittsfield, and entered the employ of the Berkshire Life in 1895. He was elected assistant secretary in 1903, and secretary in January, 1912.

DAVIS, WILLIAM F., assistant secretary of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, Boston, was born at Woburn, Mass., December 12, 1849. He received a public school education and began his business career as a leather worker. He began his life insurance work as a clerk in the office of the New England Mutual Life, and was for a number of years cashier, until appointed to his present position.

He is a resident of Woburn, Mass., and has served the city as member of the board of aldermen several terms, being president of the board in 1893 and 1898, and in 1899 was elected mayor of the city and re-elected in 1900 and 1901.

DAWSON, MILES MENANDER, consulting actuary and lawyer, was born at Viroqua, Wis., May 13, 1863. He was educated in the public schools and at Kentucky (now Transylvania) University, and in law at New York University. After leaving college he was engaged in the fire and general insurance business until 1886, and subsequently was a life insurance agent until 1894, when he entered the actuarial profession, practicing since that date as a consultant in New York City, and also since 1907 as an insurance lawyer. Mr. Dawson is the author of "The Business of Life Insurance," "Elements of Life Insurance," "Assessment Life Insurance," "Principles of Insurance Legislation," "Practical Lessons in Actuarial Science," "Things Agents Should Know," "Various Derived Tables," "Comparative Reserve Tables," "Survivorship Annuity Tables," actual tables based on the American experience, and other tables of mortality. He was the actuary of the New York Legislative Committee and the Royal Commission of Canada. In 1908 he visited Europe as the actuary of the Russell Sage Foundation to study workingmen's insurance, in company with Dr. Lee K. Frankel, resulting in their joint authorship of "Workingmen's Insurance in Europe." In 1910 visited Europe for the Bureau of Labor to study costs of workmen's compensation insurance, resulting in a report published in the September, 1910, Bulletin of the Bureau. In 1914, employed by the State Workmen's Compensation Commission of New York as consulting expert to assist in planning its organization and work under the new law.

DEALY, TIMOTHY W., insurance journalist, was born at Groton, Conn., February 1, 1866, and was educated in the public schools of Groton and New London. His early vocation was that of hotel clerk, first at New London and later in Chicago. He entered the life insurance business in that city, becoming agent of the Metropolitan Life, industrial department, in 1888. The same year he entered insurance journalism, joining the force of the *Argus*, becoming business manager in 1895, editor in 1905, and proprietor on January 1, 1909. The *Argus* was merged with *Insurance Herald*, November 1, 1913, and he is now editor of *Herald-Argus*, at Atlanta, Ga., and president of the Herald-Argus Co.

DEARDEN, ROBERT R., insurance journalist, was born at Lowell, Mass., March 23, 1845. He received his education in public and private schools, and thereafter was engaged for a few years in mercantile pursuits, culminating in the publishing business at Chicago in 1867. The following year he became identified with the *Northwestern Review* of Chicago, which he purchased of its founder, the late W. F. Brewster, in 1869, and in 1875 removed to Philadelphia, changing its name to *The United States Review*. He has maintained continuous active connection with that paper, both in its editorial and

publishing departments, since 1868. Mr. Dearden entered political life soon after taking up his residence in Philadelphia. He was elected to the Pennsylvania legislature from a prominent district in 1882, and was re-elected in 1884, 1886, and 1888. In 1906 he was again elected to that body, though from another Philadelphia district, and was re-elected in 1908, also in 1910, for the term ending December, 1912, covering seven terms of fourteen years in all. He was chairman of the House insurance committee in 1885, and of the committee on Appropriations in 1887 and 1889. In the spring of 1900 he was unanimously chosen as the candidate for receiver of taxes of Philadelphia on the municipal league ticket, but declined the nomination. He has been a delegate to various political conventions, was a member of the famous Capitol Investigation Commission of 1907; chairman of the Legislative Commission for the dedication of the Barnard statutes at the State Capitol building, October, 1911, and for many years has been in frequent demand as a speaker upon public occasions.

DEATH ROLL OF 1913. The following is a list of persons connected with the insurance business who died in 1913.

- Adams, Marcus W., former president of the Sun Life of Louisville, died at Chatham, N. J., May 30, from heart disease, aged 74 years.
- Allen, Lyman S., president of the Mutual Union Life, died at Kansas City, Mo., October 23, from peritonitis, aged 43 years.
- Anderson, Edwin V., liability underwriter at Boston, died there June 22, from apoplexy, aged 46 years.
- Betts, Franklin T., formerly president of the Gem City Life of Dayton, Ohio, died August 6 from an automobile accident at Cleveland, Ohio.
- Blimmer, A. G., life insurance agent at St. Paul, Minn., died at Dayton, Ohio, March 24, aged 46 years.
- Breckinridge, Ralph W., insurance lawyer at Omaha, Neb., died at Des Moines, Ia., from an automobile accident, August 8.
- Brewer, Graham H., former secretary of the Washington Life of New York, died at South Orange, N. J., August 24, from septic meningitis, aged 48 years.
- Cadmus, C. A., life insurance agent at Troy, Ohio, died there December 7, aged 70 years.
- Carr, Stephen W., formerly insurance commissioner of Maine, died at Bowdoinham, Me., September 17, aged 73 years.
- Caspar, Louis, life insurance agent in New York City, died there July 23, from acute indigestion, aged 49 years.
- Clayton, William L., former insurance commissioner of Colorado, died from suicide by inhalation of gas at Denver, July 23.
- Cochnowar, Henry W., secretary and actuary of the Guaranty Life of Houston, Tex., died at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 14.
- Coles, John Stickler, Jr., life insurance manager, died at Jacksonville, Fla., June 6, aged 57 years.
- Day, Alfred H., liability agent at Dorchester, Mass., died there December 8, aged 39 years.
- Dodd, Amzi, former president of the Mutual Benefit Life of Newark, N. J., died at Bloomfield, N. J., January 22, aged 90 years. He was born in Bloomfield, N. J., March 2, 1823. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1841. He was admitted to the Newark bar in 1848 and practiced law until 1871, when he was appointed vice-chancellor of New Jersey. He resigned that office in 1875, and was reappointed in 1881, and at the close of the year again resigned to become president of the Mutual Benefit. In 1902, after a service of twenty years, Mr. Dodd retired from the presidency, but continued in the directorate. He had been for many years one of the riparian commissioners of New Jersey, and been in the state legislature, a justice of the Court of Errors and Appeals, etc. He received the degree of LL.D. from Princeton in 1874.
- Eaton, John F., life insurance general agent, Harrisburg, Pa., died there from cerebral hemorrhage, November 5.

- Fitz Gibbon, J. W., organizer of the Conservation Life Insurance Company, Scott Bend, Ind., died in October of cancer, aged 56 years.
- Flexner, Henry M., life insurance agent at Louisville, Ky., died there following a surgical operation July 12, aged 54 years.
- Frank, Harry H., life insurance agent at West Branch, N. J., died there November 1, aged 40 years.
- Galles, Walter E., life insurance actuary, died at Albuquerque, N. M., October 23.
- Greene, Charles P., Indiana life insurance manager, died suddenly June 14, from apoplexy, aged 73 years.
- Green, Prof. James Ellis, deputy insurance commissioner of Maryland, died at Baltimore, November 15, from paralysis, aged 74 years.
- Grimes, Robert P., secretary of the Liberal Life of Indiana, died at Muncie, Ind. October 11, from apoplexy, aged 58 years.
- Groweg, K. F. W., general agent at Salt Lake City, Utah, died there March 6.
- Haines, A. M., life insurance general agent at San Francisco, died there November 21, aged 52 years.
- Hamilton, William H., life insurance agent, died at San Antonio, Tex., July 10, aged 41 years.
- Hanke, Col. Amos A., life insurance agent at Philadelphia, died there July 14, aged 42 years.
- Hardy, Ralph Price, member of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain, actuary and writer, died at London, England, February 3, aged 74 years.
- Harris, H. C., life insurance general agent at Dayton, Ohio, died there September 2, aged 71 years.
- Hart, Ferdinand A., life insurance agent at Hartford, Conn., died there December 1, aged 67 years.
- Harvey, Charles I., actuary of the Colonial Life of New Jersey, died at Toronto, Can. February 20.
- Hathaway, A. N., life insurance manager, Fargo, N. D., died there November 2.
- Hawes, Col. Alexander G., former life insurance agent, died at Honolulu, H. I., December 10.
- Hughes, Benjamin F., editor of the *Insurance Register*, died at Philadelphia, October 23, from cancer, aged 69 years. He was born at Fowlersville, Pa., April 6, 1844. He was the son of a farmer, and received his education in the public schools, Susquehanna University, and the Pennsylvania College. After leaving college he took up journalism, becoming editor of the *Wyoming Valley Journal*. He was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia in 1878, and engaged in the practice of law. He was a state senator from 1882 to 1887, and assistant postmaster of Philadelphia from 1889 to 1893.
- Jones, C. M., life insurance actuary, died at New York from heart disease, January 5.
- Knox, A. D., superintendent of agents for the Mutual Life at Louisville, Ky., died there February 21, aged 67 years.
- Lawrence, Charles H., former secretary of the Phoenix Mutual Life of Hartford, died there September 19. Mr. Lawrence was born in New York City August 23, 1845, and became connected with the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company in 1871, and in 1889 was chosen secretary of the company. He retired from the service of the company in 1913.
- Lokie, John, life underwriter at Detroit, died there September 22, aged 82 years.
- Luper, George B., former insurance commissioner of Pennsylvania, died at Meadville, Pa., November 15.
- Martin, Louis Henry, president of the Rough Notes Company of Indianapolis, Ind., died at Cincinnati, Ohio, from pneumonia, April 26.
- McAdams, Lucius, life insurance actuary, died at Chicago, Ill., March 31. He was born in New York City, and graduated from the College of the City of New York. He entered the service of the former Guardian Life Insurance Company of that city, of which he became actuary and secretary. He was subsequently admitted to the bar in New York, and practiced law in connection with life insurance. In 1896 he connected himself with the Hartford Life Insurance Company as actuary and counsel, and remained with the company until February, 1906, when he became actuary of the United States Annuity and Life Insurance Company of Chicago. He was the first president of the American Institute of Actuaries and the author of several actuarial works.
- Merriam, Charles E., life insurance agent at Schenectady, N. Y., died there February 8.
- Messenger, Dr. Hiram J., actuary of the Travelers, died at Hartford, Conn., December 15, aged 58 years. He was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., July 6, 1855. He graduated from the State Normal School in Cortland, N. Y., in 1875, from the course in literature at Cornell in 1880, and received the degree of Ph.D. at Cornell in 1886.

after a three years' graduate course in mathematics. In 1890 he spent one year at the Institute of Actuaries, London, and until 1902 was professor of mathematics at several different colleges. In the latter year he entered the actuarial department of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and in 1898 accepted the position of actuary in the Travelers Insurance Company. He was a Fellow of the Actuarial Society of America; also a member of the American Mathematical Society; of the American Association for advancement of Science; and a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of London, England. He was also the author of several works on actuarial subjects, health insurance and sanitary questions. In 1901 Mr. Messenger was a non-resident lecturer on life, accident, liability, and health insurance at Cornell University.

Miller, Simon P., industrial life insurance superintendent at Oklahoma, died at Des Moines, Ia., October 23, from appendicitis.

Morrill, William S., oldest agent of the New York Life, died at Somerville, Mass., March 3, aged 85 years.

Morris, William W., formerly secretary of the Mutual Life of Kentucky, died at Louisville, Ky., from pneumonia, March 3, aged 70 years.

Murray, Michael, assistant treasurer of the Equitable Life of New York, died at Atlantic Highlands, N. J., September 20, aged 64 years.

Newman, George L., holder of oldest active life policy in the Mutual Life, and oldest surviving life policyholder in the United States, died near Charlottesville, Va., October 11, aged 98 years.

Norton, John T., life insurance agent at Denver, Colo., committed suicide there by shooting, October 13.

Oathout, John M., insurance commissioner of Arkansas, died at Bonneville, Ark., June 20.

Overgne, Henry, assistant secretary of the Prudential Life, died at Newark, N. J., June 17, aged 42 years.

Register, I. Layton, life insurance general agent, died at Philadelphia, September 29, from heart failure, aged 71 years. Mr. Register was a native of Delaware, and entered life insurance work in Philadelphia in 1860. He established the Equitable Life Assurance Society in Pennsylvania in 1866 and was an ex-president of the National Association of Life Underwriters, also of the Philadelphia Association, a past master, a past grand high priest, and past grand commander of Masonic bodies, and an ex-president of the Presbyterian Social Union, an important lay organization of that church. He organized one of the prominent trust companies in Philadelphia and was a member of several clubs, and active in the business and social affairs of the city.

Rice, Windsor V., secretary of the Continental Life of Salt Lake City, Utah, died at San Diego, Cal., January 5, aged 68 years.

Root, Joseph Cullen, founder of the Woodmen of the World, died at Hendersonville, N. C., December 24, aged 69 years.

Saunders, Sherman, president of the Commonwealth Life of Omaha, Neb., died there July 13, aged 49 years.

Seay, William E., life insurance agent at Shreveport, La., died there March 2.

Smith, Allard J., Wisconsin surety agent, died at Milwaukee, Wis., June 21, from pernicious anaemia.

Smith, James E., insurance general agent, died at Hartford, Conn., December 1, from Bright's disease, aged 63 years.

Smith, Stephen M., assistant treasurer of the Mutual Life of New York, died at New York from Bright's disease, May 11, aged 47 years.

Sparhawk, R. Dale, life insurance agent at Philadelphia, died at Bay Head, N. J., September 24.

Sutton, George Haviland, life insurance agent, died suddenly at Springfield, Mass., August 19, aged 73 years. Mr. Sutton was born in Yorktown, N. Y., October 18, 1839, and was graduated from Union College at Schenectady in 1865. After a few years' experience as a school teacher he found his life work with the Mutual Life, the service of which he entered as a district manager at Madison, Conn., later removing to New Haven. He was appointed general agent for central and western Massachusetts in 1888, but resigned in 1891.

Taylor, L. H., insurance solicitor at Cordele, Ga., died there suddenly June 20.

Underhill, Dr. W. W., life insurance medical examiner at San Francisco, Cal., died at Berkeley, Cal., from heart disease, January 5, aged 44 years.

Ward, Jacob Ewing, second vice-president of the Prudential Life of Newark, died at New York, July 30, aged 61 years. He was born at Florham Park, N. J. in 1853, and his ancestors were among the earliest settlers in New Jersey. Mr. Ward graduated from Rutgers College in 1875, studied law and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1878. He had charge of the policy valuations of the Prudential in

1879 and 1880, and later did much mathematical and legal work for the company and was appointed its assistant counsel in 1892. Later he became counsel and director of the company, and in 1912 was made second vice-president.

Watkins, E. J., casualty insurance agent at Louisville, Ky., died there December 15.

Wildman, J. G., assistant secretary of the New England Mutual Life, died at Boston, Mass., December 13, aged 73 years.

Winfree, John W., life insurance special agent at Richmond, Va., died there July 21 from heart disease, aged 67 years.

Williams, George C., life insurance manager at Boston, Mass., died there July 28.

Williams, Paul Ernest, formerly second vice-president of the Union Central Life, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., November 25. He was born in Delaware, Ohio, November 12, 1851. He was a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University, class of 1873, and of the law school at George Washington University, D. C., in the class of 1875. He engaged in the practice of law for a number of years, and was elected second vice-president of the Union Central Life in 1906, but retired in January, 1913.

Woodford, Stewart J., general counsel of the Metropolitan Life, died at New York City, February 16, aged 77 years.

Woodruff, Timothy L., former president of the Provident Savings Life, died at New York, October 12, from paralysis.

DE BOER, JOSEPH AREND, president of the National Life Insurance Company, Montpelier, Vt., was born in Warffum, Province of Groningen, Holland, June 17, 1861. He was brought to this country at the age of seven, was educated in the public and high schools at Albany, N. Y., and at Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1884. He was master in the Holderness School for Boys at Plymouth, N. H., 1884-5, and principal of the Montpelier Union and Washington county Grammar schools 1885-9. In the latter year, on August 1, he accepted the appointment of actuary of the National Life, and was elected a director and secretary of the company in 1897; second vice-president in 1900; first vice-president in 1901, and president in 1902. He was secretary of the Vermont Historical Society 1892-1908; state senator from Washington county in the legislature of 1900 and representative from the city of Montpelier in the legislature of 1908. He is one of the charter members of the Actuarial Society of America; a trustee of the Permanent School Fund of Vermont and of various educational institutions. Dartmouth College conferred on him the degrees of A.B., in 1884, A.M., in 1887, and Sc.D., in 1909.

DECREMENT. The part by which a variable quantity is conceived to be diminished. In the mortality tables in use by life insurance companies there is a column showing the number dying each year out of the number living at the beginning of the year. This column is the decrement. Starting with, say 100,000 persons, living at the age at which the table begins, there is an annual decrement until the last one dies at age 100.

DELAWARE ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized in 1911. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in January, 1914, are: President, James F. Price, New England Mutual; vice-president, William W. Knox, Penn Mutual; secretary, Charles B. Palmer, National; treasurer, Jeremiah McDonagh, United States Life, New York; executive committee, Frank Sheppard, Provident Life and Trust; Arthur W. Swarts, Mutual Life, New York, and A. A. Alberti, Metropolitan, and the officers.

DELAWARE, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1879-1914. The insurance department of this state was established by act of the legislature March 24, 1879. The insurance commissioner is elected by the people and commissioned by the Governor for a term of four years. The commissioners have been:

Henry C. Douglas	1884-1885	Peter K. Meredith	1893-1897
John R. McFee	1879-1884	Edward Fowler	1897-1901
Nathan Pratt	1885-1889	George W. Marshall	1901-1909
Isaac N. Fooks	1889-1893	Charles H. Maull	1909-1913

W. R. McCabe is the present commissioner and his term extends to 1917.

DELEON, EDWIN WARREN, president and a director of the Casualty Company of America, New York, is a native of South Carolina and was born in Charleston, August 6, 1868. He received a private school and college education, graduating from Randolph-Macon College, Virginia, in the class of 1886 with degree of A.B. and graduated from Columbia College Law School, New York, in 1889 with degree of LL.B. He was admitted to the bar in that year and practised law until 1892, when he entered the casualty insurance field, being appointed assistant manager for New York State in the liability department of the Travelers Insurance Company. A year later he became manager of the company's liability department for New York and New Jersey, and continued in this position until 1898, when he resigned to accept the management of the Maryland Casualty Company for the states of New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. In 1903 he resigned this position to assist in the organization of the Casualty Company of America, the formation of which was conceived by him, and which began business October 1, 1903. He was first vice-president and general manager of the company to April, 1909, when he was elected president of the company. He is author of the Law of Liability, 1899; editor of the Casualty Insurance Section of the Insurance Year Book; editor of the Manual of Liability Insurance; author of "Casualty Insurance," in the Cyclopedia Americana; editor of "Liability Insurance," in the Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure, member of American Statistical Association; member of Civic Federation of New York; member of Advisory Board of American Association for Labor Legislation, and member of American Economic Association.

DEMING, WILLIAM HENRY, secretary of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, is a native of that city, in which he was born September 22, 1857. He has been in the service of the company ever since he left the Hartford High School, was appointed assistant secretary in 1897, and elected secretary, March 23, 1906.

DEPOSITS, SPECIAL, REQUIRED BY STATES. The following is a statement of the special deposits required by certain states from insurance companies of other states or countries doing business therein:

Arizona — Every company must give bond of \$15,000, but may make deposit of like amount in territorial bond.

Arkansas — All life and casualty companies must give bond of \$20,000; guarantee and surety companies bond of \$50,000, or deposit of like amount in cash, United States, or Arkansas Loughborough bonds.

Delaware — By surety and guarantee companies, \$10,000.

Georgia — Georgia Life, \$100,000; assessment life, \$20,000; surety companies, \$25,000 before being accepted on bonds of municipal officers.

Idaho — By fidelity and surety companies, \$25,000.

Louisiana — Guaranty, fidelity, surety, and bond companies, \$50,000.

Missouri — By domestic life companies, \$100,000 in notes, or bonds; industrial companies, \$10,000, surety \$200,000.

New York — By life and casualty companies of other countries, \$200,000; by domestic life companies, \$100,000; by domestic casualty and guarantee credit companies to an amount not less than \$100,000 nor more than \$250,000.

Ohio — By foreign companies doing a credit guaranty business, \$100,000.

South Carolina — By surety companies bonding state and county officers, \$25,000.

South Dakota — Domestic life, \$100,000; all surety, burglar, and liability companies, \$20,000.

Texas — Fidelity companies, \$50,000.

Virginia — By all companies (except those doing a marine business exclusively in the state) 5 per cent. of their capital in bonds of Virginia or the United States, or the cities or counties of Virginia, such deposits to be not less than \$10,000, nor more than \$50,000, and no single bond to be over \$10,000.

West Virginia — By foreign and other state surety companies 20 per cent. of their capital stock (capital stock must be \$250,000, same as for domestic companies, except that the deposit shall not be less than \$50,000 and need not exceed \$75,000 in any one case).

Wisconsin — By casualty and surety companies \$50,000 for each additional class of business, if the company desires to transact more than one of the different kinds of business coming under the head of guarantee, casualty, or surety business. Life companies organized under foreign governments, an amount equal to the value of all policies written on lives of residents of the state.

Surety companies are required by several states, particularly Alabama, New Jersey, and Utah, and some cities to make special deposits, not enumerated above.

Many states require deposits by other state companies if they have not made deposits in their home states, and by companies of other countries, if they have not made deposits in some other state of the United States. Most of the states make the provisions of the reciprocal law apply to deposits. Some states require domestic life companies to deposit an amount equal to the legal reserve on policies.

DESERET ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS.

The association was organized in 1914 by agents in Salt Lake City, Utah. Officers were elected as follows: President, A. P. Huntingdon, Metropolitan Life; vice-president, F. E. Francisco, West Coast Life; second vice-president, W. G. Hunter, Kansas City Life; treasurer, Frank Mozley, Beneficial Life; secretary, Leroy M. Morris, Union Central; executive committee, Charles W. Helser, Continental Life; R. K. Hardy, Western States Life; J. V. Smith, New York Life; John D. Spencer, New York Life, and Frank Slater, Metropolitan Life.

DETROIT CONFERENCE. An organization of accident and sick benefit associations was organized in July, 1902, with D. E. Thomas of the National Protective Society president, and V. D. Cliff of the United States Health and Accident Insurance Company secretary. The objects of the conference are the promotion of friendly

feeling and welfare of the business through association, and any company transacting accident and sickness insurance is eligible to membership, although provision is made for membership of companies transacting only an accident business. Meetings are held in February, May, August, and November, when different phases of the business are discussed.

The thirtieth annual meeting was held at Niagara Falls, N. Y., September 3, 4, and 5, 1913. President Jones presided, and after expressing a word of welcome, said the business for the year had shown a notable increase, notwithstanding that general business conditions had not been up to the average; but he added the conference must recognize changing conditions and must realize that co-operation is taking the place of competition. Experience, he said, should be the guide but he expressed the view that increasing loss ratios and expense of conducting the business proved that experience had not been the guide, to as large extent as it should have been. The president referred briefly to legislation and the agency bureau, the value of which he emphasized, and referred to the educational bureau, which had already proved its value, and would continue to do so in increasing measure, but it should have the united support of the members.

Reports from the treasurer and standing committees were presented, and the executive committee reported a membership of seventy-two companies, and recommended a change in the method of assessing annual dues, and also in meeting the expense of the educational bureau. The committee also recommended a change in the method of conducting the educational bureau, and that it be placed in the hands of a special committee to be appointed by the executive committee and that it be known as the service bureau, and that its service be open to all companies acceptable to the executive committee. The recommendations were adopted. Changes in the by-laws were adopted, the principal changes being in relation to meetings and to membership.

Papers were read as follows: "Health Insurance and Its Perplexities," S. W. Munsell, Masonic Mutual Accident, Springfield; "The Remedy," C. W. Ray, Hoosier Casualty Company; "Our Crazy Competitors," R. Perry Shorts, United States Accident and Health, Saginaw, Mich.; "Occupational Hygiene," Dr. Lee K. Fremkel, Metropolitan Life; "Agency Work as a Vocation," E. E. Griffith, Security Casualty, Indianapolis; "Co-operation," H. D. Huffaker, Inter-State Life and Accident, Chattanooga; "Concentration," Robert R. Darden, editor *United States Review*.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Reinhold R. Koch; vice-president, H. B. Hawley; second vice-president, H. D. Huffaker; secretary, Harvey H. Shomo; treasurer, C. H. Brackett; executive committee, R. Perry Shorts, chairman, A. E. Forrest, J. B. Pitcher, F. L. Miner, A. F. Cullen.

The thirty-first annual meeting was held at Atlantic City, N. J., in September, 1914, when the Conference voted to unite with the new organization known as the Health and Accident Underwriters' Conference.

DETROIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.
Organized 1911; capital paid in, \$105,000. M. E. O'Brien, president;

424 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION

H. J. Guthard, S. A. Graham, F. D. Davis, vice-presidents; J. D. Baty, secretary and treasurer. Admitted assets, \$297,472.12; total liabilities, \$116,350.62.

DETROIT LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in 1886 as the Michigan Life Underwriters' Association, and re-organized as above in 1906. The following are the officers elected at the annual meeting in February, 1914. President, M. H. Zacharias, Connecticut Mutual; vice-president, J. L. Scott, Prudential; second vice-president, Ernest W. Owen, Sun Life; secretary, John Sibley, Northwestern Mutual; treasurer, Archie G. Richardson, Mutual Life; executive committee, Walter Thompson, Travelers, and A. C. Williamson, Prudential.

DEWEY, FRANKLIN S., secretary National Casualty Company, Detroit, Mich, is descended from New England ancestry and was born at Cambridge, Mich., March 27, 1845. He was educated in the common schools and University of Michigan, from which he graduated in 1869. His early life was spent on a farm, and after completing his college course he taught school, and later entered mercantile pursuits, engaging in the lumbering business in northern Michigan. He was city superintendent of schools for ten years, and a member of the board of education sixteen years, and of the Michigan branch of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is active in church affairs, and is also a frequent lecturer on astronomy, geology, and allied matters.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BOARD OF CASUALTY UNDERWRITERS was organized in 1912 by casualty insurance agents of the District of Columbia. The officers elected at the meeting in 1914 are: President, Eugene G. Adams, Continental Casualty; secretary, Edwin Callow, Fidelity and Casualty.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN. Supervision of insurance in the District of Columbia vested formerly in the office of the district assessor, but in 1901 Congress amended the insurance laws of the district, and by sub-chapter 5 of the District Code created a distinct insurance department. Thomas E. Drake, formerly deputy superintendent of the Ohio department, was appointed commissioner and took office January 1, 1902. Superintendent Drake died in 1910, and George W. Ingham was appointed his successor and he was succeeded in 1914 by Charles F. Nesbit, who is the present superintendent. The department is under the direction of the commissioners of the district, who are authorized to appoint a superintendent of insurance.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION. The association was organized in May, 1910, and the officers elected were: President, John Dolph; vice-president, P. H. Tamplet; secretary and treasurer, John E. Kreh, Jr. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in February, 1914, are: Clement W.

Huske, president; George C. Jordan, vice-president; Orville B. Drown, secretary-treasurer, and representative on National Executive Committee.

DOBBS, CHARLES, insurance journalist, was born in Lexington, Ky., January 1, 1871, and his ancestors were among the early English settlers in Virginia. He is a graduate of Bethel College, Russellville, Ky., class of 1889, since when he has been engaged in newspaper work. From June, 1893 to 1903 was an editorial writer, city editor, and dramatic critic on Louisville papers. For the two following years he was connected with the editorial departments of the *New York Times* and *World*, and in January, 1905, accepted his present position of associate editor of the *Insurance Field*, and is also editor of the *Life Insurance Educator*. He is a member of the Tavern Club and Audubon Country Club, both of Louisville. In politics he is a Socialist and has written and spoken extensively in the interests of that movement.

DOBBINS, EDWARD L., vice-president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, was born at Mount Holly, N. J., July 29, 1838. He was reared on a farm, but received his elementary education at the Pennington Seminary in New Jersey and studied law at the Albany (N. Y.) Law School. He went to the war in 1862 with the Army of the Potomac, and on his return home was admitted to the Newark bar, and practiced his profession until 1871. In that year he accepted the appointment of assistant secretary of the Mutual Benefit. In 1880 he was appointed its secretary, and in 1889 its secretary and treasurer, and elected vice-president in 1905. He is a member of its board of directors. Mr. Dobbins was for a number of years president of the Newark Board of Education.

DODD, AMZI, ex-president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company. [See Death Roll.]

DOLPH, JOHN, ex-president of the National Association of Life Underwriters, was born in Ontario, Can., August 13, 1859. His early life was spent on a farm, and he received a public and high school education, and subsequently taught school for a number of years. He was superintendent of the Clifton district for the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at Cincinnati until 1908, when he was appointed superintendent of the Baltimore, Md., district, and was transferred in May, 1909, to Washington, D. C. He was elected president of the National Association of Life Underwriters at its Indianapolis meeting in 1904.

DONE, WILLARD, insurance commissioner of Utah, is a native of that state and was born in Moroni, Sanpete county, Utah, December 10, 1865. He was educated in the common schools and at Brigham Young Academy, and received the non-resident degree of Ph.B., from Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, in 1898. He taught school from 1883 to 1900, and then entered life insurance work, becoming an

agent of the New York Life and continuing as such until 1906, when he was appointed secretary to the governor of the state, serving until the close of 1908. He was a member of the state legislature in 1903, and was appointed minute clerk of the state senate in 1909, and later in the same year became assistant in the insurance department, and was acting commissioner of insurance from December 1, 1909, to September 30, 1910, and was then appointed commissioner. He was reappointed insurance commissioner in 1911 for the term ending in 1913, and again in 1913 for the term ending February 28, 1917. On April 23, 1914, he resigned as commissioner, effective June 30, 1914, to become head of the newly created bureau of publicity, conservation, and legislation of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific, with headquarters at San Francisco. He has been a frequent contributor to magazines on miscellaneous subjects, and has published a book, "Women of the Bible."

DOUGLAS, WILLIAM PALMER, secretary of the Florida Life Insurance Company, is a native of Florida, and was born of American parentage at Jacksonville, October 6, 1873. He was graduated from the University of Kentucky, class of 1893, and began his business career as a bookkeeper with Armour & Co., later becoming manager of the company's St. Augustine branch. Later he engaged in newspaper work as city editor and reporter on the *Metropolis*, Jacksonville, and graduated from newspaper work into life insurance. He was elected vice-president from Florida of the American Life Convention in 1912 and re-elected in 1913.

DREW, ALFRED ADAMS, superintendent of agencies of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, was born in St. Louis, Mo., September 10, 1866. He received a public school education, and began his business career in the general passenger office of the Pennsylvania Railroad in St. Louis at the age of fifteen. He remained in railroad service for fourteen years, filling many positions, and finally resigning as chief clerk in the general passenger department of the Texas and Pacific Railway to enter the life insurance business; engaging in field work for the Fidelity Mutual Life and after three years becoming general agent of the company in St. Louis. He was elected assistant secretary of the Life Insurance Clearing Company, but resigned the position and engaged with the Mutual Benefit Life as a solicitor in St. Louis. Later he was appointed general agent of the Prudential at Dayton, O., from whence he was soon after transferred by the company to the home office to assume the duties of Assistant Manager of the ordinary department, a position he filled for three years and a half. On January 1, 1903, he entered the service of the Mutual Benefit as editor of *The Pelican*, the company's paper, and was appointed to his present position in 1907.

DREW, CYRUS K., insurance journalist, was born at Evansville, Ind., January 28, 1870. He entered the insurance business in his father's local agency at the age of fourteen. In 1886 he was appointed clerk in the office of the New Orleans compact, managed by J. B. Bennett. He served in this office six years, afterwards taking a thorough course in general agency work and in life insurance solicit-

ing. In 1897 Colonel Young E. Allison prevailed on Mr. Drew to enter insurance journalism, and for the succeeding five years he served as managing editor of the *Insurance Herald* and the *Insurance Field*. In January, 1902, Mr. Drew bought an interest in the *Insurance Report* of Denver, of which he is now editor and manager.

DREWRY, LUCIUS DEMARIUS, was born at Griffin, Spalding county, Ga., May 9, 1861. His father was a Virginian, and on his mother's side he is descended from General Israel Putnam of the Revolution. He was educated at the high school at Griffin, and at the age of seventeen entered the fire insurance office of his uncle, Israel Putnam at Atlanta. He was solicitor in Georgia four years for the Northwestern Mutual Life, leaving that company October 1, 1887, to enter the service of the Mutual Benefit Life. In March, 1896, he was called to the home office of the company at Newark, to look after the company's agency business, at the same time retaining the Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi general agency. In January, 1897, he was appointed superintendent of agencies, an office created for the purpose of relieving Vice-President Pearson of a part of the duties of his department. For several years Mr. Drewry was a member of the executive committee of the National Association of Life Underwriters, and at the annual meeting of 1895 was elected secretary of the association, holding the position until the next year, when he declined a re-election. Preferring agency work, he resigned the superintendency of agencies on September 1, 1897, and was made state agent for Ohio, with offices in Cincinnati, this in addition to the agency for Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, which he had retained while at the home office of his company.

DRYDEN, FORREST FAIRCHILD, only son of the late United States Senator, John F. Dryden, founder of The Prudential and pioneer of industrial insurance in America, was elected president of The Prudential Insurance Company of America, to succeed his father, by the board of directors of that company, on January 8, 1912. Mr. Dryden's election was a recognition by The Prudential board of directors of his executive strength and ability, his tact and energy, his wide knowledge of the company and its affairs, and of life insurance generally. Mr. Dryden was born at Bedford, Ohio, December 26, 1864, and studied at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. Entering the service of The Prudential at the age of eighteen, he has had wide experience in the home office and field work of the company, first as clerk, then field inspector and superintendent, following which he was elected assistant secretary, secretary, and to the several vice-presidencies of the company. Mr. Dryden is a director of The Prudential Insurance Company of America, the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, the South Jersey Gas, Electric and Traction Company, the Union National Bank, Newark, the Fidelity Trust Company, Newark, and other financial institutions. He was also elected to his father's place in the executive committee of the Life Insurance Presidents' Association and a director and member of the executive committee of the United States Casualty Company. Mr. Dryden has taken an active interest in the national guard and holds

the rank of lieutenant-colonel, having served as chief commissary on the staff of Major-General Wanser, New Jersey. He is a director and member of the executive committee of the American Insurance Company, Newark, (fire), and a director of the People's Gas Improvement Company of Trenton. Mr. Dryden holds membership in the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and is vice-president of the New Jersey State Chamber of Commerce. He is a life member of the Academy of Political Science in the City of New York and the Washington Association of New Jersey. Besides being associated in the work of the Civic Forum of New York, he is one of the executive committee of the Economic Club of New York and in addition to being a supporter of the North Jersey Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, Mr. Dryden is interested in social, civic, charitable, and other organizations of prominence.

DULUTH LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, Duluth, Minn. Organized 1912. The present officers, elected in January, 1914, are: President, W. L. Smithies, Metropolitan; vice-president, C. H. Giddings, John Hancock; second vice-president, H. I. Pineo, Penn Mutual; treasurer, Charles D. Oreckowsky, Equitable; secretary, George Wilson, State Mutual.

DUNHAM, DONALD AUSTIN, assistant secretary of The Travelers' Insurance Company, Hartford, was born in Hartford, Conn., March 22, 1881. He was educated in the public schools of Hartford, and Yale University, where he graduated from the academic department in 1903. He entered the service of the Travelers in 1903, was appointed underwriter in 1906, and office supervisor in 1909. He was elected to his present position in 1911. He is a director in the Union Trust Company of Hartford.

DUNHAM, SYLVESTER CLARK, president of the Travelers Insurance Company, was born in 1846 in Mansfield, Conn. He was brought up in Ohio, educated in the public schools and in Mount Union College. He returned to Connecticut in 1865, engaged two years in teaching, afterwards studied law in New Britain with the Hon. Charles E. Mitchell, was meantime clerk of the police court and editor of the *New Britain Record*, was admitted to the Hartford county bar in 1871, a year later entered the law office of Hon. Henry C. Robinson of Hartford, and practiced law in 1883. For two years thereafter he gave his attention to special practice, being engaged much of the time in mining litigation in Utah, Arizona, and California, for eastern clients having interests there. In 1885, at the request of the late President Batterson, he devoted himself to the legal affairs of The Travelers Insurance Company, conducting with counsel in Colorado its important litigation involving title to about 70,000 acres of land and four important irrigation enterprises in that state. Upon the settlement of the Colorado interests, which required all his attention for four years, he continued to act as the company's general counsel at its home office, having supervision of its legal department, including investments, and became intimately acquainted with the company's affairs at home

nd abroad. He was elected a director of The Travelers in January, 1897; vice-president in January, 1899, and president by unanimous vote of the board October 14, 1901. Mr. Dunham has held several important positions in the city government of Hartford, is vice-president of the National Exchange Bank, a director in the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company, the American Hardware Company, the Colt Arms Company, the American Surety Company, and the Metropolitan Bank of New York, and a number of other corporations, treasurer of the Colorado Valley Land Company, and of other Colorado corporations, and a member of several societies and clubs, including the Union League Club of New York, the New England Society of Mayflower descendants and the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He is also president of the Travelers Indemnity Company.

DYER, W. H., general agent of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company at Boston, began his insurance experience in September, 1867, as agent of the Washington Life Insurance Company at Cincinnati, O. He after became general traveling agent of the Union Central Life Insurance Company and also superintendent of agents of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine. He became connected with the Berkshire in 1877 as superintendent of agencies, which position he held till May 1, 1904, when he assumed in partnership the general agency of the Berkshire at Boston, Mass., under the firm name of Dyer & Foss. This partnership was dissolved January 1, 1909.

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EASTERN MAINE LIFE UNDERWRITERS ASSOCIATION, was organized in 1910, and Lawrence Rooney was elected president and Merton H. French, secretary. The present officers, elected in May, 1914, are: President, L. B. Jordan, Mutual Life; vice-president, R. M. Taylor, Penn Mutual; secretary and treasurer, F. J. Chaison, Metropolitan Life; executive committee, Lawrence Rooney, Leon F. Higgins, Harvey W. Bowles.

EKERN, HERMAN LEWIS, commissioner of insurance of Wisconsin, is of Norwegian descent and was born in the town of Pigeon, Trumpealeau county, Wisconsin, December 27, 1872. He was educated in the public schools and at the University of Wisconsin, where he graduated from the law department in 1894, and was district attorney from 1894 to 1899. He was a member of the assembly of the Wisconsin legislature 1903-8, and was appointed deputy commissioner of insurance in 1909. In 1911 he was appointed to his present position.

EMPIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga. Organized in 1908; capital paid in, \$281,788. Wm. W. Reid, president; S. H. Rogers, secretary.

EMPLOYER'S INDEMNITY COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1913; capital \$100,000. The company reinsured in the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company in 1913.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ASSURANCE CORPORATION. LTD., of London, England. Incorporated October, 1880, with an authorized capital of \$5,000,000, now fully subscribed; paid up \$500,000, which in 1892 was increased to \$750,000 and in 1906 to \$1,000,000. Its present total available resources amount to over \$10,000,000. Its charter covers the transaction of all classes of casualty insurance. The corporation was organized immediately following the enactment of the famous employers' liability act in England in 1800, and it is acknowledged to be the pioneer in liability insurance in the world. The officers of the company are: Lord Claud Hamilton, chairman; W. E. Gray, general manager and secretary. General office of the company, Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, London, E. C. Branch agencies are maintained in Holland, Belgium, the South African Republic, Australia, Canada, China, Straits Settlements, Egypt, Philippine Islands, India, Ceylon, Burmah, and in the United States, where business was commenced in July, 1886; and at the present time it has a thoroughly established system of agencies in nearly every state in the Union. The United States branch officials are: Frank G. Webster, John Lowell, and William D. Mandell, trustees; William Allen Butler, Jr., Gen. Francis V. Greene,

Wm. D. Baldwin, advisory board; Henry M. Rogers, John B. Thomas, Charles Francis Adams, 2d, and Chas. L. Edgar, executive committee; Samuel Appleton, manager United States branch, Employers' Liability Building, 33 Broad Street, Boston, Mass. A deposit of over \$6,000,000 is at present maintained in various state insurance departments and in the hands of the United States trustees for the benefit and protection of its policyholders. The annual premium income of the United States branch aggregates \$6,500,000. The prudent management of the corporation has established for it an enviable reputation as being financially provident and conservative, and yet liberal in all its dealings with the public. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$7,318,463.30; total liabilities, \$4,965,833.88.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE. This class of insurance, which originated in Great Britain, was first written in the United States in 1866, as a regular business by the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation of London. About 1889 both American and foreign companies authorized to do a casualty business, or organized for the purpose, began to compete for this kind of insurance. In its primary form it is the insurance of employers against liability for injuries happening to their employees when actually engaged in their services; but the business has been extended to cover liability to persons other than employees (technically public liability) and various forms embracing both features have been devised; as, for example, General Liability insurance, Elevator insurance, and Teams insurance.

The following is a statement of employers' liability business transacted in 1913:

Companies	Premiums Written	Losses Paid
Aetna Accident	\$21,680	\$3,714
Aetna Life	4,148,779	2,406,208
American Casualty	67,586	30,467
American Fidelity	547,424	1,158,037
American Indemnity	19,756	251
Casualty Co. of America	1,704,358	1,345,598
Commercial Casualty	294,413	128,785
Commonwealth Bonding	24,306	4,801
Employers' Liability	3,222,495	2,506,846
European Accident	87,846	2,000
Fidelity & Casualty	2,457,744	1,759,928
Fidelity & Deposit	1,559,041	892,837
Frankfort General	645,861	676,028
General Accident	1,748,547	1,432,948
General Bonding	19,388	6,385
Georgia Casualty	276,065	128,775
Globe Indemnity	1,357,958	727,245
Great Eastern	332	711
Guardian Casualty	279,397	115,284
Hartford Accident	35,253	30
Kansas City Casualty	50,408	18,592
London Guarantee	2,034,485	1,731,843
London and Lancashire	189,441	19,488
Maryland Casualty	2,578,160	1,718,061
Massachusetts Bonding	1,411,200	412,280
National Fidelity	29,854	3,263
New Amsterdam Casualty	435,521	322,888
New England Casualty	699,256	169,307
New Orleans Casualty	48,974	20,618

Companies.	Premiums Written	Losses Paid
Ocean Accident	\$2,071,494	\$1,503,559
Pacific Coast Casualty	161,068	204,045
Pacific Surety	247,084	140,989
Preferred Accident	301,383	110,470
Prudential Casualty	350,495	132,286
Royal Indemnity	1,380,247	674,503
Southwestern Surety	528,654	248,222
Standard Accident	965,175	769,035
Travelers	5,181,359	4,535,608
Travelers Indemnity	155,349	13,344
Union Casualty	213,601	82,158
United Casualty	28,712	7,270
United States Casualty	795,936	531,899
U. S. Fidelity & Guarantee	1,547,185	659,463
Western Indemnity	18,131	11,440
Zurich General	627,112	99,125
Total 1913	\$40,568,513	\$27,466,634
Total 1912	48,563,306	25,702,337
Total 1911	36,836,352	20,518,516

ENDOWMENT INSURANCE. Endowment insurance is almost unknown in the United States, except as coupled with life insurance policies being made payable at a certain time, or at death, if that occurs before the expiration of the endowment period. In the business of companies reporting to the New York department, about one-fourth of the amount insured is combined life and endowment, and three-fourths is classed as "whole-life." In England pure endowments have been written to a considerable extent, and for a long time, mainly as provision for children.

ENGLISH, JOEL L., vice-president of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, is a native of Woodstock, Vt. In 1867 he entered the Hartford office of the Aetna Life as clerk, and his entire business life has been passed there. He was appointed secretary in February, 1872, and vice-president in February, 1905.

EQUITABLE ACCIDENT COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1892; capital, \$100,000. Albert C. Smith, president; David T. Montague, secretary; Wm. H. Jones, general manager. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$175,007; liabilities, \$22,599.

EQUITABLE CASUALTY COMPANY OF ATLANTA, Atlanta, Ga. Organized 1909; capital, \$100,000. The company reinsured in the New England Casualty Insurance Company in 1913.

EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, THE, OF THE UNITED STATES, New York. Organized 1859; capital, \$100,000. William A. Day, president; John B. Lunger, G. T. Wilson, and Leon O. Fisher, vice-presidents; William Alexander, secretary; S. S. McCurdy, assistant secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$525,345,619.06; total liabilities, \$440,776,876.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF IOWA, Des Moines, Ia. Organized 1867; capital, \$300,000. J. C. Cum-

mins, president; F. C. Hubbell, H. S. Nollen, vice-presidents; C. A. Snyder, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$14,119,274.91; total liabilities, \$12,714,326.19.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, Washington, D. C. Organized 1902; capital, \$110,000. Henry P. Blair, president; Allen C. Clark, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$361,055.55; total liabilities, \$224,769.98.

EQUITABLE SURETY COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo. Organized 1910; capital, \$1,000,000. J. E. Smith, president; W. H. West, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,411,315; liabilities, \$508,451.

ERIE ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS of Erie, Pa., was organized in June, 1903, and the following officers elected: President, John F. Brown, Penn Mutual; first vice-president, James M. Dickey, Mutual Life; second vice-president, C. D. W. Brown, Northwestern Mutual; secretary and treasurer, George L. Davenport, Security Trust and Life. At the annual meeting held in February, 1914, officers were elected as follows: President, V. W. Doolittle; vice-president, E. F. Randall; second vice-president, R. H. Howell; treasurer, W. E. Leonard; secretary, J. C. Crittenten; executive committee, W. H. Riley, J. M. Dickey, C. B. Bambaugh, R. W. Hughes, and J. F. Brown.

EUREKA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Baltimore, Md. Organized 1902; W. S. Gillespie, president; J. P. Sansom, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$288,046.20; total liabilities, \$211,775.51.

EUROPEAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, London, Eng. Fester & Folsom, United States managers, New York.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE. As employed in connection with insurance, it is the mean number of future years which individuals at any specified age may be expected to live.

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FARMERS AND BANKERS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Wichita, Kan. Organized 1910; capital, \$275,000. H. K. Lindsley, president; E. B. Jewett, secretary.

FACKLER, DAVID PARKS, actuary, was born in Virginia, April 4, 1841, and is a great-grandson of a Revolutionary officer of that surname. He completed his collegiate career in 1859, taking the gold medal for mathematics, and entered the office of the Mutual Life, where he remained until 1865, when he resigned, to become consulting actuary for a number of companies. He suggested the principle on which the contribution dividend plan was based, and aided Mr. Sheppard Homans in its application. He brought about the organization of the Actuarial Society of America in 1889 and was its president from 1891 to 1893. He has since been active in the council of the society and has offered several prizes for excellence of papers presented at its meetings. Mr. Fackler has written much on insurance subjects, and is a frequent contributor to the periodical press. He has done business solely as an independent actuary with separate office and clerks since 1865, and on several critical occasions has been asked to give opinions for publication. Many actuaries and executive officers of companies have graduated from his office. In 1898 he succeeded Mr. Homans as corresponding member of the Institute of Actuaries of London. In 1907 he took into partnership his son, Edward Bathurst Fackler, who had then become a Fellow of the Society.

FAXON, WALTER COLLYER, vice-president of the Aetna Life Insurance Company in its accident and liability department, was born at Hartford, Conn., July 18, 1856. He was educated in the district and public high schools of Hartford, and graduated from the latter in 1874. In that year he began his insurance career in the office of the Travelers Insurance Company, where he remained until 1891, when he accepted a position with the Aetna Life. He was elected assistant secretary in 1895, secretary in 1902, and to his present position in 1905. In 1908 he was elected vice-president and a director of the Aetna Accident and Liability Company. He is a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants in the state of Connecticut; treasurer of the Sons of the Revolution in the state of Connecticut; also a member of the Order of the Descendants of Colonial Governors; the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Connecticut; and of the Order of the Founders and Patriots of America.

FEDERAL CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY, Detroit, Mich. Organized 1906; capital, \$200,000. V. D. Cliff, president; L. E. Daly, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$396,050.64; total liabilities, \$41,038.80.

FEDERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1900; capital, \$300,000. Isaac Miller Hamilton, president; T. W. Appleby, secretary and actuary; W. E. Brimstin, assistant secretary and assistant actuary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$3,078,791.10; liabilities, \$2,740,269.05.

FIBEL, LOUIS H., is a native of New York City and was educated in its public schools and at the College of the City of New York. His early business training was in mercantile and manufacturing lines, and later in banks. Finally, he became interested in insurance on the formation of the Great Eastern Casualty Company in 1892, when he was elected a member of the original board of directors. He became its vice-president in 1894 and its president in 1904 upon the death of Cornelius Van Cott. Mr. Fibel has long been prominent in the councils of the various organizations of the casualty companies. He was for many years on the executive committee of the International Association of Casualty Underwriters and was for several terms its treasurer.

When the Great Eastern entered the industrial field of accident and health insurance, Mr. Fibel was elected a member of the executive committee of the Detroit Conference. Later, he was for several years its chairman, and he is now a life member of the committee, and for three successive terms he was president of the Detroit Conference. He has been prominent on almost every committee representing the casualty companies of the United States in their conferences with insurance departments and legislatures in regard to standard provisions in policies and to legislation in the various states. In 1914 he was elected as delegate from the Detroit Conference to the World's Congress of Insurance to be held at San Francisco in 1915.

FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMPANY OF NEW YORK, THE. Organized 1876; capital, \$1,000,000. Robert J. Hillas, president; Frank E. Law, vice-president; Hedley R. Woodward, vice-president; Theodore E. Gaty, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$11,063,356.70; liabilities, \$8,055,163.65.

FIDELITY AND DEPOSIT COMPANY OF MARYLAND, Baltimore, Md. Organized 1890; capital, \$3,000,000. Edwin Warfield, president; Robert S. Hart, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$11,241,268; liabilities, \$6,052,488.

FIDELITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Philadelphia, Pa. Incorporated under laws of Pennsylvania, 1878. Chartered to do a mutual life business. Walter LeMar Talbot, president. Insurance in force, \$133,550,385; losses and claims paid, \$30,739,644.21; assets, \$28,896,392.82; liabilities, \$27,956,799.80. Every approved claim was paid by January 1, 1914.

FIELD, EDWARD D., superintendent of agencies of the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier Vt., was born at Rutland, Vt., January 13, 1879. He was educated in the public schools of Rutland and Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and has spent his

entire business life in life insurance. He was connected with the actuarial department of the National Life from 1897 to 1901, later being appointed secretary to the president, a position he held until appointed to his present position in 1911. He is a member of the board of school commissioners of Montpelier.

FIRST NATIONAL LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, Pierre, S. Dak. Organized 1909; capital, \$229,767. Loring E. Gaffy, president; J. R. Morrison, secretary.

FIRST TEXAS STATE INSURANCE COMPANY, Galveston, Tex. Organized 1910; capital, paid in \$50,000. I. H. Kempner, president; T. E. Flick, secretary and treasurer.

FISKE, HALEY, vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, was born at New Brunswick, N. J., March 18, 1852. He was prepared at that place for Rutgers College, which he entered in 1867, and from which he was graduated in 1871, at the age of nineteen years. His first vocation after graduation was journalism, which he abandoned for the law. He studied in the office of Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford, with whom he subsequently became a partner. He practiced his profession, appearing in many important cases, until his election in 1891 to the vice-presidency of the Metropolitan Life, of which he had for some time been counsel. Mr. Fiske has devoted himself assiduously to the interests of this great and beneficial institution since he became its second officer. He is a member of the Bar Association, a director of the Metropolitan Bank, the Metropolitan Trust Company, the International Banking Corporation, member of the Metropolitan, Manhattan, Grolier, and Church Clubs of New York and Cavendish Club of London.

FLITCRAFT, ALLEN J., life insurance author and publisher, was born at Woodstown, N. J., May 14, 1854, of Quaker parentage. He was educated at Bacon Academy, the Friends' School at Woodstown, and began teaching school when seventeen years of age. He continued in this vocation until 1878, when he became agent for the Provident Life and Trust Company at the home office in Philadelphia. In 1882 he established the Chicago branch of the company as Illinois general agent. He has published a number of works on life insurance. The "Vade Mecum" is issued January 1 annually; the "Life Insurance Manual" has been issued annually since 1888; the *Life Insurance Courant* has, since August, 1895, been published on the first Thursday of each month; "Dividends and Net Cost of Insurance" is annually issued on the first day of June.

FLORIDA ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized in February 1912. The officers elected were: President, R. Jetter Jones; vice-presidents, B. S. Williams and Frank E. Broadnux; secretary and treasurer, R. A. Ellis. The present officers, elected in February, 1914, are: President, S. F. Wooten; vice-president, J. Will Gardner; second vice-president, F. E. Broadnax; secretary and treasurer, S. L. Lowry, Tampa; executive committee, S. F. Wooten, A. C. Harllee, R. Peter Jones, P. T. Richardson, Walter Platt.

FLORIDA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1873-1914. The laws of Florida designate the state treasurer, comptroller, and attorney-general, who are elected by the people, for four years, as the board of insurance commissioners. No extra compensation is allowed, except a fee of \$5 to the state treasurer for the license issued to each insurance company authorized to transact business in the state.

The state treasurers since the passage of the law have been:

C. H. Foster	1873-1877	Eduardo J. Triay	1891-1893
W. Gwynn	1877-1881	Clarence B. Collins	1893-1897
H. A. L. Engle	1881-1885	James B. Whitfield	1897-1903
E. S. Crill	1885-1889	William V. Knott	1903-1912
F. I. Pons	1889-1891		

John C. Luning is the present state treasurer appointed in 1912.

FLORIDA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jacksonville, Fla. Organized 1906; capital, \$239,900. M. D. Johnson, president; W. P. Douglass, secretary.

FLYNN, BENEDICT DEVINE, assistant secretary of the Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, was born in Hartford, July 6, 1880, and received his education in the public schools, and at Trinity College. On leaving college he entered the service of The Travelers, and was appointed assistant actuary in 1907, and actuary of the casualty department in 1911. He was elected to his present position in January, 1913. He is a Fellow of the Actuarial Society of America and a member of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain.

FLY-WHEEL INSURANCE. This form of insurance is written by only a few companies, and covers all direct loss or damage to property, as well as loss of life or bodily injuries to any person, and may be extended to cover loss of total profits or income due to total or partial destruction of premises or plant, as a result of the explosion, bursting, or breaking of any fly-wheel or other wheel. The following is a statement of the business in 1913:

	Premiums Written	Losses Paid
Aetna Accident and Liability	\$3,967	.....
Fidelity and Casualty	101,283	\$31,235
Globe Indemnity	10,589	.....
Hartford Steam Boiler	64,452	23,380
Maryland Casualty	28,227	220
Royal Indemnity	9,030	2,475
Travelers Indemnity	4,757	.....
United States Fidelity	994	.....
Total, 1913	\$223,299	\$57,310

FOREIGN BUSINESS OF AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES. The following is a statement of business transacted in foreign countries in 1913 by life insurance companies of the United States reported to the Cyclopedia of Insurance:

Companies	Premiums Received	Claims Paid	Policies in Force 1913		Increase in 1913	
			No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Equitable ..	\$8,374,875	\$3,432,508	79,752	\$232,840,868	*1,736	*\$4,885,484
Germania ..	3,242,996	1,945,892	38,314	66,872,738	83	871,501
Mutual	7,954,438	5,696,387	96,717	218,633,378	*2,486	*4,117,820
New York ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals, 1913	\$19,572,309	\$11,074,787	214,783	\$518,346,984		

*Decrease

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES — RECEIPTS FROM AND REMITTANCES TO HOME OFFICES IN 1913. [See Receipts from and Remittances to Home Offices of Foreign Insurance Companies.]

FOREST CITY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Rockford Ill. Organized 1911; capital, \$100,000. Theo V. Engstrom, president; Geo. W. Brearley, secretary.

FORREST, ALFRED EDGAR, vice-president and secretary of the North American Accident Insurance Company, Chicago, was born in Northumberland county, Can., April 22, 1863, of Scotch and English parentage. He received a common and high school education. His boyhood days were spent on a farm, and at the age of twenty he entered the insurance business. He is the author of the present Casualty Law of Illinois, passed in 1899, organized the North American Accident Insurance Company of Chicago, and is also a member of the executive committees of the International Association of Accident Underwriters and of the Detroit Conference.

FORSYTH, ROBERT B., State Auditor of Wyoming and ex officio insurance commissioner, Cheyenne, Wyoming, is of Scotch descent, and was born at Newburg, Ontario, Can., May 12, 1874. He was educated in the public schools, and acquired a varied business experience as a telegraph operator, bookkeeper, and merchant. He has been treasurer of Town Rock Springs, Wyoming, and mayor and state senator from Sweetwater county, and was elected to his present position in 1911.

FORT DODGE LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, Fort Dodge, Ia. The association was organized in 1913 and officers were elected as follows: President, Burton H. Saxton, Connecticut

Mutual; vice-president, J. H. Bream, Phoenix Mutual; secretary M. V. Keith, Register Life; treasurer, D. P. Smith, Central Life. The present officers, elected in January, 1914, are: President, A. E. Wilder, Equitable Life; vice-president, J. O. Broleen, Northwestern Mutual; secretary M. V. Keith, Register Life; treasurer, David P. Smith, Central Life of Des Moines.

FORT WORTH LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Fort Worth, Tex. Organized 1906; capital, \$105,130. N. H. Lassiter, president; P. V. Montgomery, secretary.

FOSTER, ALFRED WRIGHT, president of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Worcester, Mass., April 27, 1852, was graduated from Harvard University in 1873, and from the law school of the Boston University in 1875. He practiced law at Boston and acted as counsel for the New England Mutual Life until January, 1893, when he was elected vice-president. He was elected president in 1908.

FOUSE, L. G., former president of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in Blair County, Penn., October 21, 1850. In 1870 he entered the life insurance business in the capacity of solicitor. He organized the Fidelity Mutual Life in 1878, and was elected president. Mr. Fouse was the author of numerous publications on life insurance, and served a number of companies as consulting actuary. He was the first in this country to formulate a plan adapted to the conditions as they exist in the United States, based on the actual experience of British offices, for insuring under-average or impaired lives, and was the first to compile tables from the records of the War Department of the United States Government of the army officers' mortality experience (1828 to 1893,) including and excluding war hazards. He was a member of a number of scientific organizations, through which he contributed articles of special interest with reference to the economic and ethical features of life insurance. Mr. Fouse was also a member of the executive committee of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents. Mr. Fouse died January 16, 1914.

FOWLER, EDGAR C., superintendent of agencies of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company, Worcester, Mass., began his business career in life insurance, and after receiving a public school education accepted a position in the office of the Hartford Life Insurance Company in 1889. He was born in Hartford, Conn., April 16, 1873. The field offering larger opportunity to him than office work he became a solicitor in 1895, and in 1899 he entered the service of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company as home office special agent. Four years later the company appointed him general agent for Western New York with headquarters at Buffalo. He has been an officer of the Buffalo Association of Life Underwriters and active in its affairs, and was also a member of the committee representing the Life Underwriters' Associations of New York state before the Armstrong investigating committee. He was elected to his present position in November, 1908.

FRANKEL, LEE K., sixth vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 13, 1867. He was educated in the public schools and Rugby Academy, and the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1887, and engaged in the practice of chemistry. He was appointed manager of the industrial department of Metropolitan Life in 1909, and elected assistant secretary in March, 1910. He was a member of the board of estimate and the commission on teachers' salaries, New York City; manager of the United Hebrew Charities, and was appointed by the Russell Sage Foundation to study workingmen's insurance in Europe.

FRANKFORT GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY of Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, formerly the Frankfort Marine Accident and Plate Glass. Name changed in 1912. C. H. Franklin, United States manager, New York. Admitted assets, United States branch, December 31, 1913, \$1,364,864.12; liabilities, \$911,618.77.

FRANKLIN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Springfield, Ill. Organized 1884; capital, \$100,000. George B. Stadden, president; Henry Abels, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$6,126,666.23; liabilities, \$5,271,040.55.

FRATERNAL BENEFICIARY ORDERS. [For a description of their general plans and purposes see *CYCLOPEDIA OF INSURANCE* for 1897-98.] These organizations are in theory formed and carried on for the sole benefit of their members and their beneficiaries, and not for profit. They have a lodge system, with ritualistic work and representative form of government. They make provision for payment of benefits in case of death by assessments or dues collected from their members. Some also provide for the payment of benefits in case of sickness, or temporary physical disability as a result either of disease, accident, or old age.

The principle of co-operation is the corner-stone of these organizations. In its simplest expression it involved the collection on the death of a member of a uniform sum from each of the survivors, and the payment of the total thus gathered to the beneficiary of the deceased. The labor of making the collection was given as a fraternal act by a brother chosen for the office. The election of a new member to fill the place of the deceased was supposed to be sufficient to secure a uniform benefit, and perpetuate the life of the order. The principle found expression in the guilds or confraternities of Europe as early as the eleventh century. But this primitive form, though holding the basic principle of all fraternalism, was long since outgrown. The principle, however, is of abiding value to mankind. It found congenial soil in the Masonic organizations and in the order of Odd Fellows before it was developed into the fraternal beneficiary orders of the present day.

The first man who recognized the possibilities of its broader application, and embodied it in a fraternal order, was John Jordan Upchurch, who founded upon it in 1868 the Ancient Order of United Workmen. It was he who adapted the lodge system of ritualistic work to co-operative relief on a large scale. Since he blazed the way

many orders have appeared, differing somewhat in the amount of benefit and rate of assessment and in the method of collecting and disbursing the funds, but retaining the lodge system and social fraternal features.

During the decade from 1880 to 1890 the multiplication of these orders in the United States was most prolific. The eleventh census reported that on December 31, 1889, there were in the United States 298 orders with 40,342 subordinate branches or lodges. The number of these orders afterwards decreased. Nearly all the older orders were members of the National Fraternal Congress, while the younger orders were grouped in the Associated Fraternities of America. The two orders amalgamated in 1913 under the name of the National Fraternal Congress of America. The societies have two classes of membership, benefit and social members, and the number of lodges on January 1, 1914, was 119,659. The total benefits in force January 1, 1914, amounted to \$9,322,813,361; and the benefits paid in 1913 amounted to \$99,464,361. The total assets were \$209,857,320; and the liabilities, including reserves, \$23,875,200. Insurance written in 1913 amounted to \$935,426,479.

Nearly all the orders organized prior to 1895, on the old assessment lines, found their rates inadequate, and gradually changed their methods both of assessing and collecting rates. The National Fraternal Congress in 1899 adopted the form of a legislative act, the purpose of which was to enforce rates and rules that would enable the orders to meet their engagements with members at maturity. This act became a law in several states, but did not meet the needs of the situation, and the question of adequate rates, as well as a table of mortality on which to base rates, was a subject of much controversy. The discussion resulted in the whole question of legislative control and regulation of fraternal orders being taken up, and repeated conferences were held between representatives of fraternal orders and state insurance officials. Several conferences between a committee representing the Insurance Commissioners Convention and committees representing the two organizations of fraternal orders were held in 1910, and a measure providing for the regulation of fraternal associations was finally drafted and received the endorsement of the two organizations. The measure has since been amended in some particulars, and has received the endorsement of the two organizations. The measure provided for valuation; the National Fraternal Congress Table of Mortality, improved at four per cent. interest, being the standard of valuation adopted; though societies under certain conditions are given the privilege of valuing their obligations on their own experience. The valuation feature took effect from and after December 31, 1912, but societies were given a certain time in which to meet the valuation requirements. The insurance departments are given full power of supervision over the societies, and the act requires the lodge system with ritualistic form of work and representative government. The bill drafted in 1910 which was known as the Mobile Bill, became a law in nine states and another bill, known as the New York Conference Bill, which modifies the former, became a law in eighteen states. The National Fraternal Congress law is in force in six states, so now laws are in force in thirty-five states requiring adequate rates.

FRATERNAL BENEFICIARY SOCIETIES AND ORDERS

The following are the principal organizations of this class and the latest reported number of their members in the United States and Canada.

Odd Fellows	1,581,225
Free Masons	1,567,771
Modern Woodmen of America	900,000
Knights of Pythias	715,212
Ancient Order of United Workmen	110,225
Knights of the Maccabees of the World	253,000
Improved Order of Red Men	497,000
Royal Arcanum	248,800
Foresters of America	241,400
Independent Order of Foresters	243,200
Woodmen of the World	642,300
Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks	403,200
Ancient Order of Hibernians	250,000
Ladies of the Maccabees of the World	168,000
Junior Order of United American Mechanics	200,000
Knights of the Modern Maccabees	65,000
Knights of Columbus	287,300
Ladies Catholic Benevolent Association	141,400
Knights and Ladies of Honor	70,000
Knights of the Golden Eagle	82,000
Tribe of Ben Hur	118,000
National Union	61,800
Order of Eagles	347,500
Court of Honor	73,000
Catholic Mutual Benefit Association	62,000
Improved Order of Heptasophs	71,200
Protected Home Circle	85,600
United Order of American Mechanics	34,210
Brith Abraham Order	100,000
Ancient Order of Foresters	44,600
Brotherhood of American Yeoman	167,400
Order of Gleaners	72,112
New England Order of Protection	55,840
Independent Order of B'nai B'rith	38,447
Knights of Malta	32,000
Eastern Star, Order of	700,000
Fraternal Brotherhood	44,300
Order of United Ancient Druids	29,525
Royal League	31,830
Order of Owls	263,740
Mystic Workers of the World	73,975
Order of United Commercial Travelers	69,467
Loyal Order of Moose	500,000
Knights and Ladies of Security	140,000
Orioles, Order of	84,610
Fraternal Union of America	45,000
Ladies of the Modern Maccabees	47,787
Sons of St. George	31,560
Hermannes Sons	40,650
Daughters of America	50,000
Daughters of Liberty	85,703
Loyal Orange Institution	150,000
Nobles of the Mystic Shrine	185,410
Good Templars, International Order	620,000
Smaller Organizations	182,280
Total	13,601,567

FRELINGHUYSEN, FREDERICK, president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, is a native of Newark, N. J., where he was born in 1849, and is the son of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen,

secretary of state of the United States in President Arthur's cabinet. He was graduated from Rutgers College, N. J., in 1868, and practiced law in Newark until elected president of the Howard Savings Institution of Newark in 1887, and has been prominently connected with large financial affairs in New Jersey. Mr. Frelinghuysen became a director of the Mutual Benefit Life in 1890, and was elected president on the resignation of Amzi Dodd in 1902.

FRICKE, WILLIAM A., M.D., ex-commissioner of insurance of Wisconsin, was born in the city of New York, May 15, 1857. He had a college education and is a graduate in medicine, and has also practiced law, and is a Fellow of the American Institute of Actuaries and a Fellow of the American Association of Public Accountants. Dr. Fricke was the candidate for commissioner of insurance on the Republican state ticket in 1894, was elected to succeed Commissioner Root in January, 1895, and was re-elected in 1896. He was the first commissioner to adopt the Gain and Loss Exhibit in 1895 and published such Exhibit, for that year and for each year while in office, in the Wisconsin Reports of all companies transacting business in that state. He was appointed by the legislature of Wisconsin, in 1895, chairman of the commission to revise the insurance laws of the state. In this revision appeared the first demand for an annual apportionment and accounting of deferred dividend accumulations. In October, 1898, a few months before the conclusion of his term of office of insurance commissioner, he resigned to accept the New York metropolitan general agency of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati. As a result of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners held in Milwaukee in September, 1898, which was arranged by, and of which he was vice-president, Dr. Fricke early in 1899 issued "Insurance: a Text-book," being a compilation of the essays delivered at the convention. He has also written and delivered many addresses on correct methods in life insurance and supervision; some of which favorable mention has been made are: "The Limitations of Assessment Life Insurance," "There is but One System of Life Insurance," "The Discretionary Powers of an Insurance Commissioner," and "Success in the Life Insurance Field." In 1902 he wrote an extensive treatise on "The Law of Distribution of Surplus of Life Insurance Companies," which was widely discussed. At the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners in 1899 the commissioners elected him an honorary member. He was president of the Wisconsin Society of New York, 1902-1903. He resigned the New York general agency of the Union Central Life in 1905, and was engaged as counsel before the Wisconsin Legislative Insurance Committee in 1906 and 1907, and in 1909 was elected vice-president and general manager of the Great Northern Life Insurance Company of Wausau, Wis., and president of the National Association of Workmen's Compensation Mutual Insurance Companies.

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GAGE, WILLIAM T., general agent for Michigan of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in the state of New York, March 16, 1844. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College, and while still an undergraduate served in the army, returning after the term of his enlistment expired and completing his course. After graduation he followed teaching as his profession until 1883. He was successively president of the Highland University, professor in the State University of Kansas, and principal of the Hartford Female Seminary. He entered the life insurance business as general agent of the Aetna Life for Michigan, and this position he held until 1889, when he resigned to accept the general agency for the Northwestern Mutual in the state of Michigan. He was president of the Michigan Life Insurance Agents Association in 1890-91.

GAMMONS, CHARLES W., life underwriter, was born at Cohasset, Mass., in 1865. He was educated in the public schools and is a graduate of the English High School, Boston. In 1883 he entered the service of James T. Phelps, general agent for Boston of the National Life of Montpelier, as a clerk. He was admitted on October 1, 1897, to partnership with Mr. Phelps and J. Howard Edwards, under the firm name of James T. Phelps & Co., state agents of the National Life. He has been a member of the executive committee of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association for several years, was vice-president in 1899, and president in 1900, and is president of the Cohasset Savings Bank, a director of the United States Trust Company of Boston, and a director of the National Life Insurance Company of Montpelier, Vt.

GANSE, FRANKLIN W., former agency vice-president of The Columbian National Life Insurance Company of Boston, is a native of New York City, where he was born May 31, 1859. He was educated in the New York public schools, St. Louis high school, and St. Louis law school, and engaged in the practice of law in Chicago. He was Chicago manager and supervisor of the central department of the Columbian National Life when appointed vice-president in 1905. He resigned office December 31, 1910, to become general agent for the company for eastern Massachusetts with headquarters in Boston.

GARDNER, WILLIAM J., manager American branch of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited, of London, Eng., is a native of Wisconsin, where he was born of American parentage, August 14, 1869. He was educated in the public and high schools, and studied law. He began his insurance career with the Fidelity and Casualty Company in Chicago in 1898, and three years later was appointed resident manager at Chicago for the New Amsterdam Casualty Com-

pany. In 1904 he received the appointment of manager of the western department of the Ætna Life with headquarters at San Francisco, and retained that position until 1906, when he was appointed resident secretary of the accident and liability department of the Ætna Life in New York City, and resigned January 1, 1910, to become vice-president and general manager of the Commercial Casualty Company of Newark, N. J., and resigned January 1, 1912, to accept the position of assistant manager of the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, Limited, receiving his present appointment January 1, 1914.

GASTON, GEORGE H., second vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, was born at Newark, N. J., April 11, 1858. After a public school education he entered, at the age of sixteen, the service of the Prudential of Newark, where he learned the industrial system of life insurance. He became identified with the Metropolitan Life as office clerk in 1879, was promoted to head clerk, was elected secretary in January, 1891, was elected a director at the annual meeting of the stockholders, April 12, 1892, and at the next regular meeting of the board of directors on April 26, 1892, was elected second vice-president. He was then thirty-four years old. Holding the offices of secretary and second vice-president until May 17, 1894, he then resigned the secretaryship, and has since continued as second vice-president.

GEM CITY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Dayton, O. Organized 1911; capital, \$100,000. A. J. Conover, president; Gustave A. Becker, Jr., secretary and treasurer.

GENERAL ACCIDENT, FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CORPORATION, Limited, of Perth, Scotland. United States department offices, New York City, N. Y. The company was organized in 1885, and transacts a world-wide business writing fire, life, and the general lines of casualty insurance. D. M. Mackey is chairman, F. Norie-Miller, J. P., general manager, and J. M. Allen, F. I. A., actuary and secretary. The company has an authorized capital of £1,250,000, of which £1,112,855 is subscribed and £362,855 paid in. The General entered the United States in 1899 making a statutory deposit of \$250,000 with the Girard Trust Company of Philadelphia as United States trustee, and established its United States branch headquarters in Philadelphia, where it owns the building and site at Fourth and Walnut Streets. The United States branch offices were removed to New York City in 1912. The business of the United States branch is limited to the several classes of casualty insurance, and the corporation is indirectly interested in fire insurance in the United States through its ownership of the Potomac Fire Insurance Company of Washington, D. C. Business is transacted in practically all the states, and the statement of the United States branch for the year ending December 31, 1913, showed total admitted assets, \$2,867,458.39; liabilities, \$2,389,370.46; net surplus, \$228,087.93; surplus to policyholders, \$478,087.93; net premiums, \$3,997,131.58; total income, \$4,816,170.13; losses paid, \$2,066,781.13; total disbursements, \$4,521,451.94. An examination of the United States branch was made by the New York insurance department as of December 31,

1913, and the report was very favorable to the company, the examiners stating in conclusion: "The present condition of this corporation's United States branch shows a decided improvement over that reported by the previous examination. It is financially stronger. Its underwriting on the whole is conducted on sounder lines. Claims are promptly paid and the policyholders honestly dealt with." The United States branch officials are C. Norie-Miller, manager; Walter L. Schnaring and E. O. Howell, assistant managers.

GENERAL AGENCY ASSOCIATION OF THE EQUITABLE LIFE, of New York, was organized in 1905. The present officers, elected at the meeting at Atlantic City, N. J., in January, 1914, are: President, Thomas B. Sweeney, Wheeling, W. Va.; vice-presidents, George A. Rathbun, Los Angeles; E. L. Mosier, Philadelphia; Sheppard Homans, New York; R. Henry Lake, Memphis; William J. Keating, Minneapolis; Frank P. Chapin, Toledo; secretary, Courtney Barber, Chicago; treasurer, Charles E. Townsend, Boston.

GENERAL AGENTS ASSOCIATION OF THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in Chicago, Ill., in March, 1914, are: President, Arthur J. Reeves, St. Paul; vice-president, Edward W. Allen, New York; secretary, T. W. Pomeroy, Pittsburgh.

GENERAL AGENTS ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE MUTUAL LIFE, Worcester, Mass. The present officers, elected at the eleventh annual meeting in June, 1914, are: President, John J. Kelly, St. Louis; vice-president, E. H. Carmack, Chicago; secretary and treasurer, Charles R. Gantz, Baltimore.

GENERAL MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE PHOENIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY was organized in May, 1904, and Jules Girardin was elected president; James S. Norris, vice-president, and Will A. Waite, Detroit, secretary. At the annual meeting held in Atlantic City, N. J., in September, 1913, officers were elected as follows: President, E. R. Putnam, Pittsburgh; vice-president, B. E. Ellis; second vice-president, O. S. Rogers; secretary and treasurer, Will A. Waite, Detroit, Mich.

GEORGE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Charleston, W. Va. Organized 1906; capital, \$250,000. Harrison B. Smith, president; J. C. Riheldaffer, secretary. The company was organized as the Southern States Mutual Life, but changed its name to the present one July 1, 1914. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$774,954.52; total liabilities, \$486,825.97.

GEORGIA CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY, Macon, Ga. Organized 1909; capital, \$300,900. W. E. Small, president; E. P. Emerine, secretary.

GEORGIA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1869-1914. The act creating an insurance department in Georgia was approved

March 19, 1869, the comptroller-general being charged with the duties of supervision as insurance commissioner ex officio. The officers, who are elected by the people for a term of four years, have been: Madison Bell, 1869-1873; W. L. Goldsmith, 1873; William A. Wright, appointed September 20, 1873, to fill vacancy, and elected for full term October, 1880, and re-elected for each term since.

GEORGIA ASSOCIATION OF LIFE INSURERS was organized by life insurance agents at Atlanta, October 12, 1892. Thomas Peters was the first president, and Clarence Angier the first secretary. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in January, 1914, are: President, Oscar Palmour, Connecticut Mutual; vice-president J. H. Byerly; secretary and treasurer, Thomas Daniel.

GERMAN AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Omaha, Neb. Organized 1906. G. L. E. Klingbeil, president and actuary; D. D. Hall, secretary.

GERMAN AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Denver, Col. Organized 1911; cash capital, \$171,540. J. C. Burger, president; Robert Brown, secretary and treasurer.

GERMAN AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Burlington, Ia. Organized in 1887 as an assessment company, re-organized as a level premium company in 1912. P. C. Naumann, president; Charles Blanke, secretary.

GERMAN COMMERCIAL ACCIDENT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1908; capital, \$100,000. The company reinsured in the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company in April, 1914.

GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, New York. Organized 1860; capital, \$200,000. Cornelius Doremus, president; Carl Heye, secretary. Assets, \$49,748,862.04; total liabilities, \$43,230,676.18.

GERMAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo. Organized 1857. N. Guerdan, president; Edwin J. Meyer, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$917,106.90; liabilities, \$777,944.70.

GIBRALTAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Paris, Tex. Organized 1912; capital, \$100,000. B. P. Bailey, president; E. B. Norment, secretary.

GIDDINGS, THERON F., general superintendent of agencies of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Kalamazoo, Mich., December 25, 1843. He was educated at Kalamazoo College; was a hardware merchant for twenty years, clerk of the Circuit Court of Kalamazoo county for twelve years, and receiver of the National City Bank of Marshall, Mich., in 1891. From 1893 to 1897 he was commissioner of insurance of Michigan. Since the latter year Mr. Giddings has been a member of the executive staff of the Michigan Mutual Life.

GILBERT, CHARLES E., secretary of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, is a native of Wallingford, Conn. He entered the office of the Aetna Life in August, 1868, and has served as bookkeeper, cashier, assistant secretary, and secretary, having been elected to the last-named office in February, 1905.

GIRARDIN, JULES, Chicago, Ill., Illinois manager of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, is of French descent and was born in Galveston, Tex., June 6, 1855. He received a common school and collegiate education, and began his business career in fire insurance, later engaging in life insurance, and in October, 1890, was appointed to his present position. He was president of the Life Underwriters' Association of Chicago in 1910 and 1911, and is active in association affairs both local and national.

GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1907; capital full paid, \$419,040. Nathan T. Folwell, president; Albert Short, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$995,321; total liabilities, \$530,101.

GLADWIN, ELLIS W., vice-president and secretary of the Home Life Insurance Company of New York, was born in 1858 at Middletown, Conn., and was educated at the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, and in Europe. He was engaged in the banking and brokerage business in Wall Street from 1879 to 1892, being a member of the firm of Gladwin & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange. He was appointed secretary of the Home Life in 1892, and vice-president and secretary in 1905.

GLOBE INDEMNITY COMPANY, New York, N. Y. Organized 1911; capital \$750,000. Henry W. Eaton, president; A. Duncan Reid, secretary and general manager. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$3,260,421; liabilities, \$1,389,266.

GLOBE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jonesboro, Ark. Organized 1912. G. W. Puryear, president, A. M. Love, secretary.

GOODING, JOHN M., was born in Pownal, Me., September 18, 1857. When eight years of age he removed to Yarmouth, Me., with his parents, where he received his education, and where he was for many years engaged in the retail grocery business. In 1888 he moved to Portland, where he became general agent of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company. He remained with this company ten years, and in 1898 accepted the management for the state of Maine of the Union Central Life of Cincinnati. In May, 1909, he accepted an appointment with the Mutual Life insurance Company of New York as special agent for Maine.

GORE, JOHN K., vice-president and actuary of the Prudential Insurance Company, Newark, N. J., was born in Newark of American parentage, February 3, 1864. He was educated in the public schools

of Newark and in Columbia University, from which he graduated in 1883. He later engaged in teaching and was principal of a scientific preparatory school. He entered the service of the Prudential in 1891, and was appointed assistant actuary in 1894, and actuary in 1897. He was elected a director of the company in 1907, and vice-president and actuary in 1912. He was a school commissioner of Newark. He is a Fellow of the Actuarial Society of America, and was elected president of the Society in 1908.

GRAND RAPIDS ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS, Grand Rapids, Mich., was organized at a meeting held in January, 1904, and the following officers were elected: President, A. B. Donelson, Aetna Life; vice-presidents, C. W. Ten Broek, Metropolitan, and A. M. Ashley, Union Mutual; secretary, A. Thorne Swift, Canada Life; treasurer, E. G. Squires, Prudential. The present officers, elected in 1913, are: President, F. M. Wright, Equitable Life of Iowa; vice-presidents, A. H. Bennett, Provident Life and Trust, and P. H. Geldhof, Canada Life; secretary and treasurer, R. E. Billings, Massachusetts Mutual.

GRAY, EDWARD, third vice-president of the Prudential Insurance Company of America was born in England, February 16, 1861, and received a private school education. He entered the service of The Prudential in April, 1883, and served the company in various capacities in office and field. He was elected secretary in 1903 and to his present position in October, 1913.

GREAT EASTERN CASUALTY COMPANY, New York. Organized 1892; capital, \$250,000. Louis H. Fibel, president; Thomas H. Darling, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$937,703; liabilities, \$565,174.

GREAT NORTHERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Grand Forks, N. Dak. Organized 1910; capital, \$125,000. Don McDonald, president; Fred L. Goodman and Jno. Wild, vice-presidents; S. B. E. Seese, secretary and general manager; E. J. Larder, treasurer; B. I. Carey, assistant secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$177,553.37; total liabilities, \$177,553.37.

GREAT NORTHERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Wausau, Wis. Organized 1909; capital, \$224,150. Neal Brown, president; William A. Fricke, vice-president and general manager; B. F. Wilson, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$460,532.59; liabilities, \$221,864.76.

GREAT SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Houston, Tex. Commenced business in 1909. Capital, \$500,000. J. A. Rice, president; O. S. Carlton, vice-president; Chas. Boedeker, secretary.

GREAT SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Birmingham, Ala. Organized 1908; capital, \$156,587.50. E. R. McDavid, president; A. L. Fairly, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$410,953; total liabilities, \$194,820.

GREAT WESTERN ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION of Ia. Moines, Ia. Organized 1901. H. B. Hawley, president and general manager; R. D. Emery, secretary.

GREENE, JACOB HUMPHREY, second secretary of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in Pittsfield, Mass., June 10, 1868. He was educated in the Hartford public schools, St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., and Trinity College, which he attended after two years in 1889. He has been in the employ successively of the Michigan Central Railroad, *Hartford Courant*, and in the real estate business. He is an ex-member of the Hartford Common Council.

GUARANTEE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, THE Montreal. H. S. MacDougall, president; Henry E. Rawlings, managing director; Richard B. Scott, secretary. Admitted assets, United States branch, December 31, 1913, \$1,055,321.20; liabilities, \$133,530.21.

GUARANTEE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Houston, Tex. Organized 1905; capital, \$100,000. Jonathan Lane, president. John H. Thompson, vice-president and general manager; H. W. Cochnower, secretary and actuary.

GUARDIAN CASUALTY AND GUARANTY COMPANY, Salt Lake City, Utah. Organized 1909; capital, \$250,000. W. S. McCarnick, president; Thos. W. Sloan, secretary.

GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Madison, Wis. Organized 1909; capital paid in, \$108,660. George A. Boissard, president; C. M. Putnam, secretary.

GUARANTY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Davenport, Ia. Organized 1903 as a mutual company, reorganized 1910 as a stock company; capital, \$100,000. August E. Steffen, president; L. J. Dougherty, secretary and general manager. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$389,720.20; total liabilities, \$289,720.20.

GULF COAST LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Gulfport, Miss. Organized 1911; capital paid in, \$96,460. M. P. Bouslog, president; F. E. Cottrell, vice-president and secretary.

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HADLEY, GEORGE F., agent of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, was born in the city of New York, October 20, 1850, of mixed English, Irish, and French ancestry. He received his education in private schools and Gonzaga College, Washington, D. C., was a drummer boy of a New York regiment during the last part of the Civil War, and a hotel clerk and manager during the earlier years of his business life. His connection with life insurance began in 1880 in the Prudential Insurance Company of Newark, in which he remained as inspector, superintendent, and supervisor until 1886, when he entered the service of the Brooklyn Life as agency superintendent. In 1894 he was elected secretary and made a member of the board of directors. In December, 1898, he was selected by the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company to take care of its great interests in New York state, succeeding W. W. Byington, state agent, deceased. Mr. Hadley has been prominent in all life insurance association affairs. He had been treasurer and president of the New York Association, secretary, executive committee chairman, and president of the New Jersey Society, and was secretary of the National Association until appointed isecretary of the Brooklyn Life in 1895, which compelled him to decline re-election. In July, 1906, he retired from active managerial work to devote considerable of his time to travel and leisure after twenty-five years successful life insurance work. He, however, continues in the service of the Mutual Benefit as a large personal writer.

HALL, ARCHIBALD G., insurance journalist, was born in the city of New York, December 6, 1862, and obtained his education in the public schools and the College of the City of New York. Leaving college he went into the service of the American News Company, and afterward to that of the *American Agriculturist*. His relations with the insurance business began in the office of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of New York, and he was a fire insurance broker and licensed agent three years. Mr. Hall founded in New York *The Surveyor*, and began its issue September 17, 1892. He associated with him in 1893 Mr. Harvey E. Roberts, who retired from the firm on December 3, 1902, to enter the life insurance business and *The Surveyor* is now again conducted by Mr. Hall, as editor and publisher. In 1907 he was elected President of the Insurance Herald Company, which corporation publishes the *Insurance Herald* of Atlanta. He is a member of the Insurance Society of New York, Underwriters Club, New York Press Club, Once-a-Year Club, and the Atlantic Highlands Casino.

HALL, ORVILLE H., manager *Southeastern Underwriter*, was born September 18, 1869, in West Bolton, Vt., and at the age of ten he began making his own way by working as a farm hand during the summer and attending the public schools and the Essex Classical Institute during the winter, and later became a clerk in a general

merchandise store, assisting with the post-office and in the town clerk's office. In 1888 he removed to Dahlonaga, Ga., and entered the business department of the North Georgia Agricultural College, from which he later graduated, and after several years' experience in wholesale and jobbing houses in Atlanta he engaged in the mercantile lumber, and gold-mining business as secretary and treasurer of the Frank W. Hall Merchandise Company at Dahlonaga, Ga. During this time he became part owner and associate editor of the *Dahlonaga Nugget*. In 1898 he returned to Atlanta and purchased a part interest in the *Southeastern Underwriter*, later acquiring full interest, to which he has since given his entire time and attention.

HAMILTON, ISAAC MILLER, president of the Federal Life Insurance Company of Chicago, Ill., was born in Ash Grove, Iroquois county, Ill., September 6, 1864, and was educated in the public schools and under private tutors. He began his business life in general merchandising and live stock business, and later entered the banking business. He is president of Young's & Hamilton's Bank, and was elected a member of the Illinois Senate in 1896. He has been president of the Illinois League of Republican Clubs and also president of the National League of Republican Clubs. He was president of the American Life Convention, having been elected at the annual meeting in 1909.

HANSEN, T. LOUIS, superintendent of agencies of the Germania Life Insurance Company, was born in Denmark, April 8, 1875. He was educated in private and government schools of Denmark, and came to the United States at the age of seventeen, where, after several years' varied experience he entered the employ of Missler & Krimmert, foreign bankers and steamship brokers. He began his life insurance career with the Germania Life, serving the company in both the actuarial and agency departments, and was appointed to his present position in 1914. He is a resident of Montclair, N. J.

HARDIN COUNTY (KY.) ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS. The association was organized in 1914 with headquarters at Elizabethtown, Ky., and with the following officers: President, Eugene Stuart, Union Central; vice-president, C. E. Bunnell, Metropolitan Life; secretary and treasurer, D. M. Cooper, Mutual Benefit.

HARDISON, FRANK H., insurance commissioner of Massachusetts, is a native of Boston, where he was born of American parentage, September 3, 1849. He was educated in the common schools and graduated from Dartmouth College in the class of 1876. He engaged in teaching and in newspaper work for a number of years, and in 1896 was appointed examiner in the Massachusetts insurance department. A year later he was appointed deputy commissioner, and was appointed to his present position in 1907 to succeed Commissioner Cutting.

HARPER, WILLIAM R., formerly vice-president and general manager of the South Atlantic Life Insurance Company, was born at Thomasville, Ga., June 27, 1874. He attended the Georgia School

of Technology at Atlanta, Ga., and was for some time manager of a cotton-seed oil mill. He was manager for Georgia for the Aetna Life from 1897 to 1901, and was elected third vice-president and general manager of the South Atlantic Life in 1901, and first vice-president in 1903. He resigned in 1904 and accepted a position with the Equitable Life at Philadelphia as general agent. He was appointed manager Philadelphia office, Aetna Life, in June, 1905.

HARRELL, ARTHUR E., was born at Cambridge, N. Y., October 11, 1873. Coming from the daily newspaper business he joined the staff of the *Chronicle* in September, 1895, became editor in 1897, and continued until March, 1903, when he retired from that paper. In September of the same year, he took charge of the *Insurance Critic* as its editor and manager, but resigned in 1906, and was for a short time thereafter associated on the *Journalist*. In 1907 he became connected with the United States Casualty Company, and later returned to daily newspaper work. He is at present insurance editor of the *New York Commercial*.

HARRIS, WILLIAM HUGH, vice-president and general manager of the Casualty Department for the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland, was born at Binghamton, N. Y., May 6, 1884. He was educated in the public schools, and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and graduated from Yale in 1906. He began his business career in Binghamton, and later engaged in the insurance brokerage business in New York City as a member of the firm of Briggs & Harris. After several years' experience in the brokerage and agency ends of the business, Mr. Harris joined the Fidelity & Deposit when that company entered the Casualty field in January, 1911. In August, 1912, he was made vice-president of the Fidelity & Deposit and general manager of the Casualty Department. Mr. Harris is also a member of the Executive Committee of Citizens' Fire Insurance Company.

HARTFORD ACCIDENT AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, Hartford, Conn. Organized 1913; capital, paid up, \$750,000. R. M. Bissell, president; Norman R. Moray, vice-president and general manager; James L. D. Kearney, secretary; W. G. Falconer, assistant secretary.

HARTFORD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, Conn. Organized 1866. John G. Hoyt, president; C. W. Benton, vice-president; E. R. Ingraham, secretary. Does not write new business.

HARTFORD STEAM BOILER INSPECTION AND INSURANCE COMPANY was incorporated June 30, 1866. Capital, \$1,000,000. The object of the corporation is not simply to indemnify the owners of boilers and fly-wheels for loss resulting from explosions, but to prevent such explosions, as far as practicable, by careful periodical inspection of all boilers under its care, made by experts in this special line of business.

The appended figures show the business of the company for 1913:

Year	Assets	Liabilities	Receipts	Disbursements
1913	\$5,412,495.55	\$2,439,086.15	\$1,852,921.96	\$1,617,653.12

The present officers are: L. B. Brainerd, president and treasurer; Francis B. Allen, vice-president; C. S. Blake, secretary; and L. F. Middlebrook, assistant secretary; W. R. C. Corson, assistant secretary.

HARVEY, JULIAN C., is a son of the late distinguished actuary, Augustus F. Harvey of St. Louis, and was born in Lincoln, Neb., in 1869. He was for seven years assistant secretary of the Covenant Mutual Life of St. Louis, leaving it in 1897 to pursue special studies at the University of Virginia. He received the degree of LL.B. from Washington University, St. Louis, in 1898, and in the same year formed a partnership with his father as consulting actuary, continuing in that profession until he was elected vice-president of the National Life in March, 1904, which position he resigned in 1906. He was associated with the German Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis from 1906 to 1910. Early in 1910 he established himself as a consulting actuary in St. Louis.

HASKELL, WALTER WILLIAMS, Pacific coast general agent for the Travelers Insurance Company, life department, was born at West Gloucester, Mass., January 26, 1846. After a common school education at home he removed, in 1867, to the town of Salina, Kan., being one of the pioneers thereof. The following year he was a resident of Carson City, Nev., which he left in 1872, and located in California. In 1874 he was one of the San Francisco firm of Brown, Craig & Co. Selling out his interest there, he was appointed city agent of the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford for San Francisco, and in March, 1885, he superseded Thomas Bennett as general agent of that company.

HASTINGS, GLOVER STREET, JR., superintendent of agents of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, was born in Colebrook, Litchfield County, Conn., March 2, 1864. He received a public school and business college education, and entered the employ of a manufacturing company in Waterbury as paymaster. During the last two of the nine years in this position he acted as a part time agent for the Ætna Life. Becoming thoroughly conversant of the possibilities of life insurance as a profession, he resigned in 1890 to become a full time solicitor at Waterbury, Conn. On January 1, 1898, he entered the services of the New England Mutual Life, establishing a general agency for the company in Connecticut and Rhode Island, with headquarters at Providence. He was elected to his present position on June 3, 1908.

HATCH, GEORGE W., insurance journalist, was born at Plainville, Adams county, Wis., July 2, 1856. He had a common school and university education, graduating from Ripon College, Wisconsin, in 1880, with the degree of bachelor of arts. After graduation he was for some time principal of the graded school at Brownsdale, Minn., and then served as civil engineer on the Northern Pacific Railroad in the Yellowstone Valley. He was editor of the *Western Fireman* of Chicago from 1883 to 1888, and assumed the management of the *Insurance Age* on the first day of the latter year, a position which he held till October 1, 1911. At that time, the Hatch Publishing Company was organized, and Mr. Hatch was elected president, retaining also his title as editor and manager. Mr. Hatch died August 28, 1914.

HATHAWAY, ALLEN S., secretary of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wis., was born in Bedford, O., March 10, 1861, and was educated in the public schools of Cleveland, O. His business life has been spent in the service of the Northwestern Mutual, and he began his service with the company as clerk in the collection division in 1886. He was placed in charge of the division in 1890, and was appointed assistant secretary in 1905. He was appointed to his present position in July, 1906.

HAVENS, FRANK W. [See Death Roll.]

HAWAII, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN. An act designating the territorial treasurer to be insurance commissioner ex officio, with supervision over the business of insurance, was passed April 28, 1903. A. N. Kepoikai was treasurer at the time and became insurance commissioner. D. L. Conkling is the present insurance commissioner, and Henry C. Hapai is deputy commissioner.

HEALTH AND ACCIDENT UNDERWRITERS' CONFERENCE. The conference was formed by the merger of the Detroit Conference, American Association of Accident Underwriters, and National Mutual Union, and the organization was completed at a joint meeting of the three associations held in Atlantic City, N. J., in September, 1914. The objects of the conference are stated in the constitution to be: "To promote good will and harmony between members; to devise measures for the protection of their common interests; and to advance the general interests of health and accident underwriting." Membership is divided into three classes — active, associate, and honorary. The active membership consists of companies or associations licensed to transact health and accident insurance, and associate membership includes officers, or heads of home office departments of a company which itself is not a member.

Officers were elected as follows: President, R. Perry Shorts, Massachusetts Bonding, Boston; vice-president, C. W. Ray, Hoosier Casualty, Indianapolis; second vice-president, C. A. Craig, National Life and Accident, Nashville; secretary, J. B. Sackett, Old Line Life, Milwaukee; treasurer, C. H. Brackett, Hoosier Casualty, Indianapolis; executive committee, Danford M. Baker, Pacific Mutual Life, chairman; A. E.

Forrest, North American Accident; W. R. Sanders, American Liability; F. L. Miner, Bankers' Accident, Des Moines; C. H. Boyer, National Life, Chicago; W. C. Goodall, Bankers' Accident Association; Frank H. Goodman, Home Accident and Health

HEALTH INSURANCE weekly indemnity in case of certain specific diseases is now provided by several casualty companies. Their policies vary as to conditions and diseases covered. The returns of business done in 1913 by the principal stock companies are as follows. [See also Accident Insurance.]

Companies	Premiums Received	Losses Paid
Aetna Life	\$542,643	\$241,934
American Assurance	138,402	57,635
American Fidelity	36,822	31,733
Columbian National	91,296	49,161
Commercial Casualty	13,170	3,157
Commonwealth Bonding	18,400	8,070
Connecticut General	40,285	9,012
Continental Casualty	746,517	345,497
Employers' Liability	85,708	37,539
Federal Life	742	7,252
Fidelity & Casualty	1,243,787	641,806
Fidelity & Deposit	91,395	33,972
General Accident	354,099	214,438
Georgia Casualty	22,350	14,338
German Commercial	23,535	5,470
Globe Indemnity	67,610	20,481
Great Eastern Casualty	235,005	83,755
Interstate Life & Accident	56,631	26,142
Kansas City Casualty	7,454	2,628
London Guarantee	16,989	8,996
London & Lancashire	7,588	1,404
Maryland Casualty	284,736	128,251
Metropolitan Casualty	41,394	15,552
New Amsterdam Casualty	54,486	26,654
New England Casualty	55,847	21,226
New Jersey Fid. & Plate Glass	1,575	1,705
Ocean Accident	102,718	52,611
Pacific Coast Casualty	15,379	15,400
Pacific Mutual Life	416,366	219,290
Preferred Accident	288,867	113,470
Prudential Casualty	9,658	3,950
Reliance Life	21,169	2,977
Royal Indemnity	74,399	29,114
Southwestern Surety	8,432	4,283
Standard Accident	197,988	79,819
Travelers	613,124	259,690
Travelers Indemnity	63,166	21,482
Union Liability	17,741	1,468
United Casualty and Surety	20,405	8,911
United States Casualty	229,414	116,540
United States Fidelity	54,031	27,983
United States Health & Accident	396,520	191,556
Western Indemnity	620	599
Total 1913	\$6,808,463	\$3,186,951
Total 1912	6,322,896	2,911,268
Total 1911	5,369,304	2,439,727

HEGEMAN, JOHN R., president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 18, 1844. He joined the Manhattan Life as an accountant in December, 1866. In June, 1870, he was appointed secretary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in October of the same year was elected vice-president and in October, 1891, was made president. [See Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.]

HEGEMAN, JOHN R., JR., assistant secretary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was born in New York City, August 10, 1871. He was educated under a private tutor, and began his business career in the office of the Metropolitan Life. He was elected to his present position in 1902.

HENDERSON, ROBERT, actuary of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was born in Canada, May 24, 1871. He was educated at St. Catherine's Collegiate Institute, Ontario, and Toronto University. In the latter institution he won the scholarship in mathematics. In 1892 he entered the insurance department of the Dominion government, where he remained five years. He afterwards became attached to the office force of the Equitable Life, was appointed assistant actuary in 1903, and in February, 1911, was appointed actuary. He is a Fellow of the Actuarial Society of America and a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain.

HEYE, CARL, secretary of the Germania Life Insurance Company, is a native of Germany, and was born in Quakenbrueck, May 13, 1871. He was educated in the "Real Gymnasium" at Quakenbrueck, where he graduated in 1889. Coming to the United States in September, 1889, he entered the service of the Germania Life and was appointed secretary in 1902. In 1905 he was graduated from the New York University Law School.

HIGGINS, ERNEST CHESTER, secretary of the Accident and Liability department of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., was born at Wellfleet, Mass., May 16, 1880, and received a public and high school education. He began his business career as clerk in a grocery store, and entered the insurance business as a clerk in the Boston office of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation of London. In 1902 he accepted a position in the liability department of the Aetna Life, and was appointed assistant secretary in March, 1907 and secretary in September, 1911.

HILLAS, ROBERT J., president of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, was born in Green Bay, Wis., October 25, 1859. He received a grammar school education and began his business career in a law office. He entered the service of the Fidelity and Casualty Company as an office boy October 31, 1876, at the age of 17. He was appointed assistant secretary of that company in 1880, and succeeded to the secretaryship in 1888. Four years later (1892) the office of treasurer devolved upon him in addition to his other duties,

and in 1903 to all these honors was added the vice-presidency. In 1910 he succeeded to the presidency upon the death of George Frederick Seward.

HINE, C. G. AND E. A., sons of the late C. C. Hine and successors to his business interests as proprietors of the *Insurance Monitor* and *Insurance Law Journal*, the business having been incorporated under the name of C. C. Hine's Sons Co. C. G. Hine is also president, and E. A. Hine, treasurer of the Underwriters' Protective Association. Both were trained in their father's office, C. G. Hine having been associated with his father's business some twenty years.

HITCHCOCK, CHAMPION INGRAHAM, insurance journalist, was born at Ripon, Wis., September 16, 1868. He was educated in the public schools. He established the first western daily column of insurance in the *Chicago Daily Globe* in 1889, transferred to the *Inter-Ocean* in 1890, and in 1895 inaugurated the insurance department in the *Chicago Times-Herald*, which paper became the *Record-Herald* in 1901. Mr. Hitchcock resigned this position January 19, 1903, to become associate editor of the *Insurance Field*, and secretary and general manager of "The Insurance Field Company," of which he is a stockholder, and in 1913 he was elected president of the corporation.

HOFFMAN, FREDERICK L., statistician of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, Newark, N. J., was born at Varel, Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, Germany, May 2, 1865. He received a public and private school education, and came to the United States in 1884 and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He entered the service of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in 1887, serving it in various capacities, and in 1891 resigned his connection with the Metropolitan Life to enter the service of the Life Insurance Company of Virginia. In 1893 he accepted a position as statistical assistant in the actuarial department of the Prudential, becoming statistician in 1899, and was elected an officer of the company in 1902. He is the author of numerous contributions to insurance, statistics, and social science. He has lectured on insurance and public health before Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and Cornell Universities, the University of Wisconsin, the Wharton School of Finance, and other colleges and scientific associations. He was president of the American Statistical Association for the year 1912, and he is a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, a member of the German Society for Insurance Science, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Economic Association, the American Public Health Association, the American Association for Labor Legislation, the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, the American Society for the Control of Cancer, etc., etc. He was a member of the International Congress of Actuaries held in New York in 1903, in Berlin in 1906, in Vienna in 1909, and in Amsterdam in 1912. He was a lecturer on insurance at the International Congress of Arts and Science, held in St. Louis in 1904, and delegate for the United States to the Interna-

tional Actuarial Congress of 1909, and the International Statistical Institute, held in Paris the same year. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from Tulane University of Louisiana at New Orleans in 1911. His principal works are: *The Race Traits and Tendencies of the American Negro*, published in 1896; *a History of the Prudential Insurance Company of America*, published in 1900; *the Mortality from Consumption in Dusty Trades*, published in 1908; *Mortality from Consumption in Occupations Exposed to Municipal and General Organic Dust*, published in 1909; *Fatal Accidents in Coal Mining*, published in 1910; *Insurance Science and Economics*, published in 1911; *Practice of Industrial Insurance in "The Business of Insurance,"* by Dunham, Hartford, 1911; *Fifty Years of American Life Insurance*, Quarterly Publications of American Statistical Association, 1911; *Treatment and Care of Tuberculous Wage-Earners in Germany*, Bureau of Labor, Washington, D. C., 1912; *American Public Pension Systems and Civil Service Retirement Plans*, Transactions International Actuarial Congress, 1912; *the Johns Hopkins Hospital Medical Statistics*, Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore, Md., 1913; *The Menace of Cancer*, Transactions American Gynecological Society, 1913; etc., etc.

HOLCOMBE, JOHN M., president of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in that city in June, 1848, and was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1869, receiving afterward the degree of M.A. While engaged in the study of law he embraced an opportunity to gratify his taste for mathematics by entering the actuarial department of the Connecticut Mutual Life. He was appointed actuary of the Connecticut state insurance department in 1871, and in July, 1874, went into the service of the Phoenix Mutual as its assistant secretary. He was appointed secretary in June, 1875, vice-president in 1889, and president in 1904. Mr. Holcombe has been much interested in the local politics in Hartford, and has been a member of the city council a number of years, and president of both of its branches. He is a Fellow of the Actuarial Society of America, and a director in various financial institutions in Hartford. He was one of the organizers of and has been lecturer at the Insurance course at Yale University. At Commencement in June, 1910, Yale University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

HOLMES, EARLES F., was born in the city of Chicago, December 2, 1861, and after a public school and academic education he entered the mercantile trade, serving in responsible capacities with two of the largest wholesale houses in the west. His next undertaking was in life insurance, as a solicitor, from which he entered the casualty business, and practically devoted all his time to it, until January 1, 1899, when he became eastern secretary of the Pacific Mutual Life of San Francisco, a position he retained until 1903, when he resigned to enter other business. In 1906 he re-entered the insurance field and was appointed manager of the accident department of the New York office of the Travelers Insurance Company.

HOLMES, EDWIN B., second vice-president of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, was born in North Abington, Mass., January 3, 1853. He was educated in the public schools and business college, and began his business career in the wholesale boot and shoe business, in which he is still a member of the firm of Parker, Holmes & Co. He is a past president of the New England Shoe Wholesalers' Association and the National Wholesalers' Association of the United States, and Past Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts, director of the Grand Lodge of Masons of Massachusetts, and director of the Boylston National Bank, Boston, Mass.

HOME FRIENDLY SOCIETY, Baltimore, Md. Organized 1884. George A. Chase, president; B. L. Talley, secretary. It transacts an industrial business.

HOME LIFE AGENCY ASSOCIATION, composed of the general agents of the Home Life Insurance Company of New York, was organized in November, 1908. Officers were elected as follows: President, Clarence A. Wray, Philadelphia; vice-president, W. A. R. Bruehl, Cincinnati; secretary and treasurer, William Van Sickle, Detroit. At the annual meeting in January, 1914, officers were elected as follows: President, Edward B. Cantine, Albany, N. Y.; vice-president, Lorin Hord, Minneapolis, Minn.; secretary and treasurer, R. W. Simons, New York City; executive committee, chairman, Clarence A. Wray, Philadelphia, Pa.; William Van Sickle, Detroit, Mich.; Charles N. Weber, Buffalo, N. Y.; J. C. Bristow, Richmond, Va.; George R. McLeran, Chicago, Ill.; T. Johnson Clancy, Louisville, Ky., and the officers.

HOME LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, Little Rock, Ark. Organized 1900; capital, \$250,000. A. B. Banks, president; J. R. Hampton, secretary.

HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, New York, incorporated under the laws of the state of New York, and began business May 1, 1860. Geo. E. Ide, president; William A. Marshall and Anton A. Raven, vice-presidents; Ellis W. Gladwin, vice-president and secretary; Wm. S. Gaylord, assistant secretary; George W. Murray, superintendent of agents; Henry Moir, actuary; Frank W. Chapin, medical director; Frederick C. Hilliard, cashier; Howard Van Sinderen, counsel. Assets, \$29,181,999.11; deferred dividend fund, \$2,-659,693; policy reserves, etc., \$24,417,364.64; surplus, etc., \$2,104,-941.47; insurance in force, \$116,360,110.

HOPKINS, LOUIS L., general agent of the Travelers Insurance Company for New York, is a native of New Jersey, and was born in Jersey City, July 14, 1869. He received a private school education and was graduated from Yale University in 1891, and from the Harvard Law School in 1893. He then entered life insurance work, and was a member of the firm of Hopkins, Keep & Hopkins, Massachusetts general agents for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, until appointed general agent for the Union Central Life Insurance Com-

pany for New York. He resigned his connection with the Union Central Life in 1913, and was elected vice-president of the firm of Johnston, Collins & Co., general agents for the Travelers Insurance Company in New York. He was president of the New York Life Underwriters' Association in 1912.

HOST, ZENO M., was born in Lyons, Walworth county, Wis., in July, 1869, of German parentage. He attended the public schools in Walworth county until thirteen years of age, when with his parents he moved to Milwaukee, Wis., where he attended two terms of evening school at the Spencerian Business College. His active business career was begun as a bookkeeper in a coal office, and later as secretary of a loan and building association, and subsequently he became engaged in the fire insurance business as a local agent in Milwaukee. He has always been active in fraternal circles. He was Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Wisconsin one year and was High Treasurer of the Independent Order of Foresters for several years. He was secretary of the Republican State Central Committee of Wisconsin in 1900-1901, and was elected insurance commissioner of Wisconsin in 1902 for a term of two years beginning January 5, 1903, and was re-elected for the term beginning January 1, 1905. On the close of his second term as insurance commissioner, January 7, 1907, he became general manager of the insurance department of the Knights of Pythias with headquarters in Chicago, having charge of the field work, from which position he resigned on August 15, 1908, when he accepted the position as director of agencies of the United States Annuity & Life Insurance Company. In September, 1910, he became agency superintendent of the Federal Life Insurance Company, 1301-14 Marquette building, Chicago, Ill., where he remained until July 15, 1911, when he resigned and took up active work in Milwaukee as General Agent of the Old Colony Life Insurance Company of Chicago, and secretary and director of the Wisconsin Savings Loan & Building Association, which company he organized in 1895.

HOWARD, JAMES L., secretary of the Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, was born in Hartford, March 21, 1878. He was educated in the public schools of Hartford and Yale University, graduating therefrom in the class of 1898. He entered the employ of the Travelers soon after graduation, and after several years in the actuarial department was appointed secretary to the president, and in 1906 was made assistant secretary in the life department. He was appointed to his present position in 1912.

HOWE, LIVERUS HULL, actuary of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, Boston, Mass., was born in Charlestown, Mass., January 26, 1872. He received a public school education, and began his insurance career with the John Hancock Mutual Life as clerk in 1889. He was appointed to his present position in 1909.

HOWELL, CHARLES F., editor and publisher of the "Insurance and Commercial Magazine," was born at South Amboy, N. J., June 8, 1868. He was educated in the schools of South Amboy, at

Brainerd Institute, New Jersey, and at Princeton University, New Jersey, from which he was graduated in 1891. After graduation he studied in Germany and traveled on the continent. His first business connection was with the Pacific coast department of the Royal Exchange, Queen, and Connecticut Fire Insurance Companies under Robert Dickson. He entered daily journalism in 1892 and was on the staffs of the *Morning Call* and the *Evening Bulletin* of San Francisco for two years and a half, during which time he contributed largely to magazines. He became connected with the *Argus* of Chicago in 1894 and later was its editor. In November, 1900, he purchased the paper of which he is now publisher and editor. He is a member of the Princeton Club of New York, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Society of Colonial Wars, and is also the author of "Around the Clock in Europe," published in 1912.

HOWLAND, FRED ARTHUR, vice-president and counsel of the National Life Insurance Company, Montpelier, Vt., was born at Franconia, N. H., November 10, 1864. He was educated at Phillips Andover Academy and Dartmouth College, from which he graduated in 1887. He was admitted to the Vermont bar in 1890 and practiced law at Montpelier as a member of the firm of Dillingham, Huse & Howland from 1892 to 1903. In the latter year he was appointed counsel for the National Life, and was elected vice-president of the company in 1909. He was secretary of civil and military affairs of Vermont from 1888 to 1890; clerk of the house of representatives, 1896-1898, and was also state's attorney for Washington county. He was elected secretary of state and insurance commissioner in 1898, and served until 1902; for several years was a member of the State Board of Library Commissioners; and in 1909 was appointed by the governor, chairman of a committee to submit a revision of the banking laws of the state.

HUBBARD, RALPH K., was born in Durham, Conn., December 6, 1862. He was educated in the common schools and academy at Durham, Conn., and entered the service of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society as an office boy in 1883, passing through the several departments of the company. He was appointed assistant secretary in 1893 and comptroller in 1901, and in 1907 was also appointed superintendent of agents as well as comptroller. He is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the New York Republican, The New York Club, and Arkwright Clubs. He resigned as comptroller of the Provident Savings Life in May, 1909, and entered the brokerage business in New York City, and subsequently accepted a position with the Federal Life Insurance Company of Chicago, which position he resigned in 1910 to become vice-president of the Great Northern Life Insurance Company of Wausau, Wis. He was appointed general manager of the Toledo Life Insurance Company in 1913, but resigned in 1914 to resume a former connection with the Alfred M. Best Company, New York.

HUDNUT, JAMES M., junior secretary, New York Life Insurance Company, was born in Orleans county, N. Y., in 1844. He worked on a farm until 18 years of age and on the outbreak of the civil

war enlisted in the army. He was a clerk in the United States Treasury department from 1865 to 1869, and during this time prepared for college and was graduated from the University of Rochester in the class of 1872. He was associate editor of the New York "Examiner" from 1872 to 1875, and in the latter year entered the service of the New York Life as editor of the "News Letter." He is the editor of the company's literature, and was made assistant secretary in 1909 and junior secretary in 1912. Has written Semi-Centennial History of the Company, 1845-1895; History of Company, 1895-1905; Studies in Practical Life Insurance (1910).

HUDSON VALLEY LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in 1901. Secretary, M. T. Donohue, Newburgh, N. Y., Metropolitan.

HUGHES, BENJAMIN F., editor and publisher of the *Insurance Register* of Philadelphia. [See Death Roll.]

HULING, ANSEL H., insurance journalist, is a native of Chenango county, New York. He obtained his education in the public schools and academies in Chautauqua county, New York, and in northern Illinois, whither he had removed at the age of seventeen. Later he attended Hillsdale College, Michigan, leaving before graduation to engage in teaching. In 1862 he entered the Free Baptist ministry, and for nearly nine years was pastor of churches in northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin, and also for two or three years was associate editor of the *Christian Freeman* of Chicago. In 1870 poor health forced him to abandon the ministry, when he went with the Life Association of America of St. Louis as manager of its southern Illinois department at Springfield, and afterward for a time as joint manager for the same company at Chicago. Later, he was for four years western editor and manager of the *Morning Star*, a religious weekly of Boston, and from 1880 for nearly five years was editor of the *Investigator* of Chicago. From 1886 to October, 1889, Mr. Huling was superintendent of publications of the Union Central Life of Cincinnati, and then for four years associate editor of the *Insurance and Finance Chronicle* of Montreal. Returning to Chicago, he engaged in literary work until the spring of 1895, when he again took an editorial position on the *Investigator*. In March, 1896, he became editor of the *Argus*, which position he occupied until February, 1900, when he went with the *Insurance Herald* of Louisville as editor of that journal which is now published from Atlanta, Ga. On February 1, 1903, he resigned his connection with the *Insurance Herald* to take the editorial management of the *Underwriters' Review* of Des Moines, Ia., which position he still occupies. Mr. Huling contributed the articles on fire, marine, and accident insurance for the latest revised American edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica* in 1896.

HUNTER, ROBERTSON G., associate actuary of the Germania Life Insurance Company, New York, is a native of Scotland, and was born at Edinburgh, December 7, 1877. He was educated at the Edinburgh University. He was connected with the actuarial department of the

New York Life Insurance Company, for ten years, part of that time representing the company as resident mathematician at Chicago. He resigned from the New York Life to accept the position of state actuary of Massachusetts, and as such organized and managed the savings banks industrial insurance plan adopted in the state. He was appointed secretary and actuary of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society in 1909, but resigned in the latter part of 1910 to accept his present position. He is a Fellow of the Actuarial Society of America and an Associate of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain.

HUNTINGTON, ROBERT WATKINSON, JR., president of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, was born at Norwich, Conn., November 9, 1866. He was educated in the Hartford High School and Yale College, from which he was graduated in 1889. He was a clerk in the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company until 1893, when he was appointed actuary. In May, 1899, was appointed secretary, and in May, 1901, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of President Russell. He is a trustee of the Connecticut Trust & Safe Deposit Co., a trustee of the Dime Savings Bank, and a director of the First National Bank, Hartford.

HURRELL, ALFRED, attorney to the Association of Life Insurance Presidents, is a native of Canada, and was born of English parentage at Fort Erie, Ontario, February 12, 1874. He received a common and high school education, which was interspersed with a brief experience as a railroad clerk, and he was graduated from the Buffalo Law School in 1902. He was engaged in the general practice of law in Buffalo from 1904 to 1908, and in 1909 served as assistant district attorney for Erie county. Later he was appointed counsel to the New York Insurance department under Superintendent Hotchkiss, and in 1910 served as special counsel in charge of the investigation of fire insurance by the New York Legislative Investigation committee. He was appointed to his present position in 1911.

I

IDAHO, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN. Under the act of 1891 the state treasurer is charged with the supervision of insurance in Idaho, the term of office being two years. Frank R. Coffin was the first treasurer his term expiring January, 1893. His successors were William G. Hill, whose term expired January, 1895, and C. Bunting, whose term expired January, 1897, George H. Storer, whose term expired January, 1899, and L. C. Rice, whose term expired in January, 1901. The legislature of 1901 created a separate insurance department, the commissioner being appointed by the governor for a term of two years. Peter M. Davis was the commissioner from March, 1901, to March, 1903, when he was succeeded by John H. Meyer, who served until March, 1905. Edward L. Liggett was commissioner from March, 1905, to March 1907, when he was succeeded by C. D. Goaslind, and J. C. Huttabaugh was appointed in 1911. The present commissioner is E. F. Vanvalkenburg, whose term expires in 1915.

The legislature in 1911 enacted legislation reorganizing the department, and the act was further amended in 1913. Under the acts the commissioner is appointed for a term of four years from July 1, 1915; the commissioner in office on February 1, 1913, retaining office until July 1, 1915.

IDE, GEORGE EDWARD, president of the Home Life Insurance Company of New York, was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., May 10, 1860, and was educated at the Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute of that city and Yale University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1881, receiving also from that University the Honorary Degree of M. A. in 1906. Mr. Ide was with the large banking house of Dominick & Dickerman of New York from the time of leaving college until 1890, when he was appointed secretary of the Home Life. Two years later he was elected vice-president, and in May, 1894, he succeeded to the presidency of the company. He is a director of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, the Corn Exchange Bank (Grand Central and Washington Branches), and of the Larchmont National Bank.

ILLINOIS COMMERCIAL MEN'S ASSOCIATION, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1892. George W. Smith, president; R. A. Cavanaugh, secretary.

ILLINOIS, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1869-1914. The general insurance act of January 11, 1869, charged the auditor of

public accounts with the supervision of insurance. The officials who administered the office of auditor from that date until 1893 were as follows:

Charles E. Lippincott . . .	1869-1877	Charles W. Pavey . . .	1889-1893
Thomas E. Needles . . .	1877-1881	David Gore . . .	1893-1893
Charles P. Swigert . . .	1881-1889		

The legislature of 1893 passed an act establishing a distinct department of insurance, with a superintendent at an annual salary of \$3,500, increased to \$5,000 in 1909, to be appointed by the governor and approved by the Senate, and deputy superintendent at \$3,000. Their terms are four years. The act took effect July 1, 1893, when the supervision of the insurance business in Illinois passed from the auditor of public accounts to the new insurance department. Bradford K. Durfee of Decatur was appointed superintendent by the governor and assumed the duties of the office July 13, 1893. Col. J. R. B. Van Cleave, whose term expired in 1901, succeeded him. Henry Yates was appointed superintendent in 1901 and was succeeded by W. R. Vredenburg, who served until 1907. Frederick W. Potter was appointed in 1907 and Rufus M. Potts is the present commissioner, appointed in 1913.

ILLINOIS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1899; capital, \$500,000. J. W. Stevens, president; R. W. Stevens, vice-president; O. J. Arnold, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$10,663,760.08; liabilities, \$9,703,284.86.

ILLINOIS SURETY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1905; capital, \$500,000. A. J. Hopkins, president; Chas. E. Schick, secretary and manager.

IMPERIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa. Organized 1906 to transact health and accident insurance; capital, \$35,000. The company reinsured in the American Assurance Company, Philadelphia, in 1913.

INDIANA AND OHIO LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY, Crawfordsville, Ind. Organized 1893; capital, \$200,000. John R. Bonnell, president; Chas. L. Goodbar, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$402,198.69; total liabilities, \$153,384.07.

INDIANA ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized at Indianapolis June 8, 1891, and the following officers were elected: Edward S. Folsom of the Phoenix Mutual, president; D. F. Swain of the Northwestern Mutual, vice-president; E. M. Goodwin of the Travelers, secretary; D. W. Edwards of the Provident Life and Trust, treasurer. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in February, 1914, are: President, George H. Wilson, State Life; vice-presidents, E. E. Flickenger, John Hancock, and George M. Spiegel, Pacific Mutual; secretary, E. H. Young, Prudential; treasurer, William E. Osborne, Provident Life and Trust.

INDIANA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1852-1914. Insurance supervision in Indiana is under the direction of the auditor

of the state, who is elected by the people for a term of two years: These officers, since the establishment of the department, have been:

Hiram E. Talbot.	1855-1857	Thomas P. McCarthy	1865-1869
John W. Dodd	1857-1861	John D. Evans	1869-1871
Albert Lange	1861-1863	James H. Rice	1883-1887
John C. Shoemaker	1871-1873	Bruce Carr	1887-1891
James A. Wildman	1873-1875	John O. Henderson	1891-1895
John P. Dunn	1853-1855	Americus C. Dailey	1895-1899
Erastus W. H. Ellis	1852-1853	William H. Hart	1899-1903
Ebenezer Henderson	1875-1879	David E. Sherrick	1903-1905
Mahlon D. Manson	1879-1881	Warren Bigler	1905-1907
Edward H. Wolfe	1881-1883	John C. Bellheimer	1907-1911
Joseph Ristine	1863-1865		

William H. O'Brien is the present auditor, elected in 1910.

INDIANA NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1907; capital, \$366,880. C. D. Renick, president; C. B. Marshall, secretary.

INDIANAPOLIS ASSOCIATION OF CASUALTY UNDERWRITERS was organized at a meeting in March, 1906, with the following officers: President, H. C. Newcomb, Travelers; vice-president, A. L. Willard, Standard Life and Accident; secretary, C. F. Kreis; treasurer, L. P. Horton, United States Casualty. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in March, 1914, are: President, P. J. Kelleher, Travelers; vice-president, H. C. Newcomb, Travelers; treasurer, Charles E. Flowers, Ocean Accident; secretary, J. H. Ready, Fidelity and Deposit.

INDIANAPOLIS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1905. Albert Goslee, president; F. P. Manly, vice-president and general manager; Joseph Raub, secretary.

INDUSTRIAL LIFE AND HEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY of Atlanta, Ga. Organized 1892. John N. McEachern, president; R. H. Dobbs and S. C. McEachern, vice-presidents; I. M. Sheffield, secretary.

INDUSTRIAL LIFE INSURANCE IN 1913. The following tabular statement exhibits the industrial life insurance business transacted in the United States in 1913:

Companies	Amount Written	Amount in Force Dec. 31, 1913
American Assurance, Phila.	\$2,938,135	\$3,999,166
American, Chicago	663,818	1,093,626
American National, Galveston, Tex.	18,044,122	31,499,194
Baltimore Life, Md.	5,602,197	16,006,819
Beneficial Life, Salt Lake City	733,049	937,346
Boston Life	4,116,995	11,410,733
Carolina, Columbus, S. C.	2,884,688	2,362,921
Colonial, Jersey City	10,979,888	24,571,279
Commonwealth, Louisville	4,682,593	8,504,189
Equitable, Wash., D. C.	1,997,314	5,467,990
Eureka, Baltimore	3,407,374	5,579,312
First Texas State, Galveston	2,363,747	2,547,402

Companies	Amount Written	Amount in Force Dec. 31, 1913
Home Beneficial	\$2,929,393	\$3,151,948
Home, Wilmington, Del.	3,204,510	5,567,803
Immediate Benefit, Baltimore	2,670,282	7,191,659
Independent Life	2,056,202	2,612,914
John Hancock, Boston	75,100,718	391,100,718
Life and Casualty, Nashville	6,023,440	4,245,735
Life Ins. Co. of Virginia, Richmond	22,704,504	76,729,720
Metropolitan Life, N. Y.	280,660,196	1,778,415,069
Mutual, Baltimore	4,000,653	12,992,369
National Life & Accident, Nashville	15,014,301	18,799,283
Pennsylvania Mutual, Philadelphia	1,908,196	4,836,377
Prudential, Newark	323,347,820	1,462,516,043
Prudential Life, San Antonio, Tex.	4,596,847	3,355,175
Public Savings, Ind.	8,124,239	8,870,366
Southern, Nashville	2,870,216	2,181,742
West Coast, San Francisco	5,201,427	7,279,413
Western & Southern, Cincinnati	22,826,868	61,710,724
Total 1913	\$841,653,732	\$3,965,537,035
Total 1912	794,794,523	3,695,779,682
Total 1911	750,892,155	3,404,504,250
Total 1910	728,581,151	3,171,342,163
Total 1909	774,803,193	2,961,079,775
Total 1908	594,876,565	2,667,656,361
Total 1907	560,972,918	2,563,722,114
Total 1906	572,290,330	2,432,466,379
Total 1905	653,947,494	2,298,006,617
Total 1904	582,865,238	2,029,935,817
Total 1903	586,949,427	1,971,568,059

INSURANCE DEPARTMENTS, CHIEF OFFICERS OF. [See Fire section, and State Insurance Supervision in alphabetical order by states, Life section.]

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS, ANNUAL CONVENTION OF. [See National Insurance Convention.]

INSURANCE JOURNALISM. The following is a list of insurance periodicals published in the United States, with the date of first publication, original and present location, and original and present publishers. Papers which are exclusively organs of companies and published by them are not included. The Cyclopedia is indebted to the Blue Book, published by Mr. C. C. Hine in 1877, for much of the data respecting the earlier insurance periodicals. [See Cyclopedia for 1899-1900 for the earlier publications not now published.]

- 1853—Insurance Monitor, New York, established as the Insurance Monitor and Wall Street Review, Thomas Jones, Jr., weekly, afterward changed to monthly; published by C. C. Hine from 1868 to 1897; C. C. Hine and Walter S. Nichols, editors during this period; present publisher, C. C. Hine's Sons Company; Walter S. Nichols, editor; C. G. Hine, president; T. A. Hine, treasurer; Edward Hine, secretary; R. M. Chandor, manager.
- 1857—Insurance Intelligencer, Philadelphia, Orrin Rogers, monthly, afterward changed to fortnightly and weekly, now a monthly. Published by Munday & Oviatt. Hugh C. Munday, editor and manager.
- 1859—Weekly Underwriter, New York, began as the New York Underwriter and General Joint Stock Register, New York, J. B. Ecclesine, first weekly, name changed to the Wall Street Underwriter in 1867, afterward monthly, became the New York Underwriter in 1878, and was pub-

lished by the Underwriter Printing and Publishing Company, A. D. Brigham, president. In 1880 it became a weekly under the present title. Present publisher, the Underwriter Printing and Publishing Company, L. A. Mack, president and treasurer, Charles A. Jenney, chairman board of directors, George W. Olney, vice-president and editor; W. W. Mack, second vice-president and associate editor; M. H. Brooks, secretary and managing editor.

- 1862—American Exchange and Review, Philadelphia, monthly. Published by the Review Printing and Publishing Co., Ambrose Shapley, president; J. H. C. Whiting, secretary; Benjamin L. Tones, editor.
- *1862—New York Insurance Journal, formerly Insurance Journal and Real Estate Gazette, New York, established by T. & J. Slater, monthly succeeded by St. George Kempson, January 1, 1894, fortnightly.
- 1865—Baltimore Underwriter, Baltimore, Md., C. C. Bombaugh, monthly afterward weekly, and then fortnightly, now published by J. H. McClellan.
- 1866—Chronicle, Chicago, J. J. W. O'Donoghue, weekly; afterward transferred to New York, and now published by the Chronicle Company; name changed to The Market World and Chronicle in 1911. Miles M. Dawson, president; A. R. Marsh, treasurer and editor; F. L. Laird, associate editor.
- 1867—Western Insurance Review, St. Louis, established by John P. Thompson & Co.; afterwards Captain Aldrich was editor and proprietor. Sold by Mrs. Aldrich to N. H. Weed; now published by Western Insurance Review Co.; Tarleton Brown, president, monthly.
- 1868—Spectator, Charles D. Lakey and James H. Goodsell, Chicago, monthly, afterwards transferred to New York and changed to weekly, now published by the Spectator Company. Arthur L. J. Smith, president; Robert W. Blake, secretary.
- 1868—United States Review, began as the Northwestern Review, Chicago, by W. F. Brewster, transferred to Philadelphia, present name adopted, now weekly, published by the United States Review Publishing Company, R. R. Dearden president; R. R. Dearden, Jr., secretary.
- 1869—Insurance Times, New York, Stephen English and Z. Wilmshurst, monthly, now published by the estate of Dr. P. T. Kempson, J. A. Van Cleeve, editor.
- *1869—Philadelphia Underwriter, Philadelphia, S. E. Cohen, monthly, afterward published by E. Kellogg, now the Underwriter, published by the Underwriter Company, New York and Philadelphia; William Miller, editor.
- 1871—Argus, Chicago, began as the Insurance Herald, Chicago, by George I. Yeager, monthly, succeeded by the Argus in 1877, published monthly by the Rollins Publishing Company, combined with the Insurance Herald in 1913, Atlanta, Ga.
- 1871—Insurance Law Journal, St. Louis, D. H. & H. L. Potter, monthly; transferred to New York in 1874, now published by C. C. Hine's Sons Company; present editor, Walter S. Nichols.
- 1871—Coast Review, San Francisco, L. B. & J. G. Edwards, publishers; J. G. Riley, editor; present publisher, Mrs. J. G. Edwards; present editor, E. H. Bacon, monthly.
- 1872—Standard, Boston, began as the Insurance Index, Cincinnati, W. T. Tillinghast, monthly, transferred to Boston, name changed to the Standard in 1882, publication changed to weekly, now published by Standard Publishing Company; C. E. Belcher, president and treasurer; F. L. Armstrong, secretary, W. E. Beer, editor.
- 1873—Insurance Journal, Hartford, H. R. Hayden, monthly changed to fortnightly in 1895, and weekly in 1896. Now published twice a month by R. B. Caverly.
- 1873—Insurance Age, New York, S. S. Norton, monthly, published by Matthew Griffin, now published by the Hatch Publishing Co.
- 1874—Insurance World, Pittsburgh, J. C. Bergstresser, monthly, became a weekly in 1900; J. L. Bergstresser, editor; E. L. Montgomery, manager.
- *1874—Investigator, Chicago, Reed & Bloomington, monthly, afterward weekly; now published by Herbert W. Bloomington. Merged with the Insurance Field 1908, and no longer published.
- 1874—Insurance Critic, Chicago, G. W. & J. Reed, Jr., monthly, afterward transferred to New York and published by George W. Corliss. Present publisher, W. E. Underwood.

* No longer published.

- 1876—Insurance and Commercial Magazine, New York, monthly, started as the Insurance Agents' and Brokers' Magazine, W. H. Livingston. Present editor and publisher, Charles F. Howell.
- 1877—Review, New York, Daily Bulletin Association, now insurance edition of the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin, weekly; Sumner Ballard, editor.
- 1878—Rough Notes, Indianapolis, Ind., publishers, the Rough Note Company; began as monthly, now weekly. H. C. Martin, editor and general manager; Irving Williams, associate editor.
- 1879—Insurance Record, New York, C. J. Smith, monthly; present editor, P. J. Heilmann.
- 1881—Mutual Underwriter, Green Spring, O., originally a reinsurance paper, monthly, removed to Rochester, N. Y., and became an assessment life insurance organ, Mutual Underwriter Company, publishers.
- 1882—Indicator, Detroit, Mich., W. H. Burr, monthly; now published by F. H. Leavenworth Publishing Company, fortnightly; William H. Burr, editor; E. L. Spoor, secretary and manager.
- 1883—Insurance, New York, Davis & Lakey; present publisher and editor, Charles D. Lakey; weekly.
- *1883—Guardian, Boston, Mass., George D. Eldridge, monthly; removed to New York in 1899. Name changed in 1905 to Notes and Comments; editor, George D. Eldridge; W. T. Eldridge, manager.
- 1883—Insurance News, Philadelphia, W. H. Wells, monthly, afterwards published by Mrs. W. H. Wells; W. S. Schermerhorn, editor and manager.
- 1883—Vindicator, Atlanta, Ga., Garrett Brown, afterwards transferred to New Orleans, monthly, now semi-monthly, published by the Vindicator Publishing Company, William Pfaff, president; D. R. McQuire, secretary; T. D. Wharton, editor.
- 1887—Pacific Underwriter, San Francisco, W. L. Eaton, monthly, afterwards changed to fortnightly; Robert W. Neal and Will G. Taffinder, present editors and publishers.
- 1888—Insurance Herald, Louisville, monthly, afterwards changed to weekly. Insurance Herald Company, publishers; removed to Atlanta, Ga., in 1901, combined with the Argus, Chicago, in 1913. Now published by The Herald-Argus Co; T. W. Dealy, president; John D. Hogshead, secretary; Messrs. Dealy and Hogshead, editors.
- 1888—Insurance Agent, New Orleans, La., Charles M. Hero, monthly.
- 1889—Views, Washington, D. C., Max Cohen, monthly.
- 1889—Independent, Chicago, G. L. McKean, monthly; now The Life Insurance Independent; N. H. Weed, manager; removed to New York in 1902.
- 1889—Insurance Advocate, began as the Insurance Echo, Philadelphia, monthly; transferred to New York and name changed; H. E. Roberts editor and manager.
- 1891—Adjuster, San Francisco, monthly, J. A. Carey, present editor.
- 1891—Insurance Magazine, began as the Insurance and Investors' Magazine, Kansas City, Mo., monthly; D. W. Wilder & Son, publishers and editors; transferred to Chicago in 1897, and back to Kansas City in 1898.
- *1892—Insurance Sun, San Francisco, monthly, Mrs. Clara H. Case, publisher.
- 1892—Surveyor, New York, weekly, established by A. G. Hall, editor and proprietor.
- 1892—Insurance Post of Chicago, semi-monthly, established by Charles A. Hewitt, now published by Insurance Post Publishing Co., Thomas R. Weddell, editor and manager; P. J. V. McKian, associate editor.
- 1893—Underwriters' Review, Des Moines, Ia., monthly, F. A. Durham, publisher; changed to semi-monthly; now published by the Underwriters' Review Company, A. H. Huling, editor.
- 1893—Vigilant, New York City, Patrick J. Hanway, monthly; now published by the estate of P. J. Hanway.
- 1894—American Underwriter Magazine and Insurance Review, originally, Thrift, title changed in 1902 and the words "Magazine and Insurance Review" were added in 1908, New York City, Thrift Publishing Co., publishers; E. Bunnell Phelps, editor; monthly.
- 1894—National Underwriter, Baltimore, Md., monthly.
- 1895—Insurance Register, Philadelphia, H. W. Smith, monthly; published by the estate of B. F. Hughes; H. B. Hughes, editor and manager.
- 1895—Western Economist, Des Moines, Ia., monthly, B. W. Blanchard, editor.
- 1895—Insurance Press, New York City, weekly, Franklin Webster.
- 1895—Life Insurance Courant, Oak Park, Ill., A. J. Flitcraft, monthly.

* No longer published.

- 1895—Insurance Observer, New York City, monthly, W. A. Thomas; present publishers, Observer Circulating Company; John S. Hanson, editor; Charles A. Anderson, manager.
- 1895—Interview, New York City, Interview Publishing Company, fortnightly; now monthly; David F. Morris, editor and publisher.
- 1896—Assurance, started as Accident Assurance, Boston, Mass., monthly; removed to New York in 1899; W. E. Underwood, editor and proprietor.
- 1897—Insurance Report, Denver, Col., Garrett Brown, monthly; now published by Insurance Report Co., Cyrus K. Drew, editor and manager.
- 1897—Western Underwriter, Chicago and Cincinnati, O., started as the Ohio Underwriters', O., by E. Jay Wohlgenuth, every other Thursday; changed to weekly, and combined with Black and White. Present publishers, Western Underwriter Company, E. J. Wohlgenuth, president; G. W. Wadsworth, secretary; C. M. Cartwright, managing editor; Wm. S. Crawford and J. F. Wohlgenuth, associate editors.
- 1897—Southeastern Underwriter, Atlanta, Ga., started as Insurance Gossip, W. E. Evans; present name taken in September, 1898, monthly; present publishers, Southeastern Underwriters Company, Orville H. Hall, manager.
- 1897—Policyholder, Springfield, Mo., J. C. McManima, monthly.
- *1898—Insurance Prospect, originally Flash Lights, Atlanta, Ga., F. B. Brantly, monthly; Louis Phillips, proprietor and editor.
- *1899—Insurance Topics, Boston, Mass., monthly; started with George S. Merrill, editor; present publishers, The Insurance Topics Company; Harry L. Tilton, manager.
- 1899—Insurance Index, American edition New York, R. B. Caverly, proprietor; monthly.
- *1899—Monthly Journal of Insurance Economics, Boston, Henry H. Putnam, proprietor, monthly, combined with Eastern Underwriter in 1908.
- 1899—Insurance Field, Louisville, Ky., published by the Insurance Field Company, Inc.; C. I. Hitchcock, president; Ben. P. Branham, vice-president; L. T. Davidson, secretary; Young E. Allison and Champion I. Hitchcock, editors; Charles Dobbs, associate editor; weekly; (fire, life and casualty editions).
- 1901—Insurance Leader, St. Louis, Mo., monthly, by the Leader Publishing Company, Garrett Brown, editor and manager.
- 1901—Insurance Engineering, New York City, monthly, published by the Insurance Press; Franklin Webster, editor; Ira C. Hoagland, associate editor and engineer; A. C. Carruthers, manager. Name changed to Safety Engineering in 1913.
- *1901—Criterion, Winchester, Tenn., Abb Landis, bi-monthly; removed to Davenport, Ia.
- 1902—Best's Insurance News, Alfred M. Best Company, New York, monthly.
- 1903—American Agency Bulletin, Boston, Mass., monthly; published by the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents; Henry P. Putnam, editor.
- 1903—Texas Insurance, Houston, Tex., semi-monthly; Texas Insurance Publishing Co., publishers, Edward Smith, president and editor.
- 1904—Insurance Educator, Louisville, Ky., monthly; Insurance Educator Company, publishers, now the Life Insurance Educator, monthly of the Insurance field.
- *1905—Protection, New York, monthly; Garrett Brown, editor and publisher.
- 1905—Northwest Insurance, St. Paul, Minn., monthly; James C. Matchitt, editor and publisher.
- 1905—Expositor, The, Newark, N. J., monthly; The Expositor Company, publishers; R. F. Ross, president and editor.
- 1905—Underwriters Report, San Francisco, established as Life Insurance Report, published monthly. Changed to a weekly in 1907 and name changed. Now published by the Underwriters Report, Inc.
- *1906—Journal of Fire, New York City, monthly; Journal of Fire Publishing Co., publishers. Peter J. McKeon, editor; Henry Wreaks, manager.
- 1906—Life Association News, New York City, monthly; Everett M. Ensign, editor and manager (official organ National Association of Life Underwriters).
- 1907—Eastern Underwriter, New York, combined with Monthly Journal of Insurance Economics. Published weekly by Eastern Underwriter Company; B. F. Hadley, president; Clarence Axman, vice-president and treasurer; G. A. Watson, secretary.
- *1907—Insurance Truth, New York, Charles A. Hewitt, editor and publisher. Semi-monthly.

* No longer published

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- *1907—Fire Prevention, New York, monthly; A. Irving Brewster, publisher; since consolidated with Insurance Engineering.
- 1907—Western Insurance News, Los Angeles, Cal., semi-monthly; name changed to Insurance and Investment News in 1912; J. H. Montgomery, editor.
- 1908—Industrial Review, Philadelphia; published by the Western Underwriter Co.
- *1908—The Policyholder, Fort Worth, Tex., monthly; Carl Crow, editor; devoted to the interests of insurance buyers; ceased publication in 1910.
- *1909—The Insurance Policy, monthly, The Audit Company, Omaha, Neb., publishers; F. W. Heron, editor; Ed. L. Culver, manager.
- *1910—Popular Insurance Magazine, New York, monthly; published by King & Singer Company, New York, Isidor Singer, editor.
- 1912—Fire Protection, Cincinnati and Chicago, published by The Western Underwriter Company; E. Jay Wohlgemuth and Paul Mason, editors.
- *1912—Conservation, St. Louis, monthly; Garrett H. Brown, editor and publisher; later consolidated with Insurance Engineering.
- 1914—Pacific Insurance Review, Seattle, Wash., monthly. C. L. Palmer and A. S. Dukenfield, publishers.

Besides these regular class papers, there are several daily and weekly papers which devote more or less space to insurance news and the discussion of insurance questions. The principal of these papers are the *New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*, Sumner Ballard, insurance editor; *New York Commercial*, A. E. Harrell, insurance editor; *New York Mail and Express*, *New Orleans States*, *Boston Herald*, *Chicago Record-Herald*, T. R. Weddell, insurance editor; *Atlanta Constitution*, *Louisville Courier-Journal*, and among weeklies, *The Independent*, W. E. Underwood, editor, *New York*, *Boston Commercial Bulletin*, and *San Francisco Commercial News*.

Several fire insurance companies and a large number of life companies and several casualty companies issue weekly, monthly, quarterly, or occasional company papers. The National Fire Protection Association also issues an association quarterly, founded in 1896, and devoted to fire protection and prevention. There are some thirty weekly, monthly, and quarterly papers printed by mutual beneficiary societies. *The Insurance and Investment News*, published at Los Angeles, Cal., by Garner Curran, was sold in 1914 to C. W. Fleming, and the *Insurance Journal*, Hartford, was sold to R. B. Caverly. The *Argus*, Chicago, was combined with the *Insurance Herald*, under the title *Insurance Herald Argus*, and published in Atlanta, Ga. P. J. V. McKean returned to insurance journalism, as associate editor of the *Insurance Post*, succeeding Wm. R. McBurney, retired.

During 1913, death removed from insurance journalism B. F. Hughes, editor and publisher of the *Insurance Register*, Philadelphia.

INTERMEDIATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Evansville, Ind. Organized 1904; capital, \$200,015. M. J. Bray, president; Fred Baker, secretary and treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CASUALTY AND SURETY UNDERWRITERS. This association was organized in October, 1911, by the merger of the International Association of Accident Underwriters, and Board of Casualty and Surety Underwriters. The meeting at which the organization was completed was held in New York City, October 17 and 18, 1911, and a constitution and by-laws adopted. The Liability Insurance Association also later was

merged with the association. Officers were elected as follows: President, William Bro Smith, Travelers; secretary, F. Robertson Jones, Fidelity and Casualty; treasurer, George E. Taylor, New Amsterdam Casualty; librarian, George B. Meininger, German Commercial Accident; executive committee, Edson S. Lott, United States Casualty; H. G. B. Alexander, Continental Casualty; Oscar Ising, Ocean Accident and Guarantee; John Emo, Canadian Railway Accident; Charles S. Daniel, United Commercial Travelers, and the officers. The organization is divided into sections, representing the different classes of casualty insurance and each section has its chairman and standing committees, and the chairman of each section is a vice-president of the Association and a member of the executive committee.

The third annual meeting of the Association was held in Quebec, Ontario, Can., July 8, 9, 10, and 11, 1913. President Holland called the meeting to order, and in his address referred briefly to the history of Quebec, and stated the past year had been one of progress in casualty and surety insurance. The problems, faced during the past twelve months, he said, had been numerous and vital, and after a complimentary word for the efficient work of the two publicity bureaus said, the most important and far-reaching legislation with which the association had been concerned, dealt with the subject of workmen's compensation for industrial accidents. The number who understood anything at all of the many details necessarily connected with any equitable scheme of compensation, was very small; the general public had had no opportunity to study the matter from any practical point of view, and the executives of liability companies were among the very few who have studied the question, and foreseen some of the social changes which it involves, and who had prepared data which could be of real service to those who must bear the final responsibility for legislation on the subject. Continuing he expressed the view, that it was the underwriters' duty to make known their knowledge on this important subject; the employers and employees are vitally concerned, and are entitled to know what is involved in the great economic movement, and he urged that their energies should be devoted to an educational movement of nation-wide character and scope, so that all sections of the public may at least have an opportunity of gathering from the best informed quarters such authentic information as will facilitate the formation of a well-defined public opinion on this matter. In this way only, he said, could it be hoped to reach the legislators who will enact these laws, and he added:

"On the main principles, there is no difference of opinion between the employees, the employers, and the Liability Insurance Companies; all admit the justice of the demand for some relief from the inequitable, unscientific, and old-fashioned system of Employers' Liability, which has been in operation hitherto; all wish to see fair compensation for industrial accidents; provided under a wise, workable scheme; all would welcome such a law as would amply protect the rights of the employees while properly conserving the rights of employers. And we members of this Association are better equipped to suggest, advise, and assist in the development of a satisfactory plan, than is any other body of men in the country."

As Insurance Companies, we are bearing the brunt of an attack which should, instead, be directed at the old archaic system of common law damages for industrial injuries; that attack is directed at us through

ignorance of the facts. It is, we believe, an unjust attack, based upon unfounded charges. But what are we doing collectively to lead public opinion towards a just, calm, and dispassionate verdict in the matter? The recent agitation in one or two states for some form of state fund from which compensation may be provided, is born only of lack of knowledge as to the needs and best interests of those most directly affected — workmen and employers. Shall we not serve their interests and our own by unreservedly co-operating with them for elimination of unbalanced schemes and the attainment of just and practicable legislation?

President Holland expressed the hope that some plan for a united, practical, and successful educational work would be adopted by the convention, and suggested as the first step the unifying of the work of the two publicity bureaus, and as to the future he said: "Looking now for a moment to the future, we must realize that, as representatives of a very large majority of all the companies engaged in Casualty and Surety business in the United States and Canada, we carry a peculiar and heavy responsibility. I deem it to be the duty of this Association to encourage the development of such a practical spirit of brotherhood as will ensure the very best practices, the highest efficiency in the work of the individual companies, and the greatest economy in our operations; so that it may be proved beyond the suspicion of a doubt that co-operation of Insurance Companies is to the interest of the policyholders as well as of the companies, and is indeed imperative if our patrons are to enjoy that real and lasting security which should be concomitant with the very word 'Insurance.' "

The executive committee, H. G. B. Alexander, chairman, presented a report reviewing the work of the year, and matters considered at the several meetings of the committee, and speaking of co-operation with other associations, said, there was much more to be accomplished and recommended the appointment of a committee on co-operation with other organizations. Reports were also presented from the secretary and treasurer, showing the association to be in good condition and progressing.

United States Senator George Sutherland, of Utah, read a paper on "The Economic Value and Social Justice of a Compulsory and Exclusive Workmen's Compensation Law." Senator Sutherland reviewed at some length the history of the operation of existing employers' liability laws, and continuing, pointed out that the theory of employers' liability and workmen's compensation proceeded upon wholly different principles, and any attempt to engraft one upon the other was unsound. The law of compensation should, he said, afford the only remedy, and it should be compulsory and exclusive. An elective law, he said, was a legislative absurdity, and was in effect no law, since "law is a rule of civil conduct commanding what is right and prohibiting what is wrong." The so-called elective law commands nothing — prohibits nothing, and proceeded in the notion that it was right that the employer should pay and the employee receive compensation for personal injury, but permits both parties to act as they like about it by permitting them to elect in advance whether they shall be bound by the law of compensation or the law of liability. Every consideration of justice and economy demands, he said, that the law should be exclu-

sive; that is, that it should not permit after the accident has happened, a choice of remedies on the part of the employee. The speaker then briefly pointed out the considerations to support this claim among which were the "certainty of compensation in place of the uncertainty of damages"; that larger compensation could be given; and that it would be a powerful influence on the prevention of accidents. Continuing, he said: "The vital objection to the liability system is that it does not in the main permit of average justice, and this is particularly so in death claims where by the death of the employee quite often the evidence which would have established liability is lost. The consequences to the dependent family of an engineer who is killed as the result of his own negligence are precisely the same as where there is no negligence at all or where the employer is at fault. Both families have lost a provider and both must be cared for. It is certainly more in consonance with sound public policy to require that both families shall be compensated within fair and reasonable limits than that the employer should be penalized for his carelessness for the benefit of one family at the expense of the other."

The speaker cited the experience in European countries as supporting this view, and in conclusion, said:

"In framing our laws we must never lose sight of the vital distinction between helplessness, which is a misfortune, and laziness, which is a vice. It is a lovely thing to give in case of need, but it is a far more important thing to so adjust conditions that giving will not be necessary. Laws which afford financial aid for the old and sick and unfortunate who cannot help themselves are necessary and righteous, but laws which, by insuring safe and healthful and remunerative work for the young and strong enable them to care for themselves in time of misfortune and sickness and old age are better. Laws which compel industry to pay, irrespective of negligence, for accidents, which entail injury and loss of earning ability or death are commendable and desirable, but laws which will prevent the accidents are far more so. Clean, sanitary hospitals for those who are torn and mangled by defective machinery or diseased by unwholesome surroundings are necessary and good, but safe machinery and sanitary workshops are better still. In other words, in dealing with industrial conditions, the prime duty of society, and therefore, the prime study of the lawmaker, should be to prevent or minimize the evils which give rise to the necessity for assisting the helpless, for in laws as in medicine the homely maxim holds good that 'An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.'"

Following the conclusion of Senator Sutherland's address, President John F. Stone, of the Maryland Casualty Company, read a paper entitled "The Fact, the Specifications, and the Causes and the Cure of the Hostility to the Casualty Companies." President Stone referred to the avowed hostility which was expressed in charges that companies made enormous profits, brought about by excessive rates and trimming or repudiation of just claims, and that a large army of over-paid officers, agents, adjusters, and lawyers was maintained by the policyholders. President Stone cited figures refuting the charge of enormous profits, and he found the real causes for the avowed hostility to lie in the utter misconception of what employers' liability insurance is, and of the rate-making feature, and the failure to appraise rightly the province of the agent, adjuster, and attorney, on the part of the public. The speaker pointed out the difference between employers' liability policy and the ordinary policy of insurance, in that it was indirect in its operation, and the person to whom the policy was issued was not the beneficiary, but that a third party, the injured, was

the beneficiary, so far as payment of indemnity by the company was concerned. This general misconception was the beginning of the hostility in the opinion of the speaker and turning to the subject of a remedy, the speaker earnestly urged co-operation in uniform rate-making, and maintenance along scientific lines, and to quit the crude, senseless, and unfair practice of rating risks down or up according to the strenuousness or absence of competition. The speaker also favored the adoption of a definite rate of commission, strictly adhered to, and no plea should be permitted to induce the slightest increase in the cost of producing the business, and in respect to claims he urged that companies should advise their clients fully retarding the nature of liability insurance, and show them that the interests of both the company and assured coincided in requiring of him and his subordinates two things: the adoption and use of every possible precaution for the prevention of accidents and immediate co-operation in the investigation and disposition of claims when injuries occur in order to avoid litigation and to maintain friendly relations with the employees. President Stone expressed the view that companies must assist in the enactment of compensation legislation in states where such laws have not been enacted, and in conclusion said:

"We can no longer, I respectfully, but earnestly urge, subject ourselves by silence to the charge that we oppose this reform. In reaching this conclusion I have traversed in my own mind, I believe, every aspect of the subject. Its complexities, the conflicting interests involved, and our relations to these interests, the unanimous, long-held, and at one time perhaps wisely held, opinion that the silent policy was the one for us, have not been lightly considered by me. And I repeat that the casualty companies as a unit and through appropriate and carefully chosen channels of expression should align themselves openly and with all possible discretion and effectiveness with those who are advocating workmen's compensation laws. Such action, thus taken, not by one company or a few, but by all, or nearly all, will swiftly produce these results: first, a sharp distinction between workmen's compensation laws and state insurance; second, an opportunity to form alliances with all fair-minded and honest advocates of this reform in opposition to the prejudiced and the grafters, and, third, a cessation of that large element in the hostility to us which proceeds from the belief that we are sponsors for the old system and are upholding it with all its evils.

"What shall we do in those states which have enacted workmen's compensation laws without the embargo of state insurance? There we face the forks of the road, and we can take either. On the one hand, we may pursue the same old plan of operation as to rates, expenses, and claims, which has been so largely responsible for our present troubles. If we take that path, we will find that the warning already given by some of our best friends will be fulfilled, and that the road will very soon end in state insurance. On the other hand lies a fair opportunity to begin right with new conditions made by the new law. Every rate should be susceptible of easy justification on grounds of equity and merit; every item of expense should be as low as is commensurate with a reasonable appraisal of services rendered; every claim should be adjusted in strict accordance with the schedule provided by the law — no more, for that would mean partiality, unfair bidding for favor and interference with correct bases of loss cost calculations; no less, for that would mean robbing the claimant — and every care should be taken to bring down to the irreducible minimum, if there be such a thing, the trade hazards to life and limb."

On the conclusion of President Stone's address the report of the McNeill Medal committee was presented.

The meeting of the liability insurance section was called to order by Vice-president Rowe, who in his address, reviewed compensation legislation, and a report from the standing committee was presented. Papers were read as follows: •The Administration of Workmen's Compensation Benefits Under the Michigan Law — Methods and

Procedure — Labor's Viewpoint," Claude O. Taylor, president Michigan Federation of Labor; "The Economic and Essential Functions of Insurance Companies in the Administration of Workmen's Compensation Laws," Richard L. Drake, secretary Industrial Accident Board of the State of Michigan; "Merit Ratings for Liability and Workmen's Compensation Risks," Carl M. Hansen, Workmen's Compensation Bureau.

The plate glass insurance sectional meeting was called to order by H. D. Clarke, and President Moore's address briefly reviewing the work of the year was read. Papers were also read as follows: "Changing Conditions of Plate Glass Underwriting," H. C. Hedden, New Jersey Fidelity and Plate Glass Company. "Plate Glass Insurance as It Is and as It Might Be," E. B. Anderson, Royal Indemnity Company.

The following papers were read in the steam-boiler and fly-wheel insurance, and the burglary insurance sections respectively: "Factors of Safety in Engineering and Insurance," William H. Boehm, Fidelity and Casualty Company, and "Co-operation," R. W. Myers, Aetna Accident and Liability Company.

The meeting of the personal accident and health insurance section, was presided over by President Hedley R. Woodward, who in his address reviewed at some length the conditions in the business and the unsuccessful efforts that had been made during the year to get companies to agree on a reformation of accident contracts. The need for suggested changes was, he said, just as real as ever; conditions had not changed, and were in fact growing worse instead of better, and he expressed the view that reformation must soon come by company action or else it would be enforced through legislation. The questions involved were discussed at some length.

During the closing session of the general meeting a resolution was adopted favoring one-cent letter postage, and resolutions dealing with agents' license fees and extending credit to agencies, were presented and referred to the executive committee.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Charles H. Holland, Royal Indemnity; secretary, F. Robertson Jones; treasurer, George E. Taylor, New Amsterdam Casualty; librarian, Horace B. Meininger, German Commercial Accident. The sectional meetings elected the following chairmen and committees; the chairman of each sectional meeting being elected a vice-president of the association:

Personal Health and Accident Section. Stock Companies — Chairman, Wilfred C. Potter, Preferred Accident; Bertrand A. Page, Travelers'; Walter C. Faxon, Aetna Life; Hedley R. Woodward, Fidelity & Casualty; C. Clarke Howard, Massachusetts Bonding; Mutual and Assessment Companies — Chairman, M. W. Van Auken, Commercial Travelers' Mutual Accident; H. L. Doud, United Commercial Travelers'; S. W. Munsell, Masonic Mutual of Springfield; J. A. Hill, Iowa State Traveling Men's Association; R. M. Sweitzer, Illinois Traveling Men's Association.

Fidelity, Guaranty, and Surety Section. — Chairman, Corwin McDowell, New England Casualty; Richard Deming, American Surety; Thomas A. Whelan, Fidelity & Deposit; John R. Bland, United States Fidelity & Guaranty; William B. Joyce, National Surety.

Liability Section. — Chairman, Theodore Gaty, Fidelity & Casualty; Corwin McDowell, New England Casualty; W. J. Gardner, Ocean Accident; John T. Stone, Maryland Casualty; W. H. Harris, Fidelity & Deposit.

Plate Glass Section. — Chairman, William F. Moore, New Amsterdam Casualty; H. D. Clarke, Massachusetts Bonding; E. B. Anderson, Royal Indemnity; Nelson D. Sterling, Fidelity & Casualty; Carroll Tubman, Maryland Casualty.

Burplary Section. — Chairman, William B. Joyce, National Surety; Edwin W. De Leon, Casualty Company of America; C. H. Hall, Employers' Liability; Victor E. H. Hoagland, New Jersey Fidelity & Plate Glass; W. P. Learned, Fidelity & Casualty.

Steam-Boiler and Fly-Wheel Section. — Chairman, Lyman B. Brainerd, Hartford Steam Boiler; Robert J. Hillas, Fidelity & Casualty; Charles H. Holland, Royal Indemnity; Edson S. Lott, United States Casualty; A. Duncan Reed, Globe Indemnity.

INTERNATIONAL CASUALTY COMPANY, Spokane, Wash. Organized 1909; capital, \$313,484. The company retired in 1914.

INTERNATIONAL FIDELITY INSURANCE COMPANY, Jersey City, N. J. Organized 1904; capital, \$300,000. A. A. Altschuler, president; C. T. Johnson, secretary.

INTER-OCEAN LIFE AND CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY, Springfield, Ill. (formerly Woodmen's Casualty Company). Organized 1907; capital, \$200,000. W. A. Northcott, president; W. A. Orr, secretary. The company reinsured its life business in 1913, but continues its casualty business.

INTERSTATE CASUALTY COMPANY, Birmingham, Ala. Organized 1909; capital, \$300,000. Henry B. Gray, president; H. M. Archibald, Jr., secretary.

INTERSTATE LIFE AND ACCIDENT COMPANY, Chattanooga, Tenn. Organized 1910; cash capital, \$168,330. H. D. Huffaker, president; I. A. Whittle, secretary.

IOWA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1870-1914. By act of the legislature of 1868 the auditor of state was charged with the duties of insurance supervision. This official is elected by the people for two years. The following is a list of auditors since 1865:

John A. Elliott	1865-1871	James A. Lyons	1887-1893
John Russell	1871-1875	C. G. McCarthy	1893-1899
Buren R. Sherman	1875-1881	F. F. Merriam	1899-1903
William V. Lucas	1881-1883	B. F. Carroll	1903-1909
John L. Brown	1883-1887	J. L. Bleakley	1909-1914

The legislature in 1913 enacted legislation creating a separate insurance department and designating the official in charge as commissioner of insurance. The act provided for the appointment by the governor of a commissioner on July 1, 1914, to serve until February 1,

1915. Thereafter the commissioner is to be appointed by the governor for a term of four years at an annual salary of \$3,000. Emory H. English was appointed commissioner under the act.

IOWA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Waterloo, Ia. Organized 1908; cash capital, \$100,000. F. A. Ferguson, president; E. A. Resor, secretary.

IOWA LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in July, 1893, at Des Moines, with the following officers: Sidney A. Foster of the Royal Union Mutual, president; Robert J. Fleming of the Mutual Life of New York, first vice-president; W. A. Bemis of the Aetna Life, second vice-president; J. C. Cummings of the Equitable of Iowa, secretary; C. H. Rumsey of the Penn Mutual, treasurer. The association was reorganized in 1902. Cyrus Kirk was elected president, and C. S. Hunter, secretary. At the annual meeting in January, 1914, the following officers were elected: President, George W. Hughes, Aetna Life; vice-president, M. M. Deming, Kansas City Life; second vice-president, L. E. Dutton, Metropolitan Life; secretary, W. D. Bowles, Phoenix Mutual Life; treasurer, H. A. Bryan, American Life; executive committee, C. M. Anderson, New England Mutual; Claude Fisher, Connecticut Mutual; J. A. Blum, Equitable Life.

IOWA STATE TRAVELING MEN'S ASSOCIATION, Des Moines, Ia. Organized 1880. J. W. Hill, president; W. E. Tone, vice-president; J. S. Irish, secretary and treasurer. Total receipts, December 31, 1913, \$632,865.82; total disbursements, \$467,635.85.

IRELAND, OSCAR B., late second vice-president and actuary of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in the city of New York, October 28, 1840. He was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1859, and went into a mercantile house, but in 1863 joined the army as a lieutenant of the Signal Corps and served through the remainder of the war. After two years' residence in South America he returned to New York and in 1869 began his actuarial studies in the office of D. Parks Fackler. In 1872 Mr. Ireland received the appointment of actuary of the Massachusetts Mutual Life. He was one of the founders and was elected president of the Actuarial Society of America at the annual meeting in 1901, serving until the annual meeting in 1903. He was elected second vice-president and actuary of the company, January 27, 1909. Mr. Ireland died March 1, 1914.

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JACKSON, JACOB ANDERSON, insurance journalist, New York City, was born in Fairfield county, O., April 29, 1848. He was educated at the common schools and took the classical course at the Ohio Wesleyan College, Delaware, O., graduating in 1870. For six years he was superintendent of public schools, and for seventeen years was in the real estate business, and in 1893 became general agent of the Provident Life and Trust Company for Iowa. In July, 1900, he began the publication of the *American Journal of Life Insurance* at Des Moines, Ia., and upon the consolidation of that paper with the *Chicago Independent* in 1901, he became editor of the *Life Insurance Independent*. The latter publication has since been removed to New York City. Mr. Jackson resigned the editorship of the *Life Insurance Independent* in May, 1903, and has since been connected with the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and is now in charge of the literary work of that company, editor of *Points*, author of *Educational Leaflets*, etc.

JACKSONVILLE ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized at Jacksonville, Fla., in 1914. Officers were elected as follows: President, R. Peter Jones, Metropolitan Life; vice-president, Tracy L. Acosta, Penn Mutual; secretary and treasurer, Williard T. Lusk, Union Central; executive committee, George E. Sheperd, Home Life; William Dickson, Equitable, and the president and secretary.

JANNEY, JAMES W., general agent of the Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, with headquarters at Chicago, is a native of Hillsboro, London county, Va., where he was born of Quaker ancestry, December 18, 1845. He obtained his education in the Virginia country schools and in Pennsylvania, and on reaching manhood entered upon mercantile pursuits in Baltimore, Md., and at Washington, D. C. In 1876 he went into the service of the Provident Life and Trust as special agent at the home office, Philadelphia. Ten years later, in 1886, he assumed his present position. Mr. Janney was the first president of the Life Underwriters' Association of Chicago, and has always kept in close touch with that efficient organization and with the National Association of Life Underwriters, at whose annual meetings he has been a delegate and active participant. He was again elected president of the Life Underwriters' Association of Chicago at its annual meeting, February 19, 1901.

JEFFERSON STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Greensboro, N. C. Organized 1907; capital, \$350,000. George A. Grimsley, president; C. C. Taylor, secretary.

JENNEY, CHARLES ALBERT, insurance journalist, is a native of New Bedford, Mass., where he was born October 18, 1841. He is a graduate of the high school of that city. From 1862 to 1864

he was commissary of the United States army hospital at Montpelier, Vt., and from 1865 to 1875 a dry goods merchant at Waupun, Wis. In the latter year he entered the service of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, as secretary of its statistical bureau. He was special agent for the tenth United States census, having charge of the division of fire insurance, and special agent for the eleventh census, having supervision of all insurance statistics. His connection with the *Weekly Underwriter* began in 1883. Mr. Jenney is chairman of the board of directors of the Underwriter Printing and Publishing Company, a fellow of the American Statistical Association and of the Royal Statistical Society of England, one of the board of managers of the Society of England, one of the board of managers of the Society of American Authors, a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Trade Press Association, and of the New England Society, Masonic Veterans' Association, and Church Clubs of Brooklyn, treasurer of the Tuscarora Club, president of the "Once a Year Club" of insurance journalists. He has been editor of the annual publication, *Fire Insurance by States*, several years.

JOHN HANCOCK MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Boston, was chartered by act of the legislature of Massachusetts, approved April 21, 1862. The avowed object of the organization was that it should serve as an exponent of the principle of the Massachusetts Non-forfeiture Law of 1861. The company commenced business on December 22, 1862.

The first president of the company was George P. Sanger, holding office until August, 1873, when he was succeeded by L. A. Lyon, and he by George Thornton, June, 1874, Stephen H. Rhodes was elected president in March, 1879, having for some years previously held the office of insurance commissioner of Massachusetts and continued in the office until his death in 1909.

Soon after the accession of President Rhodes, the company, in addition to the ordinary business, engaged in the prosecution of industrial insurance, the distinguishing features of which are weekly premiums and the issuance of policies for smaller amounts than is usual in the ordinary business.

The president of the company is Roland O. Lamb, who took that office in 1909 upon the death of Mr. Rhodes; vice-president, Arnold A. Rand; second vice-president, Edwin B. Holmes; third vice-president and secretary, Walton L. Crocker.

JOHNSON, ALBERT C., vice-president of the New England Casualty Company, Boston, was born in Glens Falls, N. Y., September 26, 1871. He was educated in the Glens Falls Academy and private schools, and graduated from Harvard in the special class of 1893. He entered newspaper work as reporter, later becoming publisher, and began his insurance work as an agent at Glens Falls. He was superintendent of the burglary insurance department of the Aetna Indemnity Company for two years, later becoming superintendent of the burglary insurance department, and assistant secretary of the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company, from which position he retired to accept his present one. He was appointed general manager of the company in 1914.

JOHNSON, ALBERT M., president of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, Chicago, is a native of Ohio, and was born at Oberlin May 31, 1872. He was educated in the public schools of his native town and in Oberlin College. After graduation from Cornell University, in the class of 1895, he engaged in railroading, later entering life insurance. He was vice-president and treasurer of the National Life, and was elected president in January, 1906. He is president of the North American Cold Storage Company, and a director of the Broadway Savings & Trust Company, the Market Trust and Savings Bank, and the Colonial Trust and Savings Bank.

JOHNSON, GEORGE K., president of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in Bucks county, Pa., December 11, 1848, of Quaker parentage. He was educated at the Friends' Academy and at the Friends' Central School at Philadelphia, from which he graduated in 1866. His first business vocation was that of a clerk in a Philadelphia manufacturing house. In 1880 he was in business for himself, being a member of the firm of Belknap, Johnson & Powell, manufacturers of umbrellas, which became the largest in the trade in the United States. Mr. Johnson became a member of the board of trustees of the Penn Mutual Life in 1889. He was elected vice-president of the company in April, 1897, and elected president in 1906. He is a member of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, member of the Bucks County Country Club, and a director in several financial institutions, president of Jeanes Hospital, and is connected with many other enterprises and charitable institutions.

JOHNSON, HARRY ERNEST, assistant secretary of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., was born in Washington, D. C., July 30, 1873. He was educated in the public and private schools of Washington and began his insurance career in 1892. He entered the employ of the Phoenix Mutual as clerk in 1899, was appointed assistant cashier in 1900, which he filled until May, 1909, when he was elected to his present position.

JOHNSON, J. WILLIAM, secretary Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, is a native of Newark, N. J., where he was born of American parents, April 21, 1849. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and after a year's service in a fire insurance office entered the employ of the Mutual Benefit Life in 1865, at the age of sixteen. He has served the company continually since in various capacities, and was elected to his present position in May, 1905.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM COLET, vice-president and general manager of the Columbian National Life Insurance Company, Boston, was born at Sag Harbor, Long Island, January 28, 1876, and is of Holland descent, his ancestors being among the earlier Dutch settlers on Long Island. He received a common school education, and entered the insurance business in New York in 1892, becoming New York manager of the Phoenix Mutual Life in 1901. He took an active

part in the protest of the agents against the restrictions of the Armstrong laws, substantial modification of which were secured before enactment, and is well known as a writer on insurance and economic subjects. He was appointed to his present position in 1911, and is also a director of the company.

JONES, FREDERICK ROBERTSON, secretary and librarian of the International Association of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, was born of English parentage in Worcester County, Md., January 4, 1872. He received a private school and collegiate education, graduating from the Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md., in 1892. He received the degree A. M. from the college in 1894, and in 1896 was given the degree of Ph.D. by Johns Hopkins University. In 1896 he became acting professor of history and economics at Western Maryland College, later becoming an instructor at Johns Hopkins University, and from 1897 to 1902 was assistant professor of economics and sociology at Union College. In the latter year he accepted the professorship of economics at Bryn Mawr College, continuing there until 1906, when he was appointed assistant secretary of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, New York, and remained with the company until 1912 when he was appointed to his present position. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Workmen's Compensation Publicity Bureau, and is a member of several clubs, and of the American Historical Association, and is the author of several works on historical subjects, and a contributor to periodicals on historical and economical subjects.

JONES, WILLIAM HENRY, general manager of the Equitable Accident Company, Boston, Mass., was born in Holliston, Mass., February 10, 1862. He received a public school and academic education, and began his business career in the drug business, later becoming a shorthand reporter and manager of a school of shorthand. He is an honorary member of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and a member of the American Pharmaceutical Association. He is also president of the United States Indemnity Society.

JOURNALISM, INSURANCE. [See Insurance Journal.]

JOYCE, WILLIAM B., president of the National Surety Company of New York, was born in Utica, N. Y., December 28, 1866, and received a public school education. He began his business experience in the telephone business, and for some years was manager of the Northwestern Telephone Exchange Company at Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Fargo, N. D. In 1892 he became general agent of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Trust Company at St. Paul in its Surety Bond Department, and later became general agent of the National Surety Company of Kansas City in the same territory. In 1897 he was appointed northwestern manager of the National Surety Company of New York, then just organized, with headquarters at St. Paul, and in 1904 was elected president of the company. He is a director of the company, and also a director of the American Light and Traction Company and the Western Gas Company.

K

KALAMAZOO LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, Kalamazoo, Mich. The association was organized in April, 1914, and officers were elected as follows: President, T. Y. Sebring, Mutual Benefit; vice-presidents, J. E. Broyles and A. C. Gilbert; secretary and treasurer, F. W. Hough.

KANSAS ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS. [See Topeka, Kan., Association of Life Underwriters.]

KANSAS CITY CASUALTY COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo. Organized 1909; capital, \$250,000. C. J. Schmelzer, president; Dennis Hudson, secretary and manager.

KANSAS CITY LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION. [See Life Underwriters' Association of Kansas City, Mo.]

KANSAS, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1871-1914. The insurance department of Kansas was established by act of March 9, 1871. The insurance superintendents are appointed by the Governor for a term of four years. The superintendents have been:

William C. Webb	1872-1873	Simon H. Snider	1893-1895
Ed. Russell	1873-1874	George T. Anthony	1895-1896
H. Clarkson	1874-1875	A. P. Riddle	1896-1897
Orrin T. Welch	1875-1883	Webb McNall	1897-1899
Richard B. Morris	1883-1887	Willard V. Church	1899-1903
Daniel W. Wilder	1887-1891	Charles H. Luling	1903-1907
William H. McBride	1891-1893	Charles W. Barnes	1907-1911

Ike S. Lewis is the present commissioner, appointed for the term ending 1915.

KEELOR, REINARD S., former vice-president of the Empire State Surety Company, New York, was born of German-American parentage in Upper Providence, Montgomery county, Pa., November 24, 1851. He is a graduate of Ursinus College and of Jefferson Medical College, class of 1875. He engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, and was also a claim adjuster for several years. He organized the Philadelphia Casualty Company and was its secretary until October 30, 1907, and in that year he was elected vice-president of the Empire State Surety Company, having charge of the company's casualty business, but he resigned the position in December, 1910 and later accepted a position with the United States casualty company, and was appointed manager of the company's liability department in 1914. He

was chairman of the committee on health statistics of the International Association of Accident Underwriters, and a member of the executive committee.

KENTUCKY, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1870-1914. The insurance bureau is a department of the state auditor's office, the official in charge being appointed by the state auditor for four years, bearing the title of insurance commissioner. The following is a list of the commissioners from the organization of the bureau:

Gustavus W. Smith	1870-1875	Will H. Stone	1897-1900
Bedford Leslie	1875-1880	John B. Chenault	1900-1903
Leslie C. Norman	1880-1889	Henry R. Prewitt	1903-1907
Henry F. Duncan	1889-1896	Charles W. Bell	1907-1911
David N. Comingore	1896-1897		

M. G. Clay is the present commissioner.

KINGSBURY, FREDERICK H., general superintendent of the Globe Indemnity Company, New York, was born of American parentage at Oxford, Warren county, N. J., June 28, 1864. He received a common school education and began his business career as a salesman of mine and mill supplies. He was secretary of the Pennsylvania Casualty Company of Scranton, Pa., ten years, a position he resigned to become executive superintendent of the United States Casualty Company. He resigned that position in 1912 to accept his present one.

KINGSLEY, DARWIN P., president of the New York Life Insurance Company, was born at Alburgh, Vt., May 5, 1857, of English and French ancestry. He was graduated in 1881 from the University of Vermont, with the degree of A.B., and from the same institution received the degree of A.M. in 1884, and LL.D. in 1904. He was elected a trustee of the university in 1897. His experience with the outside world began with school teaching, but, removing to Colorado in 1881, he became a newspaper editor and took an active part in politics. He was a member of the Republican National Convention in 1884. For one term, 1887-8, Mr. Kingsley was auditor of state and superintendent of insurance of Colorado. At the expiration of his term of office he accepted an offer from the New York Life to join its forces in the East. He was connected with the company's Boston management 1889-91, and on the accession of Mr. McCall as president was called to the home office to take the important post of superintendent of agencies. In April, 1898, he was elected a trustee and third vice-president, and in 1903 vice-president, and was elected president in June, 1907. Mr. Kingsley is a director of the New York Trust Co., and of the National Surety Co., a trustee of the University of Vermont, and a member of the finance committee, and a director in the Citizens' Central National Bank of New York City.

KNOXVILLE ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized in January, 1912, and officers elected as follows: President, T. S. McKinney; vice-presidents, H. C. Martin and W. B. Henderson; secretary and treasurer, R. G. Crowgey. The present offi-

cers elected in January, 1914, are: J. N. Ellis, president; J. V. Rymer, vice-president; W. B. Henderson, second vice-president; G. F. Harrison, secretary; Elihu Anderson, J. W. Prevost, T. S. McKinney, E. R. Lutz, F. W. Flenniken, and the officers, executive committee.

KYLE, CHRISTOPHER, actuary, born in the town of Sligo, Ireland, July 11, 1832, and was educated at Queen's College, Galway. For many years after coming to this country he was a bank teller, first at St. Louis and afterwards at Memphis, Tenn. He was in the service of the Life Association of America, at St. Louis, from its foundation to its dissolution, and at the latter time was its actuary. He was the special agent in charge of life insurance statistics for the tenth United States census, 1880. Mr. Kyle is now in the office of the New York Life Insurance Company, and is a member of the Actuarial Society of America.

L

LADUE, CHARLES A., secretary Security Mutual Life Insurance Company of Binghamton, N. Y., was born at Cold Springs, N. Y., March 26, 1854. He received a common school education, and entered the railroad business, beginning as a telegrapher. He was general eastern traveling agent of the fast freight lines, and went with "Security" as assistant secretary in 1887. He was elected to his present position in 1908.

LAFAYETTE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, La Fayette, Ind. Organized 1905. Bertram Day, president; W. W. Lane, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$820,161.64; total liabilities, \$788,606.59.

LAFAYETTE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Lumberton, N. C. Organized 1909; Wm. J. Beattie, Jr., president; E. E. Page, secretary and treasurer.

LAKEY, CHARLES D., insurance journalist, was born December 28, 1831, at Palmyra, N. Y. He attended the district school, and had a term at the Palmyra Academy before leaving home at the age of sixteen. He became an expert carriage smith after two years' apprenticeship, and worked at his trade during vacations while studying at the Macedon Academy and at the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y. In 1854 he joined the North Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and in 1863 he withdrew from the conference owing to ill health, and went into business. Mr. Lakey's first work in life insurance was in the Cleveland agency of the Connecticut Mutual, where in eleven months the premium income advanced from \$8,000 to \$48,000. He was a general agent for the Phoenix Mutual in Chicago, for the State of Illinois from 1865 to 1868, in which year he founded both the *Spectator* and the *American Builder*. In 1883 he associated himself with Mr. Samuel H. Davis in the publication of *Insurance*, which he has continued since Mr. Davis' death in 1903.

LAMAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Jackson, Miss. Organized 1906; capital stock, \$104,730. W. Q. Cole, president; C. W. Welty, secretary.

LAMB, ROLAND O., president of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, was born at Beverly, Mass., December 20, 1850. He received his education in the public schools of Beverly, and began business life as a bookkeeper in a manufacturing house, where he remained five years. In January, 1872, he entered the service of the John Hancock as a bookkeeper. In March, 1889, he became chief clerk of the company; in May, 1894, secretary (which position he resigned January 12, 1903), and in May, 1895, he was elected a director of the company and second vice-president. February, 1899, he was elected vice-president, and president, June 21, 1909.

LANDIS, ABB, consulting actuary and counselor, Nashville, Tenn., is a native of Tennessee and was born on a farm in Bedford county, August 9, 1856. He received a common school and college education, graduating from University of Nashville in 1875, followed by a post graduate course in Vanderbilt University, and graduated from Cumberland University, school of law, in 1879. He practiced law in Florida and Tennessee from 1880 to 1888, and also engaged in newspaper work in the meantime as editor and publisher, and in the latter year gave up his general law practice and engaged in life insurance work, which for the last twenty years has been devoted largely to fraternal insurance, and his services as consulting actuary and counselor have been sought by more than one hundred fraternal societies in the United States and Canada in the work of re-adjusting their rates, making valuations and assisting in litigation arising out of changes in contribution rates. He is also an extensive writer on insurance matters and the author of several books relating to fraternal and general life insurance.

LANG, GEORGE D., assistant secretary of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, has spent his entire business life in the service of the Massachusetts Mutual Life, starting as office boy and rising to his present position. He was born in Chicopee, Mass., December 18, 1857, and was educated in the public schools of Springfield.

LAW, FRANK E., vice-president of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, New York, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 25, 1869. He graduated from the Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J., in 1892. He was employed by W. D. Forbes & Co., machinists and mechanical engineers, and became connected with the Fidelity and Casualty Company, January 1, 1893. He originated fly-wheel insurance, and has done important work in the development of actuarial methods adapted to liability and workmen's compensation insurance, and is the author of "A Method of Deducing Liability Rates," published in 1908, joint author with William Newell of "The Prevention of Industrial Accidents," published in 1909, and also the author of "Workmen's Compensation for Accidents," 1912, and "A Review of Liability and Workmen's Compensation Loss Reserve Legislation," published 1913. He is a member Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, National Civic Federation, Economic Club of New York, Lawyers' Club, Montclair Club, Montclair Athletic Club, Montclair Art Association.

LAWRENCE, THOMAS F., secretary of the Missouri State Life Insurance Company, St. Louis, was born in Hartford, February 5, 1877. He was educated in the public schools of Hartford, and was graduated from Yale University in the class of 1899. He began his insurance career with the Aetna Life Insurance Company soon after completing his college course, and entered the services of the Hartford Life in 1903. He was appointed assistant secretary of the company in the latter part of that year, and was elected secretary in September, 1907, and vice-president also in 1911. On the amalgamation

of the legal reserve life business of the Hartford Life with the Missouri State Life, in 1913, he was elected secretary of the latter company.

LAWSON, FREDERICK W., general manager for the United States for the London Guarantee and Accident Company, Chicago, is of English ancestry, and was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, November 8, 1870. He was educated in the public schools, and began his business career in life insurance. He went to Chicago in 1892 to accept a position with the London Guarantee and Accident, then just opening its United States department, and was appointed United States manager to succeed the late Captain A. W. Masters, in October, 1909. He was a member of the executive committee of the Board of Casualty and Surety Underwriters in 1911.

LAY, ROBERT DWIGHT, secretary-treasurer and director of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, Chicago, was born in Chicago, September 30, 1875. He was educated in the public schools of Chicago and in the Michigan Military Academy, from which he graduated in 1894. He was elected to his present position in insurance in 1906, and is also vice-president and director of the North American Cold Storage Company, secretary and director of the National Life Building Company, and a director of the North West State Bank.

LEGISLATION UPON INSURANCE IN 1913. Forty-three state legislatures held regular sessions in 1913. The following is a summary of the legislation directly or indirectly affecting life, casualty, and miscellaneous insurance:

ARKANSAS. The following is a summary of the legislation enacted relating to life and miscellaneous insurance.

An act relating to the taxation of life, accident, and surety companies. [See Taxation.]

An act prohibiting companies paying, or contracting to pay, directly or indirectly, any commission or compensation contingent on writing business to any officer of such company.

An act amending the law relating to the requirements for admission to the state.

An act relating to domestic, life, accident, and health insurance companies.

CALIFORNIA. Several bills were enacted relating to life and miscellaneous companies. The following is a summary of the bills: An act adding a new chapter, known as Chapter 8, to the civil code, and providing for the regulation of mortgage insurance companies by the insurance department, and also an act extending the department's supervision to title insurance companies.

An act providing for the valuation of bonds under the amortization plan, and an act amending the law relating to mutual benefit associations, and permitting any number of persons to organize an association, and limiting the benefits payable to a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars.

An act amending Section 602 of the political code relating to the reserve of companies transacting liability insurance business, and an act requiring that every insurance policy, under the terms of which the insured is liable in any event to pay an assessment in addition to the premium, shall have the words, "Notice: Under the terms of this policy insured is liable for future assessments" printed on the back under the name of the association. Policies of mutual fire companies are exempt.

An act making invalid any condition, stipulation or agreement in any application or policy issued by any accident or casualty company limiting the time within which notice of accident, injury, or death shall be given to a period of less than twenty days after the happening of the accident, injury, or death.

An act of general application passed provided that no officer of any insurance company shall directly or indirectly, for himself or as a partner or agent for others, borrow any funds of such company, and acts providing under what circumstances bonds of irrigation districts shall be legal investments for insurance companies, and relating to taxation of insurance companies.

CONNECTICUT. Among the important acts passed was a bill prescribing standard provisions and clauses for accident insurance policies, and an act providing for the regulation and supervision of fraternal societies. Another important measure enacted was a workmen's compensation law.

The following is a summary of other legislation enacted:

An act amending Section 3625 of the general statutes and providing that no person shall act as agent of any company, corporation, association, partnership, or combination of persons directly or indirectly taking risks or transacting any kind of insurance until he shall have a certificate stating that his principal is authorized to carry on business and that he is its duly authorized agent. The insurance commissioner shall issue a certificate upon receiving written application and after ascertaining that the applicant is a proper person to act as agent.

An act prohibiting probate judges from acting as agent for a bonding or surety company.

An act permitting life companies to issue policies making any educational, ecclesiastical, benevolent, charitable, or eleemosynary corporation the beneficiary.

An act prohibiting the dating back of life insurance policies, and an act requiring a provision to be inserted in life and endowment policies giving the company the option of deferring the granting of any loan or surrender value for a period to be stated, but not to be less than sixty days from the date of the application for such loan or surrender value.

An act permitting life companies to hold the proceeds of any policy in trust under such terms of revocation by the policyholder or control by the beneficiaries, as may be agreed upon in writing.

DELAWARE. But two bills affecting life insurance were enacted.

An act was passed relating to warranties in the application, and providing that no misrepresentation or untrue statement in such state

made in good faith shall effect a forfeiture or be ground for defense in any suit under the policy unless such statement relates to some matter material to the risk. The act provides that where the wrong age is given in good faith the company shall not be required to pay the face of the policy, but such sum as the premium paid would purchase at the true age of the applicant at the time of effecting the insurance. An additional act provides that each life company or benefit association "shall deliver with, incorporate in, attach to, or photograph upon " each policy a copy of any application, in default of which no defense shall be allowed on account of or by reason of any thing contained in or omitted from such application and not contained in the policy. It is further provided that no application shall be admitted in evidence in any suit in a policy unless a copy of the application is delivered with or attached to the policy.

An act providing that no company shall be admitted to the state if it shall have the same name as another company already admitted to the state.

FLORIDA. The only legislation enacted was a bill relating to license fees of companies and agents [see Taxation], and an act to provide for issuing certificates of authority to companies insuring only live stock or other domestic animals.

GEORGIA. The only act passed applied to industrial, health, life, or accident companies, and prohibited the circulation of estimates or other statements misrepresenting the terms of a policy or benefits promised. The act also provides that no agent, director, or officer shall knowingly and willfully receive any premium or assessment on behalf of any insurance company knowing at the time of receipt of such premium that the company was insolvent, without giving notice of such insolvency to the person paying the premium, and also makes it a misdemeanor to issue a policy to a person or reinstate to membership a person not in an insurable condition, with intent to defraud. The commissioner is given full power to summon witnesses in any investigation he may make in respect to violations of the act.

IDAHO. Several bills were enacted relating to life and miscellaneous companies. [See Legislation, Fire section, for summary of general legislation, and see also Anti-Rebate Laws and Policy Forms and Laws, life section.]

ILLINOIS. The only bill enacted amended Section 1 of the laws relating to fraternal societies, to permit a member to make the society beneficiary on his certificate.

IOWA. Several bills were enacted, the most important being a workmen's compensation act, and an act requiring that all accidents be reported to the bureau of vital statistics.

An act was also passed creating an insurance department. The act takes effect January 1, 1915. Other acts were supplemental to the workmen's compensation act.

KANSAS. Three acts affecting fraternal societies were enacted into law, as follows: Amending Section 4310 of the Laws of 1909, making

a fraternal assessment order organized under the chapter "a body corporate and politic," an act concerning the consolidation of fraternal societies, and an act providing for non-forfeiture values in certificates where a society values such certificates on any established table of mortality and maintains the reserve required thereon for that purpose.

An act was passed making it "unlawful for any life insurance company other than fraternal doing business in the state of Kansas to forfeit or cancel any life insurance policy on account of the non-payment of any premium thereon, without first giving notice in writing to the holder of any such policy of its intention to forfeit or cancel the same."

An act was passed relating to the insurance department, and providing for the appointment of a special assistant superintendent of insurance.

An act amending Section 1928 of the general statutes of 1909, to permit private corporations to be organized to write liability, sprinkler leakage, workmen's compensation, and steam boiler insurance in addition to fidelity and surety insurance.

MAINE. Several amendments to the insurance laws were enacted. The particular laws relating to life and accident insurance were an anti-rebate law [see Anti-Rebate Laws], and an act relating to standard provisions for policies of accident insurance. [See Policy Forms and Laws, life section.] Other acts related to fraternal beneficiary associations doing a casualty business, and to assessment casualty companies.

MASSACHUSETTS. Several acts were passed amending existing law relative to life and accident companies. The following is a summary of the legislation. An act permitting insurance against damage caused by teams or vehicles.

An act prohibiting the circulation or use of statements misrepresenting the terms of policies, and prohibiting the use of such statements for the purpose of inducing the insured to lapse or forfeit his policy.

An act relating to the classes of business transacted and to permit the transaction of burglary insurance by certain companies, and prescribing the amount of capital.

An act providing that no license fee shall be required of local collectors whose only duty is to collect and remit premiums.

An act permitting life companies to issue policies containing any provision required by the laws of other states in which they transact business and permitting Massachusetts companies to issue policies containing any provisions required by the laws of the state in which they are doing business.

An act to authorize insurance companies to pension employees, and an act amending the law relating to fraternal beneficiary societies.

Several bills were passed amending the workmen's compensation act, and the act relating to mutual liability companies.

MICHIGAN. The more important act was the uniform bill for the regulation of fraternal societies, and but little of the legislation affected life or accident companies. The following is a summary of the legislation. [See also Legislation, fire insurance section, this volume.]

An act to provide for the organization of companies to do a general automobile business. The act provided that seven or more persons may become a corporation for the purpose of writing insurance on automobiles, covering in one policy fire, theft, property damage, liability, and collision insurance, together with any other proper form of automobile insurance which may be approved by the insurance commissioner. The capital required was not less than \$200,000. The act prescribed reserve requirements, and made certain provisions of law applicable to the business of life companies, regarding annual statements, payment of taxes, examination of books and accounts, etc., applicable to such companies.

An act prohibiting misrepresentation and twisting of life insurance policies by life companies, their officers, agents, or by any other person, firm, or corporation.

An act permitting companies to include in the policy a provision to protect the insurance against lapse in case the insured through accidental bodily injury or disease should be unable to continue premium payments

An act entitled an act "making illegal and unenforceable" a provision in any policy issued by a fraternal, mutual, accident, or other life insurance company which prohibits a member or beneficiary from resorting to the courts to enforce payment of a claim arising under a policy issued and delivered by such company.

An act prescribing standard provisions and conditions for accident policies. [See Policy Forms and Laws.]

MINNESOTA. An important measure enacted was a workmen's compensation act, and an additional act provided for the incorporation and regulation of employers' liability insurance associations.

Two acts relating to life insurance amended the law relating to standard policy forms and prescribed additional provisions and a bill was also enacted prescribing standard provisions for policies of accident insurance. [See Policy Forms and Laws.]

An act providing that so-called coupon policies shall not be issued or delivered by any company to any residents of this state.

An act amending Section 5, Chapter 318, Laws of 1907, relating to assessment or co-operative life insurance, and an act amending Section 10, Chapter 345, Laws of 1907, relating to the investments of funds of fraternal beneficiary associations.

Also an act relating to foreign fraternal associations and providing for the incorporation of subordinate lodges in the state, and for rates or assessments, and disposition of property of such associations and the cancellation of license.

An additional act, amending Section 11, Chapter 345, Laws of 1907, relating to the transaction of life and disability insurance by fraternal beneficiary associations.

An act amending Sub-division 3, Section 4109, Laws of 1905, relating to the service of summons on foreign corporations, and an act providing that domestic health and accident companies which confine their membership to commercial travelers and do not pay commissions or other compensation for securing new members, shall be exempt from the provisions of law relating to the form and contents of health and accident policies when approved by the commissioner.

An act providing for the regulation and supervision of promoting companies, and the organization of insurance companies and the licensing of agents by such promoters or organizers.

MISSOURI. There was no legislation of importance relating to life and miscellaneous companies. A bill was passed relieving accident companies of liability for death from suicide, but the bill was vetoed. The only other measure enacted, of more than local application, respected taxation of insurance companies. [See Taxation.]

NEBRASKA. The important measure was a revision of the insurance code. Other important measures enacted were a workmen's compensation act and an act relating to mutual liability insurance associations.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. The principal act covering life insurance was an act providing for the organization and regulation of domestic life insurance companies.

An anti-rebate law was also enacted. [See Anti-Rebate Laws.]

An act relating to the licensing of agents, and the revocation thereof, and imposing penalty for the transaction of business by unlicensed persons. The act repealed Section 8, Chapter 169 of the Public Statutes, and Sections 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Chapter 168.

An act prescribing standard provisions for policies of accident insurance. [See Policy Forms and Laws.]

An act relating to liability insurance policies. The act prohibits any company from issuing any liability policy "which shall contain any provision making, or purporting to make, the prepayment of any judgment that may be recovered against the assured upon any claim covered by the policy, a condition precedent to any right of action against the insurer upon said policy; but every such policy shall contain an agreement in clear and explicit terms binding the insurer, to the extent of the liability assumed by the policy, to pay and satisfy any such judgment, and to protect the assured against the levy of any execution issued upon the same." No policy covered by the above section shall be issued until a copy shall have been filed with and approved by the commissioner of insurance.

An act providing that surety companies shall not issue any bond which shall in amount exceed ten per cent. of its net assets without reinsuring in an authorized company the amount by which any liability may exceed said ten per cent. of its net assets. The act also provides that surety companies organized in the state shall invest their funds in such securities as are by law legal investments for savings banks.

NEW JERSEY. Several bills were enacted affecting life and miscellaneous companies. The more important act provided for the conversion of a stock life company into a mutual company. The act made it lawful for a stock life company to acquire the whole or any portion of the shares of stock for the benefit of the policyholders, and prescribed the methods to be pursued in making the change through appeal to the court of chancery.

An act prescribing rules for valuing bonds and other evidences of debt held by a life insurance company. The commissioner of insurance is given discretion in determining the method of calculating values under the prescribed rule, and the act does not apply to any corporation which shall not elect to value its bonds by amortization.

Other bills amended existing laws, and provided that whenever an insurance company shall increase its capital by more than \$100,000, an examination shall be made whenever and as often as \$100,000 of such increase shall be paid in.

An act exempting mutual accident company, organized under the act from making a deposit with the insurance department.

NEW MEXICO. The only bill enacted related to guaranty and surety companies, and amended Sections 1 and 3, Chapter 122, Laws of 1909, entitled an act to provide for the furnishing of proper bonds by territorial, county, and municipal officers, and for other purposes, and repealed Section 1538 of the Compiled Laws of 1897.

NEW YORK. The following is a summary of the legislation affecting life and miscellaneous insurance companies.

An act amending Section 84 and broadening the powers of the superintendent relative to the acceptance of valuation certificates made by other state departments.

An act permitting a corporation to issue additional insurance, with the consent of the superintendent, not to exceed ten per cent. of the limitation for the year, and an additional act amending the provisions of Section 97 relative to the giving of bonuses, etc.

An act making it a misdemeanor to circulate or cause to be circulated anything indicating that such corporation can transact any business other than that authorized in the certificate of authority issued by the superintendent.

An act authorizing employers to take out policies covering employees collectively.

An act providing that by entry of judgment dissolving marriage ties, the defendant guilty of adultery is not entitled to any interest in any policy of insurance on the life of the plaintiff.

An act, amending Section 100, and authorizing domestic life companies to invest in the bonds of any government in which such company is transacting business, or of any state.

An act prohibiting the use of the words "casualty," "surety," or "fidelity" in a corporate title except by corporations organized under the insurance or banking laws.

An act extending the provisions of the law prohibiting misrepresentations and estimates to health and accident companies.

An act amending the law relating to the reorganization of corporations, and an additional act requiring title, credit, and guaranty companies to elect directors in such manner that at least one-fourth shall be elected annually.

An act amending the law relating to the prosecution of persons acting for unauthorized companies, and an act placing all promotion of companies under the supervision of the insurance department.

Acts increasing the minimum capital for credit guaranty companies from \$150,000 to \$250,000 and removing the limitation of maximum capital allowed to \$10,000,000 and providing that companies organized to transact employers' liability, or fidelity and surety insurance shall have a minimum capital of \$250,000.

An act amending the law relating to standard provisions for policies of accident insurance. [See Policy Forms and Laws], and an act extending the anti-rebate law to assessment life associations. [See Anti-Rebate Laws.]

An act, amending Sections 181, 182, and 183, and authorizing courts in passing upon the sufficiency of a surety bond to accept the certificate of the superintendent of insurance as to solvency of the surety.

An act enabling title guaranty companies to exercise powers in respect to mortgage and other investments similar to those exercised by corporations under the banking law.

An act prohibiting investments by a company guaranteeing bonds from investing in the bonds of the corporation it is guaranteeing; permitting a surety company, with the consent of the superintendent of insurance, to invest in or loan on the stock of any other corporation carrying on the same kind of business outside the United States; and authorizing a life insurance company to loan to policyholders upon the security of the value of the policy a sum not exceeding the lawful reserve without requiring the company to hold the policy as collateral.

An act requiring that an examination be made of casualty companies at least once in every three years, and an act permitting companies organized under Sub-Division 5, Section 70, to insure against forgery as well as loss against burglary and theft.

Acts amending the stock and general corporation law, and requiring the execution of papers in triplicate, and requiring the filing of certificate of extension of corporate existence with the insurance department.

An act relating to fraternal societies, and amending the sections relating to valuation and exemption.

An act amending Sections 232 and 239 of the general corporation law, and providing that receivers shall be vested with title to all property of the corporation, and may sue to recover property of a corporation, and an act requiring assessment associations to have printed on their policies the words "assessment systems," and also extending the anti-rebate law to apply to assessment associations.

NORTH CAROLINA. The principal measures enacted were bills regulating fraternal societies, and prescribing standard provisions and clauses for policies of accident insurance. [See Policy Forms and Laws.]

The principal measure directly affecting life companies was an act amending the anti-rebate law prohibiting misrepresentation. [See Anti-Rebate Laws.] An act was also passed requiring the words, "issued upon the assessment plan," to be printed in red ink on the front page of all policies issued by assessment companies, and the words "assessment plan" on every application, and on all printed documents issued by such company.

An act entitled an act to protect policyholders in assessment companies, and relating to deposits by domestic and foreign assessment companies.

An act amending Chapter 879, Laws of 1907, requiring the approval of policies by the insurance commissioner, by striking out the words "for less than five hundred dollars."

The more important general acts were: An act in relation to the sale of securities of insurance corporations and of corporations organized to promote or hold the capital stock of insurance companies. The act requires that agents of such corporations must be licensed by the insurance commissioner, and requires that details and particulars of the company's plans be filed with the insurance department.

An act to regulate the licensing of insurance agents, and giving the commissioner of insurance power to judge of the qualifications of the agent.

An act amending Section 4729 to permit the licensing of companies with a capital of only \$25,000 to do an industrial accident business.

NORTH DAKOTA. Several bills were enacted relating to life and miscellaneous insurance. The important one provided for the organization and regulation of fraternal societies, and was what is known as the standard Mobile Bill.

An act was passed providing a state bonding department in the office of the commissioner of insurance, and providing for its conduct and maintenance.

An act relating to the responsibility of fidelity companies, and providing that such companies shall be held responsible to any person for damages which he may suffer by reason of any fraud or misrepresentation practiced upon him by such public official under the guise of or by virtue of his office.

An act repealing Chapter 145, Laws of 1907, entitled "An act to prohibit the issuance of non-participating policies by certain life insurance companies."

An act fixing the time when policies of hail insurance shall take effect, and providing that such policies shall take effect and be binding from and after twenty-four hours from the day and hour the application for such insurance is taken.

OHIO. The principal measure enacted provided for a state system of workmen's compensation. The other legislation was as follows:

An act relating to the reinsurance in life insurance; an act permitting creditors to be named as beneficiaries of life insurance policies, and an act to permit assessment life and accident companies to reorganize on the legal reserve basis, and prohibiting the organization or licensing of new assessment companies.

OREGON. The only measure enacted in the state was a workmen's compensation law.

PENNSYLVANIA. An anti-rebate bill was enacted [see Anti-Rebate Laws] and also an act to prevent misrepresentation and twisting of life insurance policies. The only other measure affecting directly life or accident companies, was an act prescribing standard provisions for policies of accident insurance. [See Policy Forms and Laws.]

RHODE ISLAND. The only bill enacted into law was the commissioner's bill for the regulation and supervision of fraternal societies.

SOUTH CAROLINA. But little legislation was enacted. A bill was enacted exempting medical examiners of life insurance companies from paying a license fee.

An act providing for the licensing and supervision of mortgage companies, and requiring the filing of statements, a certificate of compliance with the laws of its home state, and appointment of the insurance commissioner as attorney. The license fee was made \$25.

SOUTH DAKOTA. Several measures were enacted amending the insurance code, respecting the insurance department and fire and life insurance. Beyond this there was an act relating to surety title guaranty, employers' liability and burglary, accident, health, and casualty insurance, and fidelity corporations, and providing for examination, management, control, and dissolution of such corporations. [See Anti-Rebate Laws.]

An act governing the purchase or merger of insurance companies, and creating a commission to pass upon and approve mergers. The act applies to any insurance corporation either stock, mutual, stipulated premium or assessment, and fraternal societies.

TENNESSEE. There was very little legislation enacted, and none related to regular insurance companies.

The Mobile Bill providing for the organization and supervision of fraternal societies was the important measure enacted.

The other legislation was an act to separate the offices of state treasurer and insurance commissioner, and to create a separate department of insurance, and provide for the appointment of a commissioner, a deputy, and clerical assistants, and to define their duties and to fix their compensation. The law took effect March 1. An additional act amended the laws to provide that the insurance commissioner shall be the custodian of all funds and securities deposited with the state by insurance companies.

TEXAS. The principal legislation enacted affecting life and miscellaneous companies was a workmen's compensation law, and the Mobile Bill for the regulation and supervision of fraternal societies.

UTAH. The only legislation enacted in 1913 was what was known as the Mobile bill, providing for the regulation and supervision of fraternal societies.

VERMONT. A Bill prescribing standard provisions for policies of accident insurance, was enacted by the 1912 session of the legislature, which extended over into 1913, and the bill was signed and became a law in January, 1913, [See Policy Forms and Laws.]

WISCONSIN. The following is a summary of the legislation affecting life and miscellaneous companies.

An act prohibiting the circulation or use of literature misrepresenting the terms of any policy, or misrepresenting the terms of policies issued by other companies, and requiring copies of any mathematical computations to be filed with the commissioner before being used or circulated.

An act relating to fraternal societies.

An act providing for standard provisions in policies of accident insurance. [See Policy Forms and Laws.]

An act relating to the state life insurance fund.

WYOMING. The only measure of importance passed related to fraternal societies and was the standard department measure providing for the regulation and supervision of fraternal societies.

LEXINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Lebanon, Ind. Organized and began business 1912; capital, \$100,000. Charles F. S. Neal, president; Wm. T. Hooton, vice-president; Guy M. Voris, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$124,268; total liabilities, \$6,205.

LIABILITY INSURANCE. [See Employers' Liability Insurance.]

LIBERAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIANA, Anderson, Ind. Organized 1912; capital, \$100,000. Arthur H. Jones, president; W. H. Hinton, secretary and treasurer.

LIFE AND CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY, Nashville, Tenn. Organized 1903 as an assessment company, reorganized as a legal reserve company 1910; capital, \$150,000. A. M. Burton, president; F. M. Phillippi, secretary and actuary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$242,400.89; total liabilities, \$78,976.12.

LIFE INSURANCE AGGREGATES. The report of the New York state insurance department for 1914 gave the following totals of life insurance business for the two years 1912-13 (not including industrial business) transacted by companies reporting to the department. The figures of 1911 are also printed for comparison. The returns cover the business of all the large companies of the United States, not including industrial business.

LIFE COMPANIES

	1911	1912	1913
Number of companies	34	34	34
Assets	\$3,942,144.356	\$4,173,953.579	\$4,417,298.211
Reserve	3,267,350.026	3,466,552.483	3,677,451.167
Other liabilities	459,990.124	475,625.698	482,910.820
Total liabilities	3,727,340.150	3,942,178.181	4,160,361.987
Surplus to policyholders	214,804.206	147,257.772	256,936.224
Capital stock	11,042,000	11,139,000	11,139,000
Premiums received	564,754,884	597,202,211	628,650,211
All other receipts	189,778,334	198,079,850	211,647,232
Total income	754,533,218	795,282,061	840,297,443
Claims paid	231,848,751	246,459,831	252,758,054
Dividends to policyholders	80,073,569	89,171,460	96,854,139
Paid for forfeited policies	75,709,941	84,600,924	87,345,022

	1911	1912	1913
Expenses	\$135,524,003	\$143,367,453	\$3,001,119
Supplementary contracts	2,465,955	2,787,556	153,379,427
Dividends to stockholders	1,120,480	1,130,480	2,660,480
Total disbursements	526,742,699	567,517,704	595,998,241
Policies in force	6,621,386	7,001,913	7,452,154
Insurance in force	12,803,317,544	13,527,321,222	14,304,638,791

[For statistics of assessment insurance, see Fraternal Societies, and National Fraternal Congress, and for statistics of casualty companies see accident, burglary, health, liability, plate glass, surety, and fidelity insurance, etc.]

CASUALTY, FIDELITY, SURETY, AND CREDIT COMPANIES

	1911	1912	1913
Number of companies	60	63	62
Assets	\$145,068,249	\$162,406,391	\$169,773,657
Reserves for unpaid losses	23,778,932	26,499,309	28,487,667
Unearned premium reserve	42,939,625	50,105,192	52,914,394
All other liabilities	8,888,429	12,132,371	11,939,810
Total liabilities	75,606,986	88,736,872	93,368,871
Capital stock	33,777,220	38,342,525	43,100,275
Surplus	35,684,043	35,326,994	33,304,511
Premiums	93,972,996	110,951,393	122,430,764
Other income	12,253,076	11,174,181	13,966,770
Total income	106,226,072	122,125,574	136,397,534
Claims paid	37,180,214	43,197,657	53,984,837
Dividends to stockholders	3,398,058	5,864,307	5,877,806
Expenses	53,598,599	60,029,009	68,657,791
Total disbursements	94,176,871	109,090,973	128,520,434

TITLE AND MORTGAGE GUARANTEE COMPANIES

	1911	1912	1913
Number of companies	10	11	12
Assets	\$50,893,789	\$52,410,263	\$99,684,805
Liabilities except capital	17,663,768	15,906,861	46,723,447
Capital stock	17,260,000	19,759,271	24,834,400
Surplus	15,970,021	16,744,131	28,126,958
Income	6,429,245	6,865,593	10,291,035
Disbursements	5,333,248	5,859,445	10,146,375

LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK. [See Life Underwriters Association of.]

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, AMERICAN, FOREIGN BUSINESS OF. [See Foreign Business.]

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF VIRGINIA, Richmond, Va. Organized 1871; cash capital, \$500,000; John G. Walker, president; E. D. Harris, vice-president; W. L. T. Rogerson, second vice-president; A. S. Hurt, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$9,746,273.87; liabilities, \$8,113,997.41.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICY FORMS. [See Policy Forms, Life.]

LIFE INSURANCE; PROOFS OF DEATH. All life insurance companies require proofs of death on their own blanks, which will be furnished on application. These consist, in most cases, of certificates of the claimant as to fact and causes of death, certificate of attending physician, certificate of friend as to identity, certificate of undertaker or clergyman, or copy of record of burial. These certificates must be sworn to, and in some cases attested by seal of a court of record. The object of these various certificates is to establish the identity of the deceased with the assured, and to make sure of the fact of death. As these several requirements are substantially alike, and as each company's blanks are to be used, the details in each case seem unnecessary in a work of this kind.

LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF CHATTANOOGA, was organized by life insurance agents of Chattanooga, Tenn., in March, 1912. Officers were elected as follows: President, Charles W. Biese; vice-president, Harris K. Vance; secretary and treasurer, Tom L. Landress. The present officers, elected in May, 1914, are: President, Paul W. Shepherd; vice-president, Ed. E. Brown; secretary, James M. McGaughy; treasurer, F. M. Keys, Northwestern Mutual Life; executive committee, C. H. Royalty, chairman; J. W. Bishop, C. H. Grimm.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF AKRON, O., was organized in August, 1910. C. L. Harmon was elected president, and F. C. Dibble, secretary and treasurer. The present officers, elected in 1914, are: President, Fred C. Dibble, Massachusetts Mutual; vice-president, W. W. Peters, Prudential; secretary and treasurer, C. L. Harmon, Northwestern Mutual; executive committee, F. W. Sweet, John Hancock; M. Wade, Equitable; G. F. Fricker, Connecticut Mutual.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF BIRMINGHAM, ALA., was organized in 1905, with the following officers: President, W. J. Cameron; vice-president, P. C. Ratcliff; secretary and treasurer, Wm. H. Stewart. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in March, 1914, are: President, P. C. Ratcliff, Penn Mutual; vice-president, Lucien C. Brown, Germania Life; secretary and treasurer, Lucien M. Harris, Germania Life; executive committee, Albert C. Chesney, Metropolitan; W. L. Sessions, Prudential; G. T. Sibley, Equitable.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF BUFFALO, N. Y., was organized November 9, 1886, and the following officers elected: W. G. Justice, president; J. W. Pressey, vice-president; W. H. Formosa, second vice-president; W. Manning, secretary; R. Butler, treasurer. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in February, 1914, are: President, Joseph E. Gavin; vice-president, P. G. Lapey; second vice-president, D. W. Cherrier; secretary and treasurer, George J. Eckhardt; executive committee, C. F. Adams, C. D. Buckpitt, G. R. Jones, W. A. McCormick, W. J. Shepard.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL MASSACHUSETTS, was organized at Worcester, Mass., October 14, 1899, with the following officers: President, W. A. Bailey; vice-presidents, H. E. Townsend, H. L. Trafford; secretary, S. Hamilton Coe; treasurer, Herbert P. Hopkins. The present officers, elected in 1914, are: President, Edward A. Robertson; vice-president, Eli Bouchard; second vice-president, Charles H. Sagar; treasurer, Guy F. Wheeler; secretary, Otis D. Arnold; executive committee, chairman, Eli Bouchard; Charles H. Sagar, Otis D. Arnold, Dana M. Dustan, E. A. Robertson, Guy F. Wheeler, B. B. Snow, William James Hogg, William C. Crierie.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO was organized January 15, 1889, the initial meeting looking toward the formation of the association being held December 7, 1888. The original officers were: J. W. Janney, president; A. L. Chetlain, first vice-president; W. S. Swymmer, second vice-president; John H. Nolan, secretary; L. A. Spicer, treasurer. The presidents of the association have been: 1889, J. W. Janney; 1890, John H. Nolan; 1891, Charles H. Ferguson; 1892, W. H. Wyman; 1893, John K. Stearns, who was re-elected in 1894 and 1895; 1896, Ira J. Mason; 1897, W. D. Wyman; 1898 and 1899, George L. Wrenn; 1900, L. Brackett Bishop; 1901, J. W. Ranney; 1902-1903, R. D. Bokum; 1904, D. M. Baker; 1905, L. Brackett Bishop; 1906, Fred B. Mason; 1907-1908, T. L. Fansler; 1909, Jules Girardin; 1910-11, H. C. Castor; 1912, Robert F. Palmer; 1913. At the annual meeting, held in February, 1914, the following officers were elected: President, Edward A. Ferguson, Union Central; vice-president, J. Frank Johantgen, New York Life; secretary, Byron C. Howes, Union Mutual; treasurer, Hervey S. Dale, Union Mutual; executive committee, P. J. Kraus, Metropolitan Life, chairman; Alex. N. Weil, Fidelity Mutual; Henry E. Tank, Travelers; F. H. Merrill, Mutual Life, New York; Joseph Loebe, Berkshire Life.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, was organized there in October, 1888, electing C. D. Whitehead, president; J. E. Lord and J. A. Lewis, vice-presidents, and C. D. Mills, secretary. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in January, 1914, are: President, M. F. Belisle; secretary and treasurer, W. J. Cardwell; executive committee, J. P. Miller, chairman, A. W. Hartstone, J. P. Mullane, Ed. Villmoare, F. L. Chesney.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF LOUISIANA was organized at a meeting held in New Orleans in July, 1908. Officers were elected as follows: President, Frank L. Levy, Equitable; vice-president, Louis P. Rice, Louisiana National; secretary and treasurer, Edmond J. Jacquet, Equitable. The present officers, elected in November, 1913, are: President, Crawford H. Ellis; vice-president, Leon Williams; secretary and treasurer, T. D. Wharton; executive committee, Edward S. Maunsell, W. E. Millsaps, T. P. Thompson, V. Smither.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF MONTGOMERY (Alabama) was organized at a meeting of life insurance agents in Montgomery, March 30, 1904. The following officers and executive committee were elected: President, R. P. Dexter, Sr.; vice-president, E. J. Meyer; secretary and treasurer, W. E. Dow. At the annual meeting in May, 1914, officers were elected as follows: President, J. W. Terry; vice-president, B. J. Weil; secretary and treasurer, J. L. Harris.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK was organized as the Life Insurance Association of New York, in the city of New York, January 18, 1887, the first officers being: Charles H. Raymond of the Mutual Life, president; Gilford Morse of the Massachusetts Mutual, first vice-president; L. Spencer Goble of the Mutual Benefit, second vice-president; Alvah W. Brown of the Mutual Life, third vice-president; Charles T. Dunwell, of the Berkshire Life, secretary; George F. Hadley of the Brooklyn Life, treasurer.

The presidents since organization have been:

1887—Charles H. Raymond
 1889—L. Spencer Goble
 1890—Gilford Morse
 1891—George P. Haskell
 1892—Tilden Blodgett
 1893—George F. Hadley
 1894—Robert L. Murray
 1895—John F. Makley
 1896—Richard E. Cochran
 1897—James Vereance
 1898—Thomas P. Goodrich
 1899—Joseph A. Goulden
 1900—Philip H. Farley
 1901—Frank K. Kohler

1902—George A. Brinkerhoff
 1903—John W. Vrooman
 1904—M. E. Goulden
 1905—J. Carlton Ward
 1906—T. Reid Fell
 1907—Charles J. Edwards
 1908—Robert H. Hardy
 1909—D. G. C. Sinclair
 1910—Hugh G. Miller
 1911—Conrad V. Dykeman
 1912—L. L. Hopkins
 1913—E. W. Allen
 1914—J. S. Myrick

The present officers of the association, who were elected at the twenty-seventh annual meeting in February, 1914, are: President, Julian S. Myrick; vice-president, Wm. H. Ryan; second vice-president, R. M. Simons; third vice-president, John S. Tunmore; secretary-treasurer, Wm. F. Atkinson; executive committee, chairman, Lawrence Priddy, New York Life, Frederick H. Rhodes, Alfred Seibert, Perez F. Huff, R. K. Stowe, Samuel S. Voshell.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF OREGON was organized in 1904. Officers were elected as follows: President, C. W. Sherman; first vice-president, W. S. Pond; second vice-president, H. G. Colton; secretary, R. H. Pickering. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in February, 1914, are: President, D. C. Herrin, Union Central; vice-president, F. M. Bradley, Provident Life and Trust; secretary and treasurer, Joseph H. Gray, Germania; executive committee, S. P. Lockwood, Columbia Life; William Goldman, Manhattan Life; Herbert H. Ward, Pacific Mutual.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF ROCHESTER, N. Y., was organized March 26, 1904, and the following officers elected:

President, F. E. McMullen, Aetna Life; vice-president, P. B. Van Duesen, Equitable; second vice-president, M. R. Miller, Penn Mutual; secretary, Clay Babcock, Mutual Life; treasurer, J. N. Alexander, National Life, Vt. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in January, 1914, are: President, Farley J. Withington; vice-president, William J. Bott; second vice-president, Frank Palmateer; secretary, E. C. MacDowell; treasurer, W. C. Chubb.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF SAVANNAH, GA., was organized in February, 1906, with the following officers: President, Julian Schley; first vice-president, Cornelius F. Moses; second vice-president, E. S. Stoddard; secretary and treasurer, Benjamin J. Apple. The present officers, elected in January, 1914, are: President, Edward S. Stoddard; vice-president, O. E. Stewart; second vice-president, Aaron Ferst; secretary and treasurer, R. Larcombe Schley; executive committee, William J. Harty, L. T. Doyle, C. F. Moses, Julian Schley, E. H. O'Connor.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF SNOHOMISH COUNTY, Everett, Wash. The association was organized in 1914, and the officers elected were: President, H. A. Sharpe, Penn Mutual Life; vice-president, J. B. Scanlon; secretary, O. C. Freese, Pacific Mutual Life; treasurer, Jos. P. Torrey, Travelers.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF SPRINGFIELD, MO., was organized at a meeting held in February, 1912, and officers were elected as follows: President, W. A. Banks; vice-president, M. E. Dark; secretary, Victor E. Russum; treasurer, M. M. Low. The present officers, elected in 1914, are: President, Marion A. Nelson, Equitable Life, New York; vice-president, John M. Stewart, Northwestern Mutual; secretary, Melville F. Dark, Illinois Life; treasurer, Jake Marx, John Hancock.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF ST. LOUIS, MO. There was an association with this name organized January 7, 1891, which after a few years lost its vitality. An attempt was made in September, 1896, and again in October, 1897, to reorganize the association, but the efforts were short-lived. Another reorganization was effected in January, 1902, and W. G. Day was elected president, and George Benham secretary. At the annual meeting, held in January, 1914, the following officers were elected: President, James M. Bloodworth; vice-president, W. E. Anderson; second vice-president, W. E. Bilheimer; secretary, Earl Layman; treasurer, J. L. Hass; executive committee, George L. Dyer, W. O. Andrews, Fred B. Miller, George Benham, and C. C. Dyer.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF TOLEDO.
[See Toledo Association of Life Underwriters.]

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATIONS. For a list of local associations composing the National Association of Life Under-

writers, see National Association. For general organizations of life and casualty underwriters, see

Actuarial Society of America.
American Institute of Actuaries.
American Life Convention.
Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors of America.
Association of Life Insurance Presidents.
National Fraternal Congress (Fraternal Beneficiary Orders).
National Association of Life Underwriters.
International Association of Casualty and Surety Underwriters.
Health and Accident Underwriters' Conference (Detroit Conference, National Mutual Union and American Association of Accident Underwriters).

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF WEBSTER COUNTY, Kentucky. Organized in 1914. The officers elected were: President, W. T. Lamb; secretary, J. W. Bartlett; treasurer, J. E. O'Brien.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS. This association was organized at Springfield, Mass., October 6, 1894. Officers were elected as follows: James L. Johnson, of the Massachusetts Mutual, president; George H. Sutton of the Mutual Life, and H. K. Simons of the Equitable Life, vice-presidents; Henry P. Roberts of the Union Mutual Life, secretary; Archibald Ladner, of the Provident Life and Trust, treasurer. The present officers of the Association, elected at the annual meeting in February, 1914, are: President, A. B. Franklin, Jr.; vice-president, F. W. Fuller; second vice-president, Harry Chittim; secretary, E. N. Worthen; treasurer, C. B. Cone; executive committee, E. B. Ranshousen, E. Milton Allis, Henry S. Waldron, Lowell E. Bailey, A. J. Norton, D. W. Bridgeman, T. E. Trombley.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS' NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF.
[See National Association of Life Underwriters.]

LIMA ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized at Lima, O., in 1912, and the officers elected were: President, W. T. Feeley, Union Central; vice-president, A. S. Creps, Massachusetts Mutual; secretary, Darwin Crossman, Equitable, New York; treasurer, J. P. King, Mutual Benefit. The present officers, elected in June, 1914, are: President, A. D. Hildreth; vice-president, O. N. Young; secretary and treasurer, Lee Faurot.

LINCOLN LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, Lincoln, Neb., was organized February 24, 1906, and officers were elected as follows: President, J. H. Mockett, Sr.; vice-president, H. W. Noble; secretary, Frank P. Dwiggin; treasurer, E. P. Bushman. The present officers, elected in January, 1914, are: President, J. R. Moyer; vice-president, J. A. Cravens; secretary and treasurer, A. R. Edmiston.

LINCOLN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Fort Wayne, Ind. Organized 1905; authorized capital, \$200,000; paid in, \$200,000. Samuel M. Foster, president; Arthur F. Hall, vice-president and manager; Franklin B. Mead, F. A. S., secretary and actuary.

LION BONDING AND SURETY COMPANY, Omaha, Neb. Organized 1907; capital, \$252,000. Henry Haubens, president; C. W. Shaffer, assistant secretary.

LIPPINCOTT, HENRY C., manager of agencies for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., April 12, 1844. He is a graduate of the Central High School of that city. In May, 1865, he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar, and practiced law until 1869, when he removed to Colorado, where he taught school, mined, wrote for the newspapers, and hustled generally. He found his true vocation in life insurance, to which he has devoted the remainder of his life. He entered the office of the Penn Mutual February 1, 1874, and served in various capacities until he was appointed manager of agencies in January, 1888. He is active in everything that pertains to life insurance, being a trained controversialist who delights in the gentle art of dialectics. His contributions to the business have been many and influential, and he has been in frequent request as a speaker by various associations. He has made the excellent canvassing material of the Penn Mutual and has much to do with its development as a company.

LITTLE ROCK LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION. The association was organized in March, 1907, as the Arkansas Life Underwriters' Association, with H. L. Remmel, president, and R. R. Thompson, secretary. The present title was adopted in 1914. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in April, 1914, are: President, C. G. Price, Union Central Life; vice-president, Joseph A. Hogan, Metropolitan Life; second vice-president, J. D. Arnold, Pacific Mutual; secretary, Howard Conley, New York Life; treasurer, T. M. Cory, Equitable Life.

LIVE STOCK INSURANCE. Statistics of this class of insurance in the United States are extremely incomplete, as much of it is transacted by farmers' township mutual and assessment companies. A number of companies have been organized on the stock basis to transact this class of business, and, with one exception, all the stock companies have been organized since 1905. Several stock companies were organized in 1913. The principal stock companies transacting this class of business, with year of organization, are: The Indiana and Ohio Live Stock Insurance Company, Crawfordsville, Ind. (1884); Atlantic Horse Insurance Company, Providence, R. I. (1907); National Live Stock Insurance Company (1910); and the Standard Live Stock Insurance Company (1909), Indianapolis; Western Live Stock Insurance Company, Peoria, Ill. (1913); Northwestern Live Stock Insurance Company, Des Moines (1907); Kaskaskia Live Stock Insurance Company, Shelbyville, Ill. (1913); Granite Live Stock Insurance Company, Bloomington, Ill. (1913); Dakota Live Stock and Casualty Insurance Company, Bismarck, N. D. (1913); Kentucky Live Stock Insurance Company, Louisville (1913).

The Indiana and Ohio Live Stock reported net premiums written in 1913 of \$269,845.14; claims paid, \$161,414.92; the Atlantic Horse, net premiums of \$74,021.38; claims paid, \$34,309.32.

The stock companies at a meeting held in Indianapolis, August, 1914, organized the National Association of Live Stock Insurance Companies of America, with J. W. Newman, Kentucky Live Stock, as president, and J. B. Rice, Granite Live Stock, secretary. The Live Stock Insurance Bureau was also organized for the purpose of collecting statistics, making reports and for the protection of live stock owners and insurance companies. The officers elected are: President, F. M. Boyd; vice-president, Clifford Ireland; secretary and treasurer, B. B. Cohen.

LLOYDS PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Organized 1882; capital, \$250,000. W. T. Woods, president; C. E. W. Chambers, Secretary.

LOEB, HENRY, second vice-president of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, has spent his entire business career with the company, and first entered its service as stenographer in 1897, becoming chief clerk in the policy department in 1902. He was elected assistant secretary in 1909 and second vice-president and a director of the company in 1914. He is of German descent, and was born in Albany, N. Y., September 26, 1871.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT COMPANY, Toronto, Can. Organized 1908; commenced business in the United States, 1910. Alexander MacLean, manager, F. S. Batterson, agency superintendent, New York. Assets, United States branch, December 31, 1913, \$903,918.55; total liabilities, \$323,543.10.

LONDON GUARANTEE AND ACCIDENT COMPANY, LTD., of London. Established 1869; entered United States in 1892. F. W. Lawson, United States manager, Chicago, Ill. Assets, United States branch, December 31, 1913, \$4,030,415.31; liabilities, \$3,145,814.77.

LONE STAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Dallas, Tex. Organized 1910; capital, \$100,000. The company reinsured in the Great Southern Life Insurance Company in 1914.

LOOKER, OSCAR R., president of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Columbus, O., June 19, 1846, and passed a part of his boyhood upon a farm near that city. Although but fifteen years of age at the time the Civil War broke out he enlisted in the Union army and served throughout the entire war. After its close he studied law at Columbus, but in 1869 he became connected with the Cleveland office of the Berkshire Life. In 1871 he joined the staff of the Michigan Mutual Life at its home office in Detroit, and in 1883 he was elected secretary and general manager of the company. Mr. Looker was elected president in 1893.

LOOMIS, JAMES LEE, assistant secretary of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Granby, Conn., November 3, 1878. He was educated at the New York Military Academy,

Cornwall-on-Hudson, and at Yale University, from which he graduated with the degree B.A., in 1901. He was admitted to the bar in 1905, and practiced law until he was elected to his present position with the Connecticut Mutual in 1909.

LOS ANGELES LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized at a meeting held September 17, 1904, and the following officers were elected: President, W. N. Holley; vice-president, J. C. Guy; second vice-president, W. P. Trumblower; secretary, C. I. D. Moore; treasurer, H. Haskell. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in December, 1913, are: President, A. P. Chipron, Equitable Life; vice-president, Bertram P. Rouse, Mutual Benefit; second vice-president, W. C. Shaw, Metropolitan Life; secretary and treasurer, William McClelland.

LOTT, EDSON S., president of the United States Casualty Company, New York, was born in Yates county, N. Y., of American parentage, November 10, 1858. He was educated in the public schools and the Penn Yan, N. Y. Academy and began his business life in newspaper work in which his experience was varied, and he was one of the incorporators of the *United States Investor* of Boston. He first entered the accident insurance business in 1892, and became superintendent of agents of the Manufacturers' Accident Indemnity Company of Geneva, N. Y., and in 1895, on the organization of the United States Casualty Company, he became assistant secretary of the company. He became secretary in 1897; was made general manager as well in 1901, and was elected to his present position in 1908. Mr. Lott is an active member of associations pertaining to accident and liability underwriting, was elected president of the International Association of Accident Underwriters in 1903, and re-elected in 1904; was vice-president of the Alliance Against Accident Frauds, 1904-1906; was elected president of the Board of Casualty and Surety Underwriters in 1908; was elected president of the Casualty & Surety Social Club of New York in 1909. He is a member of the editorial board of the International Insurance Encyclopedia, and a member of the organization committee of the Ninth International Congress on Social Insurance. Mr. Lott is a well-known speaker and writer on employers' liability and workmen's compensation laws, his best-known book being "Which Will Be Best for the Workman."

LOUISIANA CASUALTY AND SURETY ASSOCIATION was organized at a meeting in New Orleans in July, 1914. The words "information" and "publicity" are contained in the title of the association which indicate its purposes. Officers were elected as follows: President, Henry Rightor; vice-president, Edwin Shelby; secretary, J. H. Bodenheimer; executive committee, M. J. Hartson, W. J. Bovard, and the above officers. Vice-presidents were also elected representing the five principal cities in the state.

LOUISIANA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN. The secretary of state is charged with the supervision of insurance interests in Louisiana. He is authorized to appoint an assistant secretary of

state, who has in recent years been given charge of the insurance department. The assistants who have served since 1884 are: Simeon Toby, from 1884 to 1891; William B. Spencer, from 1891 to 1894; George Spencer in 1894 and 1895; Simeon Toby again in 1895, and John J. McCann in 1896. The present secretary of state is A. E. Hebert, and his official address is Baton Rouge.

LOUISIANA STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Shreveport, La. Organized 1911; capital, \$250,000. W. T. Crawford, president; J. Homer Jordan, vice-president; T. P. Lloyd, vice-president and medical director; R. M. Henderson, secretary; W. E. Glussell, treasurer; W. W. Lindsey, superintendent of agents. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$347,033.98; total liabilities, \$347,033.98.

LOUISVILLE ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized in 1904. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in January, 1914, are: President, W. W. Dennis; vice-presidents, S. M. Burbank and E. F. Young; secretary, John G. Morey; treasurer, C. T. Watkins; executive committee, G. L. McDonald, Henry J. Powell, William H. Harrison, and H. D. Rodman.

LOVELAND, CHARLES A., actuary of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Troy, N. Y., October 3, 1841. He served for three years in the army during the Civil War; entered the office of the Northwestern Mutual in 1870, and has advanced through various grades to his present position. He is one of the charter members of the Actuarial Society of America.

LOYAL PROTECTIVE INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1895; reorganized as a stock company, 1909; capital, \$100,000. S. A. Allen, president; F. R. Parks, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$424,547.15; total liabilities, \$200,239.87.

LUCKETT, DAINGERFIELD G., secretary of the United States Casualty Company, New York, is a native of Maryland and was born at Rockville, of American parentage, June 6, 1873. He was educated in the Rockville Academy. From 1891 to 1897 was private secretary to David B. Hill, United States senator from New York. In the latter year he became connected with the United States Casualty, and held successively the positions of assistant superintendent of agencies, and superintendent of agencies, personal accident department, and was appointed assistant secretary in 1901. He was elected to his present position in 1908.

LUNGER, JOHN B., vice-president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was born in Warren county, N. J., in 1864. He received his early education in the public schools and at the Centenary Collegiate Institute, Hackettstown, N. J. In 1880 he entered the service of the Prudential Insurance Company and was soon put in charge of the mathematical work, and as the company grew he developed the actuary's department. The company opened an ordinary branch in 1886, of which he supervised both the office and field work. On Feb-

ruary 1, 1897, he accepted the position of managing actuary of the New York Life Insurance Company. Five years later, on February 1, 1902, he resigned this office to accept the vice-presidency of the Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., in which position he continued until March 21, 1912, on which date he was elected vice-president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

LYMAN, HENRY D., chairman of the Board of the American Surety Company of New York, was born April 12, 1852, at Parkman, O. He was educated in the common schools of that place and first came into prominence as a special agent of the post-office department of the United States. Under President Garfield's administration he was chief clerk of the contract office of the post-office department, and under President Arthur, second assistant postmaster-general. In 1885 he was elected secretary, and in 1886 vice-president, and April 12, 1899, president, and January 17, 1912, chairman of the Board of the American Surety Company of New York.

LYNCHBURG ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS, Lynchburg, Va. This association was organized in March, 1913. Officers were elected as follows: President, John W. Childs; vice-presidents, Paul F. Barham and Jas. A. Scott; secretary and treasurer, S. S. Northington. The present officers, elected in March, 1914, are: President, John W. Childs; vice-president, P. F. Burham; second vice-president, B. G. Kerr; secretary and treasurer, R. Frank Leay; executive committee, J. H. Cave, S. S. Northington, H. M. Crowder.

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MACAULAY, THOMAS BASSETT, managing director and secretary of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, is a son of the veteran president of that institution, Robertson Macaulay, and was born at Hamilton, Ont., June 6, 1860. He entered the service of the Sun Life in October, 1877. He was appointed actuary in 1880, secretary in 1891, and became director also of the company in 1898, and managing director in 1908. Mr. Macaulay is a Fellow (by examination) of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain, and supervisor at Montreal in connection with the examinations of the Institute. He is a charter member of the Actuarial Society of America, and was in 1899 elected president of the society and re-elected in 1900. He is also a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of England, and a corresponding member of the Institute des Actuaire Francais, Paris. He was one of the representatives of the Actuarial Society of America at the International Congress of Actuaries in Brussels in 1895, in London in 1898, in Paris in 1900, and in Berlin in 1906. He was elected vice-president of the Congress for the United States and Canada at the Paris Congress and again at Berlin. At the present time (1914) he is president of the Life Insurance Officers' Association of Canada.

MACK, WILFRED WHALEY, insurance journalist, was born at Ithaca, N. Y., April 17, 1879, and received a public and high school education. He studied two years at the College of the City of New York, and two years also at Cornell University. After leaving Cornell he was a reporter on the *New York Sun*, until joining the *Weekly Underwriter* as assistant editor in 1902. He joined the *Insurance Field* of Louisville in 1905, as associate editor, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., being transferred to Chicago in the same capacity in June, 1909. Became associated again with the *Weekly Underwriter* as associate editor in May, 1914.

MAINE, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1868-1914. The insurance department in Maine was organized by act of the legislature in 1868, the chief official being the insurance commissioner, who is appointed by the governor for three years. The following is a list of these officials up to date:

Albert W. Paine	1868-1873	Oramandal Smith	1883-1884
Joshua Nye	1873-1879	Frank E. Nye	1884-1885
William Philbrick	1879-1880	Joseph O. Smith	1885-1893
Joseph B. Peaks	1880-1883	Stephen W. Carr	1893-1908
Beecher Putnam	1909-1912	Andrew P. Havey	1912-1913

The present commissioner is T. W. Blount, appointed in 1913 to succeed Mr. Havey, resigned.

MAINE LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was founded in 1887. At the annual meeting of the association, held in February,

1914, the following officers were elected: President, E. E. Decker; vice-president, C. B. Shoemaker; secretary, S. B. Phillips, Portland; treasurer, J. Putnam Stevens; executive committee, T. E. McDonald, F. M. Grant, and C. A. La Croix.

MAJESTIC LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1905; capital, \$100,000. James M. Crume, president; U. W. Downey, vice-president; H. K. Cole, secretary.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of New York, was organized in 1850, under the general act of 1849, with a guaranteed capital of \$100,000. The government of the company is a mixed one, each share of the guaranteed capital being entitled to a vote for directors, and each person insured for life paying a premium not less than \$75. is entitled to vote. The officers are: Thomas E. Lovejoy, president; John F. Roche, vice-president; Melvin De Mott, secretary; Frederick Mackel, assistant secretary; Walter N. Stanley, actuary. The policies issued by the company are written with standard provisions, and contain extremely liberal tables of cash loan, paid-up, and extended insurance values.

MANUFACTURERS LIABILITY INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY, Trenton, N. J. Organized 1912; capital, \$200,000. A. E. Williamson, president; D. L. Webster, secretary and general manager.

MARSHALL, ELBERT PIKE, vice-president of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati, was born near Hamilton, Butler county, O., June 15, 1845, his father, Dr. John G. Marshall, being a prominent physician of that place. Mr. Marshall was graduated from Farmer's College, Ohio, in 1863, and soon after graduation received a commission from the Secretary of the Navy and was assigned to duty in the Mississippi Squadron. At the close of the war in 1865, he resigned his office in the Navy and located in Cincinnati to enter upon a business career. He accepted in 1869, the position of assistant secretary of the Union Central Life, was elected secretary in 1881, actuary in 1888, and vice-president of the company in 1906. Mr. Marshall is a charter member of the Actuarial Society of America.

MARSHALL, WILLIAM A., vice-president of the Home Life Insurance Company of New York, is a director in this company and the Nyack National Bank. At the time he entered the service of the company in 1866 he was a teacher of mathematics. His whole business life has been devoted to this company. He was born in the city of New York and educated in Connecticut and New York schools. Mr. Marshall is a charter member of the Actuarial Society of America, member of the Hamilton and other clubs.

MARTIN, HENRY C., insurance journalist, publisher, and editor of *Rough Notes*, Indianapolis, was born at Harbor Creek, Erie county, Pa., April 16, 1833. He was educated as a physician at Castleton Medical College, Vt., and the University Medical College of New York City, graduating from the latter institution in 1856-7. For

several years Dr. Martin practiced his profession at McGregor, Ia. He entered the service of the Northwestern Mutual Life of Milwaukee in 1859, and was the first special agent of the company west of the Mississippi River, planting its first agencies in a number of northwestern states. Dr. Martin was with the Northwestern Mutual over twenty-one years, twelve of which he was in charge of the Indiana state agency at Indianapolis. He was the first Indiana state agent of the Travelers. He established *Rough Notes* in November, 1878, and has since been its manager and editor.

MARYLAND CASUALTY COMPANY of Baltimore, Md. Organized 1898; capital, \$1,000,000. John T. Stone, president; James F. Mitchell, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$6,628,777; total liabilities, \$4,535,153.

MARYLAND, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1872-1914. The Maryland insurance department was established by act of legislature of 1872, the appointment of insurance commissioner being vested in the board of public works, composed of the governor, state treasurer, and state comptroller. The term of office is four years. The commissioners since organization have been:

Charles A. Wailes	1872-1876	F. Albert Kurtz	1896-1900
John M. Miller	1876-1877	Lloyd Wilkinson	1900-1905
Jesse K. Hines	1877-1891	Frank I. Duncan	1905-1905
J. Frederick C. Talbot	1891-1893	B. F. Crouse	1905-1910
I. Freeman Raisin	1893-1895	Emerson C. Harrington	1910-1912
Thomas B. Townsend	1895-1896		

Wm. M. Shehan is the present commissioner, appointed in 1912.

MARYLAND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Baltimore, Md. Organized 1865; capital, \$100,000. Douglas H. Rose, president; vice-presidents, Wm. S. Blackford and W. H. Wootton; John W. Hanson, secretary; Chas. G. Smith, assistant secretary; Calvert F. Stein, assistant actuary. Assets admitted, \$3,466,413.17; total liabilities, \$2,993,618.97.

MASONIC MUTUAL ACCIDENT COMPANY, Springfield, Mass. Organized 1901, began business 1902. C. W. Young, president and treasurer; S. W. Munsill, secretary and general manager.

MASONIC PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, Worcester, Mass. Organized 1909; capital, \$100,000. Francis A. Harrington, president; Frank C. Harrington, secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS BONDING AND INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1907; capital, \$500,000. T. J. Falvey, president; J. B. Pitcher, R. Perry Shorts, James L. Richards, Joseph H. O'Neil, Samuel S. Perry, Cornelius G. Fitzgerald, vice-presidents; John T. Burnett, secretary and treasurer; Charles W. Fletcher, comptroller and assistant secretary; Richard C. DeNormandie and George W. Berry, assistant secretaries.

MASSACHUSETTS, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1855-1914. The insurance department in Massachusetts was organized in 1855. There were three commissioners originally. By Chapter

177, Acts of 1858, the board of three commissioners was abolished, and a board of two substituted. The latter was abolished by Chapter 255, Acts of 1866. Since that time the duties of supervision have been performed by one official, termed insurance commissioner, who is appointed by the governor and confirmed by the council, for a term of three years. The commissioners who have served since the organization of the department in 1855 are as follows:

Augustus O. Brewster	April 3, 1855—April 3, 1859
Nathaniel R. Allen	April 3, 1855—April 3, 1856
Charles L. Putnam	April 3, 1856—Sept. 30, 1856
Elihu C. Baker	June 6, 1856—April 3, 1859
John Field	Sept. 30, 1856—April 3, 1858
George T. Stearns	May 20, 1857—April 3, 1860
Elizur Wright	April 28, 1858—April 28, 1867
George W. Sargent	April 28, 1859—April 28, 1867
John E. Sanford	June 29, 1866—Nov. 1, 1869
Julius L. Clarke	Oct. 28, 1869—Jan. 1, 1875
Stephen H. Rhodes	Dec. 8, 1874—Mch. 12, 1879
Julius L. Clarke	May 3, 1879—Feb. 14, 1883
John K. Tarbox	April 21, 1883—May 28, 1887
George S. Merrill	June 3, 1887—Sept. 30, 1897
Frederick L. Cutting	Sept. 30, 1894—Nov. 1907

Frank H. Hardison is the present commissioner, appointed in 1907.

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Springfield, Mass., was incorporated May 15, 1851, and issued its first policy under date of August 2 of that year. The charter authorized a guarantee capital of \$100,000, which, however, was retired October 1, 1867, under a special act of 1866 authorizing the redemption of the stock out of accumulated surplus. Since 1867 the company has been purely mutual, and now is licensed in all the states except Arizona, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, South Carolina, the Dakotas, Texas, Utah, and Wisconsin.

The company's assets December 31, 1867, being the last year in which the company operated under the guarantee capital, amounted to \$1,858,243.63, and the total number of policies in force was 9,145, the amount of insurance involved being \$21,261,936.

The officers and directors are: William W. McClench, president; William H. Sargeant, vice-president; Henry Loeb, second vice-president; Wheeler H. Hall, secretary; Charles H. Angell, actuary; Joseph C. Behan, superintendent of agencies; directors, Howard R. Bemis, L. W. Besse, Winford N. Caldwell, Edward A. Groesbeck, George B. Holbrook, Henry S. Hyde, Marcus P. Knowlton, William W. McClench, W. S. Martin, Edwin D. Metcalf, J. K. Milliken, Nelson C. Newell, Lewis J. Powers, Wm. H. Sargeant, John J. Sinclair, William Skinner, John S. Tilney, Andrew B. Wallace, Albert E. F. White, Henry Loeb.

The company's statement, January 1, 1914, showed total assets of \$73,723,812; total liabilities, \$69,858,186 and surplus, \$3,865,626. Total income in 1913 was \$14,651,436; total disbursements, \$9,549,012. The new insurance paid for in 1913 numbered 16,357 policies insuring for \$39,721,961, and the insurance in force numbered 144,024 policies, involving total insurance of \$328,578,136. The company has paid to its policyholders since organization the sum of \$100,518,043.

MASSACHUSETTS TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1885; capital, \$249,700. Charles E. Baldwin, president; Henry W. Davies, secretary.

McADAM, LUCIUS [See Death Roll.]

McBURNEY, WILLIAM ROSS, former associate editor of the *Insurance Post*, and secretary of the Insurance Post Publishing Company, Chicago, was born in Chicago of Scotch-Irish parentage, March 8, 1877. He was educated in the grammar schools of Chicago, and after a year spent in the service of Marshall Field & Co., entered the service of the *Insurance Post*, in September, 1892. He is active in church and Masonic affairs and has been an officer in the Christian Endeavor and other church societies and organizations. He retired from his connection with the *Insurance Post* in 1913.

McCALL, JOHN CHAPMAN, second vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Company, was born January 24, 1875, at Albany, N. Y. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1899, and immediately entered the service of the New York Life as a clerk. He was made Recorder of the Company in 1899, elected assistant secretary in November, 1900, elected secretary in May, 1903, on the death of the senior secretary of the company, Mr. C. C. Whitney, and on October 13, 1909, he was elected to the office of second vice-president.

McCLENCH, WILLIAM W., president of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in Chicopee, Mass., April 6, 1854. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and in Tufts College, graduating therefrom in 1875. His early vocation was that of teaching, which he left to take up the practice of law. As associate counsel for the Massachusetts Mutual Life he became connected with life insurance in April, 1893, and was made general counsel in March, 1898. He was elected a director of the company in 1899, and second vice-president in 1905. He was elected president on October 28, 1908, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John A. Hall. He was elected mayor of Chicopee in 1892, and was president of the Springfield Board of Trade in 1903 and 1904.

McCLINTOCK, EMORY, formerly vice-president and actuary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, was the son of the late Rev. Dr. John McClintock, president of the Madison, N. J., Theological Seminary. He was educated at Columbia College and the University of Gottingen, Germany. After returning to America he served as United States counsel at Bradford, England, three years. Adopting the profession of life insurance, he was appointed actuary of the Asbury Life Insurance Company of New York in 1868. In 1871

he transferred his actuarial services to the Northwestern Mutual Life of Milwaukee, and on the retirement of Professor Bartlett as actuary of the Mutual Life in 1888 was appointed to succeed him. He was elected vice-president in 1906. Mr. McClintock is an ex-president of the Actuarial Society of America, and of the American Mathematical Society, and is a fellow of the Institute of Actuaries of England. He has received the degree of LL.D. from Columbia and Yale Universities. Mr. McClintock retired from active business in November, 1911, but was appointed consulting actuary of the company.

MCDOWELL, CORWIN, president of the New England Casualty Company, Boston, was born in Medina, O., June 26, 1872. He is a graduate of Williams College, class of 1896, and the New York Law School, class of 1898, and was admitted to the bar of New York. He represented the New York Life Insurance Company in Boston for a number of years. He was elected to his present position on the reorganization of the company in 1910.

McKIAN, P. J. V., was born in Perth, Ont., July 12, 1865. He was educated in the public schools and the Perth Collegiate Institute, graduating with first honors and winning the gold medal. In 1881, he removed to Chicago and learned the printer's trade. His preference was newspaper work, however, and, going east was attached to the local staff of the *New York World*. He entered the service of *The Argus* at Chicago, in 1899, as associate editor, assuming editorial management shortly afterwards; resigning in 1904. The following year he became manager and editor of *The Canadian Bookseller*, Toronto, Can. Returned to *The Argus* in 1909 as editor, resigning two years later to become manager of the Royal Casualty. In 1912, assumed the management of the Railroad Department of the Midland Casualty; resigning January 1, 1914, to become associate editor of *The Insurance Post*. Mr. McKian was elected treasurer of the American Association of Accident Underwriters at the organization meeting of that body, being re-elected at the annual meetings in 1913 and 1914.

McMASTER, FITZ HUGH, insurance commissioner of South Carolina, was born at Winnsboro, Fairfield county, S. C., July 22, 1867, and was educated in Mt. Zion Academy and the University of South Carolina, from which he graduated, and from which he received the degree of A.B. in 1888 and LL.B. in 1889. His early business experience was acquired in a life insurance general agency, and later engaged in newspaper work. He was business manager of the *Charleston Evening Post* for eight years and circulation manager for *The State* of Columbia, S. C. He has served as a member of the state legislature from Charleston county, and was for several years a member of the South Carolina Historical commission. He is a director of the Palmetto National Bank of Columbia, S. C.; a member of the Sons of the Revolution, and other historical, social, and fraternal organizations. He was appointed to his present position on the creation of the department in 1908.

MCNEILL, GEORGE LEONARD, president Massachusetts Accident Company, is a son of the late George E. McNeill, founder of the company and for years prominent in insurance and labor circles, and was born in Boston, Mass., November 29, 1866. He was educated in the public schools of Cambridge and Somerville, Mass., and learned the printer's trade after leaving school. He began his insurance career as a clerk in the office of the company of which he is now president, and occupied successively the positions of bookkeeper, cashier, and secretary. Upon the reorganization of the company on a stock basis in 1908 he was elected president and general manager. He was secretary for several years of the International Association of Accident Underwriters, and is chairman of the Geo. E. McNeill Medal Committee of the association.

MEDICAL DIRECTORS, ASSOCIATION OF LIFE INSURANCE. [See Association of Life Insurance Medical Directors.]

MEMPHIS ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized at a meeting held in Memphis in March, 1910. Officers were elected as follows: President, Bolling Sibley, Penn Mutual; vice-president, W. H. Wood, New York Life; secretary, S. B. Love, Mutual Life; treasurer, A. E. Wailes, Home Life. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in April, 1914, are: President, J. E. Lippitt; vice-president, J. B. Harmon; secretary, C. A. Weathers; treasurer, J. W. McKinney; executive committee, G. M. Anderson, W. G. Erskine, Henry Lake, Jim Rawlings, Joe Smith, C. D. Williford.

MERIDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1897; capital, \$200,000. Arthur Jordan, president; W. P. Herron, vice-president; Thos. J. Owens, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$2,424,701.11; liabilities, \$2,002,404.10.

MESSENGER, HIRAM J., former actuary of the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford. [See Death Roll.]

METROPOLITAN CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Organized 1874; capital, \$200,000. E. H. Winslow, president; S. W. Burton, secretary; A. G. Brooks, assistant secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$920,311.72; liabilities, \$463,558.73.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York was originally chartered as a casualty company, and began business as the National Travelers Insurance Company. The act of incorporation was passed May 5, 1866. The title was changed by an act passed March 24, 1868, becoming the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The casualty feature of the business was omitted and regular life insurance adopted under the general act of June 24, 1853, embracing insurance upon the lives of individuals and annuity transactions.

In 1879 the Metropolitan adopted the working methods of the system of insurance known as the English industrial plan, as exemplified by the London Prudential, which had attained great popularity in Great Britain.

The issue of industrial policies was commenced in November, and the total number in force December 31, 1879, was 5,143, covering insurance to the amount of \$516,618.

The system developed with great rapidity and success, and the principal insurance departments discussed it in annual reports with much favor.

With the beginning of 1892 the company instituted an important advance movement. Announcement was made that every adult industrial policy issued after that time, as well as infantile policies after attaining a specified age, would be entitled to a paid-up policy in the event of lapse after being in force five or more years. This feature was also extended to all existing industrial policies, conditioned on their remaining in force five years from January 1, 1892. In the fall of 1893, this non-forfeiture rule was put in immediate operation, instead of deferring the time to 1897.

Numerous additional concessions have since been granted, from time to time, to industrial policyholders, including cash and credit bonuses in various forms, revival concessions for lapsed policies, liberalization of policy conditions and non-forfeiture provisions, increases in benefits, etc.

Various attacks have been made on child life insurance in the legislatures of different states. In 1895 there was a hearing before the Massachusetts legislature, lasting six weeks. Testimony was taken by the committee running into thousands of pages; society was much stirred up on the subject pro and con, and newspaper discussion was full; the result of the vote was 149 to 23 against the bill to prohibit insurance on the lives of children under ten years of age. The legislatures of Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Tennessee, Michigan, Georgia, Delaware, Missouri, Illinois, and other states have (many of them repeatedly) refused to pass bills preventing child insurance. In 1896 and 1898, bills to prohibit child insurance in Ohio were introduced, but failed of passage. Another determined attempt in this direction was made in 1900, and although the plan was to force the passage of the bill without granting a hearing to the companies interested, it was recommitted, and when it came up for a vote in the senate the only member to vote for it was the one who introduced it.

During the past seventeen years, with no stipulation in the policies, expressed or implied, the company has paid or credited to industrial policyholders in various forms of bonuses over thirty-six millions of dollars and the additional cost of concessions in reserve liability has exceeded four million dollars. Bonuses amounting to about six millions were distributed in 1913 and over six and a quarter millions have been apportioned for 1914, principally in the form of mortuary bonuses varying from five to thirty-five per cent. of the face of the policy and premium bonuses ranging from five to fifty-two weeks' premiums, this latter amount applying to holders of whole life policies attaining age 75.

The infantile policies written by this company from 1896 to 1907 were endowments, most of them for amounts corresponding with the life policies of other industrial companies. In 1906, the company made a special investigation of its industrial mortality experience, and the resulting table (since adopted as a standard for industrial lives by the State of New York) showing a marked improvement over previous

years, new tables of benefits were published, the leading table being on the whole life plan with premiums ceasing at age 75, giving benefits largely in excess of those of previous tables. In July, 1909, as a result of further improvement in mortality and reduced expenses, benefits were further increased about ten per cent. and made retroactive as to policies issued since the beginning of 1907.

An important advance was made in 1912 when the company incorporated in its industrial policies a clause providing for an allowance of ten per cent. of premiums to policyholders who for a period of a year or over should pay premiums direct to the home office or a district office, thus relieving the company of the expense of collecting through an agent.

The Metropolitan is prominent in welfare activities and since 1909 has maintained a service of free visiting nurses for its industrial policyholders, under which more than 1,100,000 visits were made in 1913.

Following are the number of policies and amount of insurance in force in the company's industrial department at the close of each year:

Year	Number in Force	Amount of Insurance	Year	Number in Force	Amount of Insurance
1879	5,143	\$516,618	1897	4,028,722	\$534,343,756
1880	110,193	9,103,870	1898	4,317,274	591,427,272
1881	190,348	17,894,620	1899	4,855,756	688,629,175
1882	335,789	34,679,307	1900	5,327,067	768,977,676
1883	526,042	56,536,325	1901	6,008,662	881,491,451
1884	670,999	71,965,635	1902	6,698,291	981,676,306
1885	829,833	91,434,252	1903	7,187,345	1,059,875,827
1886	1,066,875	119,560,339	1904	7,614,729	1,127,889,229
1887	1,345,125	147,758,287	1905	8,119,158	1,207,924,312
1888	1,632,642	176,533,142	1906	8,487,670	1,264,684,502
1889	1,849,113	200,829,929	1907	9,013,087	1,317,883,486
1890	2,096,595	231,115,440	1908	9,301,001	1,334,951,425
1891	2,278,487	254,939,881	1909	9,885,207	1,435,247,999
1892	2,715,414	305,451,576	1910	10,465,074	1,512,599,124
1893	2,932,064	343,917,746	1911	11,100,387	1,596,861,726
1894	3,559,165	423,514,171	1912	11,827,419	1,694,702,238
1895	3,458,846	416,062,194	1913	12,820,667	1,778,415,069
1896	3,643,569	454,068,004			

For more than ten years prior to 1892 the business in the "ordinary department" declined, because no effort was made to secure new policyholders, but in that year the company decided to revive this department, and the following is the record of ordinary business issued and revived each year.

Year	No.	Amount	Year	No.	Amount
1892	1,704	\$2,002,641	1903	137,917	\$100,920,211
1893	5,486	6,123,656	1904	178,312	131,312,194
1894	12,326	14,099,859	1905	185,741	134,709,960
1895	15,572	17,822,542	1906	152,300	112,886,895
1896	16,483	16,314,767	1907	158,666	121,801,903
1897	36,663	28,505,975	1908	158,442	119,306,797
1898	55,189	45,058,562	1909	171,846	152,587,129
1899	79,549	65,650,789	1910	175,629	168,248,756
1900	94,506	85,026,924	1911	183,149	182,785,079
1901	115,431	84,334,849	1912	209,580	197,530,539
1902	132,964	101,812,141	1913	247,817	230,563,693

The figures for years prior to 1906 are on a written basis and the figures for the subsequent years are on a paid-for basis.

In the "Intermediate" branch of the ordinary department, organized in 1896, policies are written for \$500 insurance, with annual, semi-annual, and quarterly premiums, designed for the better class of working-men. The company has also, since 1899, written "Special Class" policies on sub-standard lives. All of the company's business now written is non-participating.

The Metropolitan ranks first among all of the life insurance companies of the world in total amount of insurance in force and in premium income.

Statement for the year ending December 31, 1913:

* Assets	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$447,829,220.16
* Liabilities	.	.	.	.	.	.	412,244,327.51
Capital and Surplus	.	.	.	.	.	.	35,584,901.65

* (According to the annual report filed with New York State Department.)

The original officers of the company were: James R. Dow, president, and Elias H. Jones, secretary. In June, 1870, John R. Hegeman became secretary, and in October of the same year vice-president. Joseph F. Knapp was elected president in 1871, and William J. Comley, secretary. The former, until his death, remained at the head of the company. Secretary Comley, however, was succeeded in 1872 by Robert A. Grannis, who retained the position until he joined the Mutual Life in 1877, when Mr. Hegeman assumed the duties in connection with those of the vice-presidency. In 1890 George H. Gaston was made secretary. Upon the death of President Knapp, in 1891, Vice-President John R. Hegeman was elected president, and Mr. Haley Fiske, vice-president. In April, 1892, Mr. Gaston was made second vice-president, combining with his new office the duties of the old. In May, 1894, Mr. George B. Woodward, for many years secretary of the John Hancock, was elected secretary, and in 1901 third vice-president. James S. Roberts was at the same time made secretary. Mr. Frank O. Ayres was elected fourth vice-president in 1903, and Mr. F. F. Taylor was made fifth vice-president in 1910. In 1912 Lee K. Frankel, Ph.D., was appointed sixth vice-president. Mr. James M. Craig is the actuary; Thomas H. Willard and Augustus S. Knight, medical directors; Frederick H. Ecker, treasurer; Walter Stabler, comptroller; William J. Tully, general solicitor; David F. Butcher, general attorney; John R. Hegeman, Jr., J. J. Thompson, T. R. Richardson, James V. Barry, George C. Penhallow, George B. Scott, assistant secretaries; W. S. Manners, E. M. Holden, D. M. Gedge, J. Bergen Ogden, assistant medical directors; Charles G. Reiter, James C. Brown, James D. Craig, Raymond V. Carpenter, assistant actuaries; Henry W. George, assistant treasurer; Walter R. Quick, auditor; I. J. Cahen, manager ordinary department; Jacob Chadeayne, manager intermediate branch.

MICHIGAN, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1871-1914.
The department was established by act approved April 13, 1871.

The official head is the commissioner of insurance, who is appointed by the governor for a term of two years. The commissioners have been:

Samuel H. Row	.	.	.	.	.	.	April, 1871—Jan., 1883
Eugene Pringle	.	.	.	.	.	.	Jan., 1883—Jan., 1885
Henry S. Raymond	.	.	.	.	.	.	Jan., 1885—July, 1891
William E. Magill	.	.	.	.	.	.	July, 1891—July, 1893
Theron E. Giddings	.	.	.	.	.	.	July, 1893—July, 1897
Milo D. Campbell	.	.	.	.	.	.	July, 1897—July, 1899
H. H. Stevens	.	.	.	.	.	.	July, 1899—Jan., 1901
James V. Barry	.	.	.	.	.	.	Jan., 1901—1910
M. O. Rowland	.	.	.	.	.	.	1910—1911
C. A. Palmer	.	.	.	.	.	.	1911—1913

John F. Winship is the present commissioner.

MICHIGAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Detroit, Mich. Organized 1867. O. R. Looker, president; A. F. Moore, secretary. Assets, \$11,879,013.78; total liabilities, \$10,875,046.81.

MICHIGAN STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Detroit, Mich. Organized 1907; capital, \$100,000. The company was merged with the Lincoln National Life Insurance Company in 1914.

MID-CONTINENT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Muskogee, Okla. Organized 1910; capital, paid in, \$279,375. H. C. King, president; R. W. Reese, secretary.

MIDDLEBROOK, LOUIS F., assistant secretary of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, was born in Trumbull, Conn., May 28, 1866, and received his education in the public schools of Trumbull, and the Connecticut Literary Institute of Suffield, Conn. He began his business career with the Hartford Steam Boiler in 1885, and was elected to his present position in 1897. He was commissioned ensign, United States Navy, June 22, 1898, and served as watch and division officer on board U. S. S. Enquirer, and U. S. S. Jason, third district, coast defense system, during the Spanish-American war, and was honorably discharged September 9, 1898. He was appointed captain and naval aide on the staff of Governor McLean of Connecticut in 1901.

MIDLAND CASUALTY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1910; capital, \$250,000. F. S. Cable, president; Edward J. Johnson, secretary; Howard F. Edwards, assistant secretary.

MIDLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Columbus, O. Organized 1906; capital, \$225,000. W. O. Thompson, president; E. J. Wilson and J. D. Prue, vice-presidents; B. F. Reinmund, secretary.

MIDWEST LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Lincoln, Neb. Organized 1906; capital, \$150,000. N. Z. Snell, president; Dr. B. B.

Davis, vice-president; A. J. Sawyer, secretary; C. R. Easterday, assistant secretary; M. A. Hyde, agency supervisor; Narcissa Snell, treasurer. Assets, \$472,648.45; total liabilities, \$319,388.90.

MINER, FRANK LEDYARD, proprietor of the *Underwriters' Review* of Des Moines, Ia., was born of English parentage in Groton, Conn., February 23, 1861. His education was obtained in the public schools, and he worked for a time in a country mercantile store and wholesale city stores. He spent several years ranching in Wyoming, and later was in the grocery business in Omaha and Chicago. From 1892 to 1900 he was with the *Insurance Post*, leaving that paper January 1, 1900, to become joint proprietor of the *Philadelphia Intelligencer*. On January 1, 1903, Mr. Miner, having sold his interest in the latter journal, bought the *Underwriters' Review* of Des Moines, Ia., to which place he removed to take charge as manager. On February 10, 1908, was elected president of the Bankers' Accident Insurance Company of Des Moines.

MINNEAPOLIS ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized June 25, 1896, by life insurance agents in Minneapolis, Minn., most of whom had been members of the Minnesota Association of Life Underwriters. The convenience of Minneapolis agents in attendance upon meetings was given as the reason for cleavage, the headquarters of the older organizations being virtually at St. Paul. C. W. Van Tuyl was chosen chairman, and W. M. Horner, secretary. The officers, elected at the annual meeting in January, 1914, are: President, G. J. Carlson; vice-president, J. J. Ahern; secretary, Harry W. Butts; treasurer, C. N. Patterson; executive committee, M. C. Tift, F. M. Flory, and W. J. Keating.

MINNESOTA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1872-1914. The insurance department was organized under act approved February 29, 1872, the supervising official being termed insurance commissioner. He is appointed by the governor for two years. The commissioners have been:

Pennock Pusey	March 1, 1872—Dec. 15, 1873
A. R. McGill	Dec. 15, 1873—Jan. 6, 1887
Charles Shandrew	Jan. 6, 1887—Jan. 22, 1889
Calvin P. Bailey	Jan. 22, 1889—Jan. 5, 1891
Christopher H. Smith	Jan. 9, 1891—June 18, 1896
Elmer H. Dearth	Jan. 1, 1897—Feb. 25, 1899
J. A. O'Shaughnessy	Feb. 25, 1899—Feb. 25, 1901
Elmer H. Dearth	Feb. 25, 1901—Feb. 25, 1905
T. D. O'Brien	Feb. 1905—1907
John A. Hartigan	1907—1911

J. A. O. Preus is the present commissioner.

MINNESOTA LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, St. Paul, Minn. The association, formerly known as the St. Paul Association, was reorganized in June, 1913, and officers were elected as follows: President, George W. Harrison, Penn Mutual; secretary and treasurer, F. W. Hanenstein, Phoenix Mutual. The present officers, elected at

the annual meeting in November, 1913, are: President, George W. Harrison, Penn Mutual; vice-presidents, W. H. Locher, Ætna, and P. W. Fahey, Northwestern Mutual; secretary, C. E. Learned, Jr., Union Central; treasurer, F. W. Hanenstein, Phoenix Mutual; executive committee, D. R. Shuler, Northwestern Mutual, chairman; J. J. Bullis, John Hancock; W. L. Griffiths, Germania.

MINNESOTA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. St. Paul, Minn. Organized in 1880; reorganized on a legal reserve basis in 1901. E. W. Randall, president; T. A. Phillips, secretary and actuary.

MISSISSIPPI ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS. The association was organized in 1907. The present officers, elected in June, 1914, are: President, A. C. Crowder; vice-president, I. E. Gunter; secretary and treasurer, Warren Pullen.

MISSISSIPPI, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN. Under the revised code of 1857 the auditor of public accounts was charged with the supervision of insurance of Mississippi. The auditor is appointed for a term of four years. Those who have served since 1880, when the insurance law was amended, are Sylvester Gwin, whose term expired in 1886, and W. W. Stone, who continued in office until 1896, when he was succeeded by W. D. Holder. The legislature in 1902 enacted a new code of insurance laws and created a department of insurance. W. Q. Cole, who, as auditor of state, had charge of insurance, was appointed insurance commissioner to serve until January 1, 1904, a commissioner to be elected by the people at the general election of 1903 to succeed him. At the general election of 1903 he was elected commissioner. T. M. Henry is the present commissioner elected in 1907.

MISSOURI ASSOCIATION OF CASUALTY AND SURETY AGENTS was organized at Excelsior Springs in April, 1914. Officers were elected as follows: President, R. L. Stewart, Royal Indemnity; vice-presidents, Robert L. Dutton, Fidelity and Casualty, Burnett McCluer, London Guarantee and Hadley Tatum, Fidelity and Deposit; secretary and treasurer, O. P. Rutledge, Fidelity and Deposit, St. Louis.

MISSOURI FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMPANY, Springfield, Mo. Organized 1911; capital, \$250,000. The company was merged with the Southern Surety Company in 1914.

MISSOURI, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1869-1914. The act creating the insurance department in Missouri was approved March 4, 1869. The superintendent of insurance is appointed by the governor for a term of four years. The superintendents since the organization of the department have been:

Wyllys King	.	.	.	.	.	March,	1869—June,	1872
Miles Sells	.	.	.	.	.	June,	1872—March,	1873
William Selby	.	.	.	.	.	March,	1873—October,	1873
Francis P. Blair, Jr.	.	.	.	.	.	October,	1873—July,	1875

Celsus Price	July,	1875—March,	1877
William S. Relfe	March,	1877—March,	1881
John F. Williams	March,	1881—March,	1885
Alfred Carr	March,	1885—March,	1889
Christopher P. Ellerbe	March,	1889—March,	1893
John R. Waddill	March,	1893—March,	1897
Ed. T. Orear	March,	1897—March,	1901
Thomas H. Wagner	March,	1901—June,	1902
Edward E. Yates	June,	1902—November,	1902
Robert G. Yates	November,	1902—March,	1905
W. D. Vandiver	March,	1905—March,	1909
John Kennish	February,	1909—October,	1909
Frank Blake	October,	1909—March,	1913

The office of the insurance department, which was, from the establishment of the department in 1869, located at St. Louis, was removed to Jefferson City in 1897. Charles G. Revelle is the present commissioner, appointed in 1913.

MISSOURI STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo. Organized 1892; capital, \$1,000,000. E. P. Melson, president; John G. Hoyt, vice-president and chairman executive committee; T. F. Lawrence, secretary; H. V. Donnelly, M. W. Donnelly, F. H. Morgan, assistant secretaries; George Graham, actuary; F. D. Strudell, assistant actuary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$9,032,736.66; liabilities, \$7,559,222.94.

MIX, ROBERT JOHNSON, manager for The Prudential Insurance Company in New York City, is descended from old Puritan stock, and was born in Terryville, Conn., July 8, 1857. He was educated in the public schools and Syracuse University from which he graduated in 1879. After graduating he took up the study of law, but ill health compelled him to give up the study of law, and his first real business experience was acquired in a steel manufacturing company at Syracuse, N. Y., of which he became secretary. About 1890, he entered life insurance work in New York City. He successively represented the New York Life and Equitable Life as manager of city agency, and later was appointed supervisor of agencies for the Equitable. He was appointed to his present position in October, 1907.

MOBILE LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, Mobile, Ala. The association was organized in 1913 with the following officers: President, Charles A. Garland; vice-president, George W. Threefoot; second vice-president, C. W. Moss; secretary, L. D. Dix; treasurer, Allan Hopkins. The present officers, elected in 1914, are: President, Charles M. Erdman; vice-president, H. A. Lockwood; secretary, E. C. Bodman; treasurer, C. A. Hopkins; executive committee, Leon Schwarz, L. D. Dix, C. W. Moss, Geo. W. Threefoot.

MOIR, HENRY, actuary, Home Life Insurance Company of New York, was born in Midlothian, Scotland, February 22, 1871. He was educated in a country village school, and George Watson's College, Edinburgh, and became a Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries in

Scotland by examination in 1892, and a Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, London, in 1899; was vice-president of the Actuarial Society of Edinburgh in 1899-1900. On removing to America in 1901, he was elected an associate of the Actuarial Society of America, becoming a Fellow by examination in 1903 and was vice-president of the Society from 1908 to 1910. Mr. Moir was editor of the latest edition of "Principles and Practice"; also author of the "Life Assurance Primer," and of several pamphlets treating of actuarial subjects and general questions in life assurance; prize essayist at the Institute of Actuaries.

MONTANA ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS.

The association was organized in 1914, and officers were elected as follows: President, I. M. Robertson; vice-president, W. I. Frasse; secretary, S. W. Hoover; executive committee, E. E. Harriott, John Pierce, Guthbert Peat, W. I. Frazer, H. K. Rouzer.

MONTANA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1883-1914.

Under the territorial insurance act of March 8, 1883, the territorial auditor was made the official to whom insurance companies and agents should report. When Montana was admitted to the Union as a state, in November, 1889, the state auditor succeeded the territorial auditor as insurance supervisor. The auditors since 1883 have been:

J. P. Woolman, Territorial Auditor	1883-1888
James Sullivan, Territorial Auditor	1888-1889
Edward A. Kenney, State Auditor	1889-1893
Andrew B. Cook, State Auditor	1893-1897
T. W. Poindexter, Jr., State Auditor	1897-1900
J. H. Calderhead, State Auditor	1901-1905
H. R. Cunningham, State Auditor	1905-1912

The state auditor is elected by the people for a term of four years. Charles M. McCoy, the deputy commissioner of insurance, was appointed commissioner in 1912 to succeed H. R. Cunningham, resigned. The legislature in 1909 passed a law designating the state auditor, "Commissioner of Insurance, ex officio," as well, and provided for the appointment of a deputy commissioner of insurance. The present commissioner is William Keating.

MONTANA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Helena, Mont. Organized 1910; capital, \$250,000. A. C. Johnson, president; H. R. Cunningham, vice-president and general manager; J. Mills, W. R. Allen, and Ed Donlan, vice-presidents; J. M. Miller, secretary and treasurer; C. D. Sloan, assistant secretary.

MOORE, A. F., secretary of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Buckeye Cottage, Perry county, O., June 10, 1860. He was educated in the public schools and at Madison Academy, and began teaching school at the age of sixteen. Later

he published *The Independent*, at New Lexington, O. He entered the service of the Michigan Mutual Life as clerk in the investment department in 1892, and was promoted to manager of that department in 1894. He was elected to his present position in 1901.

MOORE, C. I. D., secretary of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, Los Angeles, Cal., is of Irish-Canadian descent and was born near Toronto, Can., February 16, 1865. He received a high school and collegiate education, graduating from Victoria University in 1888. He engaged in teaching and was for three years an instructor in a boy's academy in Tokyo, Japan, and later was in charge of the public schools of Santa Monica, Cal. He entered the life insurance business in 1902, entering the service of the Conservative Life Insurance Company of Los Angeles, and after several years spent in field and office work, was appointed assistant secretary of the Pacific Mutual Life, and was elected to his present position in 1907.

MOORE, J. THOMAS, manager insurance department Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, was born in that city, May 9, 1861, and graduated from its Central High School, after which he entered the service of the Illinois Central Railroad in Chicago, as a freight solicitor. His first life insurance experience was in the Chicago General Agency of the Provident, with which he connected himself July 1, 1886. In February, 1888, he returned to Philadelphia, performing various special duties for the company until April 1, 1901, when he was appointed superintendent of agencies. He was appointed manager of the insurance department November 6, 1911.

MOORE, WILLIAM A., former vice-president of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in Ohio in 1854. He was in the Albany, N. Y., office of the company some years before being transferred in 1874 to the home office. He was elected assistant secretary in 1897, director in 1902, secretary in 1903, and first vice-president in December, 1904. Mr. Moore died January 30, 1914.

MOORE, WILMER L., president Southern States Life Insurance Company, Atlanta, Ga., was born in Decatur, Ga., April 13, 1868. After completing his education at the University of Georgia, from which he graduated in 1889, he entered mercantile business and has been active in the commercial life of Atlanta for a number of years as senior member of the firm of Moore, March & Co., one of the largest wholesale dry goods houses in the southern states. He was elected president of the Southern States Life on its organization in 1906, and later retired from the mercantile business to assume active control of the insurance company. He was president of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce in 1912-13 and is a director of the Lowry National Bank.

MORAY, NORMAN R., vice-president and general manager of the Hartford Accident and Indemnity Company, Hartford, Conn., was born in Brockville, Ontario, April 21, 1878. He acquired his insurance experience in the service of the United States Fidelity and Guaranty and

the National Surety Company, later becoming vice-president of the Great Eastern Casualty Company, which office he resigned in 1914 to accept his present position.

MORRIS, EDWARD BOUTICOU, actuary of the Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, is a son of John E. Morris, former secretary of the company, and was born in Hartford, Conn., August 16, 1875. He was educated in the public schools of Hartford and at Yale, graduating from the Sheffield Scientific School in 1897. He entered the actuarial department of the Travelers in 1898; was made assistant actuary in 1906; and actuary of the life department in April, 1914. He is a Fellow of the Actuarial Society of America and a member of the Council of the Society, and a member of the American Statistical Association and a fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of London. He is also a member of the Hartford Club, University Club, and of the Yale Club, New York City.

MUNN, JOHN PIXLEY, president of the United States Life Insurance Company of New York, was born in 1847 at Gates, near Rochester, N. Y. After graduating from the University of Rochester, he entered the Bellevue Medical College, securing a degree therefrom in 1876. Locating in New York City, Dr. Munn began and continued the practice of his profession. His connection with the United States Life dates from 1877, when he entered its employ as examining physician. For many years he was its medical director and member of the board of directors. In 1902 Dr. Munn was elected president of the company in succession to George H. Burford, resigned.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Newark, N. J. The Mutual Benefit was chartered by the state of New Jersey by an act approved January 31, 1845, and began business in the April following. Its charter provides that all persons who shall hereafter insure shall, while they continue so insured, be members of the corporation, and that twelve directors, a majority of whom shall be citizens and residents of New Jersey and members of the corporation, shall have its management. The first policy issued by the company was dated May 6, 1845. The first premium, however, was not paid, and the policy was never in force. Policy No. 2 was issued May 20, 1845, on the life of Mr. Benjamin C. Miller of Newark, N. J., and was an ordinary life policy for \$1,500, issued at age forty-two with an annual premium of \$51. In 1898 the insured attained the age of ninety-six, the tabular limit by the American Experience Mortality, when that and his subsequent policies were paid by the company in full. Premiums upon policies issued in 1845 were based upon the Carlisle table of mortality with four per cent. interest. The company continued to use the Carlisle table until 1870, when it adopted premium rates based upon the American Experience Mortality and four per cent. interest. On January 1, 1900, it adopted new premium rates based upon the American Experience Mortality and three per cent. interest.

Until 1862 none of the company's policies contained any non-forfeiture provisions, although the company was accustomed to allow what was considered a reasonable value if application was made, and the policy surrendered in due season. After 1862 the company issued endowment policies, and limited premium policies which contained a provision that in case of non-payment of premium they should stand good by their terms as paid-up policies for pro rata amounts. Ordinary life policies with continuous premiums had no non-forfeiture clause until 1868, when a provision was inserted in the policies to the effect that the company would purchase the policies on surrender within three months from date of lapse for an equitable value either in cash or in paid-up insurance, provided two years' premiums had been paid. In 1879 the company adopted a uniform non-forfeiture system, applicable to all participating policies, old as well as new, except old limited premium and endowment policies, calling for paid-up insurance for pro rata amounts, referred to above. Under this non-forfeiture system, provided two years' premiums had been paid, the insured was entitled to automatic extended insurance for the full amount of the policy for such time as the reserve upon the policy would purchase at the company's regular published single premium term rates. If preferred, upon surrender of the policy within three months from date of lapse, a value was allowed in the form of paid-up insurance. In 1887 the company adopted what was known as the convertible policy, which provided for yearly guaranteed cash surrender values equal to the full American experience four per cent. reserve, in addition to the values in extended and paid-up insurance. Under these policies the first ten years' dividends had to be applied to the purchase of additional participating insurance payable with the policy. The guaranteed values in paid-up and extended insurance were at all times increased by the full value of the dividend additions, and upon surrender of convertible policies at the end of the tenth or of any succeeding fifth policy year, the full reserves of the policy and dividend additions were to be paid as a cash surrender value. In 1895 the company modified its non-forfeiture system of 1879 by incorporating in all its regular policies a provision for yearly guaranteed cash surrender values.

The company's computations of reserves are based upon the American Experience Mortality with three and one-half per cent. interest for all participating policies issued prior to 1900, and on the American Experience Mortality and three per cent. interest for all policies issued after 1899 and all non-participating policies.

The company has always apportioned dividends annually, such dividends being applied either in reduction of premiums or to the purchase of additional insurance payable with the policies at maturity, or to the conversion of the policies into endowments payable at a specified and gradually diminishing age. The company has never issued any policies on the tontine or deferred dividend plan.

A volume containing the mortuary experience of the company was published in 1881. The present condition of the company, as well as a summary of its past, can best be illustrated by the following figures:

Years	Premium Receipts	Total Income	Total Expenditure	Paid Policy-holders	Assets
1880	\$3,866,379	\$5,801,482	\$5,631,992	\$4,787,387	\$33,851,303
1890	5,977,870	8,470,998	6,528,808	5,378,799	46,654,893
1900	10,411,362	13,942,583	10,256,216	8,020,451	72,958,022
1901	11,006,985	14,659,703	10,827,629	8,344,315	76,839,028
1902	11,932,942	15,605,019	11,167,951	8,668,884	81,497,976
1903	12,672,873	16,603,434	11,926,788	9,297,789	86,395,907
1904	13,702,831	17,847,767	12,648,026	9,854,781	91,840,745
1905	14,834,018	19,250,265	13,429,066	10,300,023	97,793,728
1906	15,706,915	20,434,289	13,556,012	10,372,162	104,858,396
1907	16,664,430	21,676,262	14,315,365	11,135,673	112,586,494
1908	17,344,898	23,956,206	16,382,317	12,820,310	120,376,062
1909	18,310,730	24,509,055	16,158,641	12,463,655	128,986,850
1910	19,694,893	26,213,900	18,421,817	14,283,179	137,217,996
1911	20,923,279	27,736,330	18,475,599	14,320,822	147,028,872
1912	22,719,674	29,833,114	20,582,279	16,380,966	156,734,100
1913	23,936,471	31,610,339	21,329,040	17,098,749	166,194,843

In 1908 the Company's non-forfeiture system was further modified. The requirement that two years' premiums must be paid before policies had any value in case of lapse, was eliminated, and policies now have a value in cash or in paid-up or extended insurance whenever the reserve at time of lapse exceeds \$10.00 per \$1000 insurance. Under this rule, with a few exceptions, policies which lapse during the first year are entitled to surrender values. The surrender charge is gradually reduced, and disappears altogether at the end of the 15th year.

Premium receipts from organization to January 1914, \$434,722,-912.90. Of this sum there has been already returned to policyholders:

For policy claims	.	.	.	.	.	44.4 per cent.	\$193,145,807.57
For surrendered policies	.	.	.	.	.	12.8	55,565,269.97
For dividends	.	.	.	.	.	20.5 "	89,132,943.88
Total	.	.	.	.	.	77.7 "	337,844,021.42

The first president of the company was Robert L. Patterson, who remained in office until 1862, when he was succeeded by the vice-president, Lewis C. Grover. Mr. Grover resigned in 1881, and was succeeded by Theodore Macknet. In January, 1882, Amzi Dodd was chosen president, and remained at the head of the company until 1902, when he declined re-election on account of advancing age. Frederick Frelinghuysen was elected to succeed Mr. Dodd.

The officers of the company are as follows: Frederick Frelinghuysen, president; Edward L. Dobbins, vice-president; Edward E. Rhodes, vice-president and mathematician; J. William Johnson, secretary; Samuel W. Baldwin, treasurer; Percy C. H. Papps, actuary; Alfred A. Drew, superintendent of agencies; directors, Marcus L. Ward, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Edward L. Dobbins, J. William Clark, John O. Pitney, John R. Hardin, Peter Campbell, William M. Johnson, Edward E. Rhodes, James S. Higbie, Samuel W. Baldwin, Henry G. Atha.

MUTUAL BOILER INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1877. D. W. Lane, president and treasurer; J. A. Collins, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$80,219.24; total liabilities, \$21,710.56.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of New York. Organized 1843. Charles A. Peabody, president; William H. Truesdale, vice-president; Granville M. White, second vice-president; George T. Dexter, second vice-president and superintendent of domestic agencies; James Timpson, second vice-president and financial manager; Charles H. Warren, treasurer; William A. Hutcheson, actuary; William J. Easton, William F. Dix, secretaries; William W. Stevenson, Comptroller; Frederick L. Allen, general solicitor; Henry E. Duncan, superintendent of foreign agencies; Samuel S. Hall, associate actuary; Wendell M. Strong, associate actuary; Solomon A. Joffe, assistant actuary; John S. Thompson, assistant actuary; Duer du Pont Breck, assistant secretary.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Baltimore, Md. Organized 1870. M. S. Brenan, president; Thomas W. Jenkins, vice-president; Henry Roth, secretary. Assets, \$1,088,356.13; total liabilities, \$750,764.08.

MUTUAL LIFE UNDERWRITERS. This association was organized at a meeting held in Chicago, in December, 1912, and its membership is made up of mutual life insurance associations. The objects of the organization are stated in the constitution as follows: "The object of this organization shall be to promote the general welfare of its members by an interchange of ideas, the dissemination of information upon all subjects connected with, and to safeguard the principles of pure protective insurance." Edward M. Martin, Omaha, Neb., was elected president on organization and Nelson O. Tiffany, Buffalo, N. Y., treasurer.

The following were the members at the time of the last annual meeting: Bankers Reserve Life Association, Freeport, Ill.; Guarantee Fund Life Association, Omaha, Neb.; Globe Mutual Life Insurance Association, Chicago, Ill.; Illinois Bankers Life Association, Monmouth, Ill.; Knights Templars and Masonic Mutual Aid Association, Cincinnati, O.; Masonic Life Association, Buffalo, N. Y.; Merchants Life Association, Burlington, Ia.; Pure Protection Life Association, Cleveland, O.; St. Lawrence Life Association, New York, N. Y.; Western Masons' Mutual Life Association, Los Angeles, Cal.

The second annual meeting of the association was held at Mackinac Island, Michigan, August 10, 1914. President Tiffany presided and in his address stated his belief that mutual insurance as conducted by the members was fraught with great promise for the future, but it was necessary for the organizations enlisted under its banners to meet alike their opportunities and their responsibilities. There were serious conditions and important issues to be met, and it behooved the members of the association to meet those issues fairly and squarely.

Papers were read as follows: "A Psychological Opportunity," M. F. Van Buskirk, editor *Mutual Underwriter*; "Valuation as Applied to Assessment Associations," Lewis A. Anderson, University of Wisconsin; "Legislation Problems," John Sullivan; "Pure Protection Life Insurance," Dr. George W. Hopkins; "Uniform Insurance Laws," Edward M. Martin, Guarantee Fund Life; "What of the Future," S. S.

Hallam, Illinois Bankers' Life; "World's Insurance Congress," Gilbert F. Stevenson, Western Mutual Life.

Reports were submitted from the executive committee and committee on legislation, urging a more aggressive policy in the matter of legislation and publicity, and resolutions were adopted condemning group insurance and compulsory state insurance.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Nelson O. Tiffany, Masonic Life, Buffalo; vice-president, Dr. G. W. Hopkins, Pure Protection Life, Cleveland; secretary, Nelson O. Tiffany, Jr.; executive committee, F. J. Kuhlemeier, chairman, S. S. Hallam, J. C. Peasley.

MUTUAL PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY OF CONNECTICUT, Unionville, Conn. Organized 1895. H. C. Hart, president; G. E. Taft, secretary.

MYERS, RAWDON WRIGHT, secretary of the Aetna Accident and Liability Company, Hartford, was born in Wells, Minnesota, June 11, 1884. He was educated in the public schools of St. Paul, Minn., and began his insurance career in the office of the National Surety Company in 1904, becoming assistant superintendent of the company's burglary insurance department, a position he resigned in 1908 to become superintendent of the burglary insurance department of the Aetna Accident, which department he organized. He was appointed assistant secretary of the company in 1911 and secretary in 1914. He is vice-president of the Burglary Insurance Underwriters' Association.

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NASHVILLE ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized in Nashville, Tenn., in March, 1911. Officers were elected as follows: President, J. W. Smithers, Prudential; vice-president, W. H. Eaves, Phoenix Mutual; secretary-treasurer, David G. Brandon, Northwestern Mutual. The present officers, elected in June, 1914, are: President, H. B. Alexander, Aetna Life; vice-president, C. C. Dabney; secretary and treasurer, R. C. Webster, Prudential.

NATIONAL ACCIDENT COMPANY, New York City. Organized 1885. Edward A. Barnum, president; Carden T. Crofts, vice-president; Alfred A. Wallace, secretary; John I. Stuart, treasurer. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$55,213.93; total liabilities, \$14,386.85.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CASUALTY AND SURETY AGENTS. The association was organized at a meeting held in Cincinnati in October, 1913. The meeting was the outcome of a conference of agents held in New York in September, and, although state and local associations have been organized, earlier efforts to organize a national association had been unsuccessful. The officers elected at the Cincinnati meeting were as follows: President, Wade Fetzer, Chicago; vice-president, Newton E. Turgeon, Buffalo; second vice-president, V. L. P. Shriver, Pittsburgh; secretary and treasurer, John A. Morrison, Chicago; executive committee, G. Arthur Howell, Atlanta; Thomas F. Daly, Denver; William Gilmour, Boston; J. K. Livingston, Detroit; Wallace M. Reid, Pittsburgh; Earl C. Thompson, St. Louis; F. B. Owen, Cleveland.

The organization meeting in Cincinnati was held following the meeting of the National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, and the question of amalgamating the two organizations was favorably acted upon, and the name "National Association of Local Insurance Agents," adopted.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS. As early as 1869 there were scattered efforts to form local associations of life insurance agents. There is a record of a Life Underwriters' Association of Chicago, organized November, 1869, "for mutual protection, improvement, and acquaintance." Merrill Ladd of the Mutual Life of Chicago was the president, and H. R. Thompson of the John Hancock the secretary. A prominent rule of this association was: "No subject which involves or provokes discussion of rival plans of companies shall be introduced into the meetings of this association." In August, 1870, the Life Insurance Association of Pittsburgh, I. F. Loomis of the Charter Oak Life, president, and in June, 1872, the Cincinnati Life Underwriters' Association, M. Grosvenor of the Aetna Life, president, were formed, followed the next year by a state organization at Columbus, O., and there were others that occasionally appeared and subsided. None of these early attempts at association seem to have been other than ephemeral in their nature.

They were heard of once or twice, and no more. The Ohio organization was the longest lived, but it went into decay some time before the present substantial movement began.

The pioneer of modern development of association by life insurance agents was the Boston Underwriters' Association, which saw the light in April, 1883. The idea of bringing together in more enduring bonds of amity the competitive elements of the agency business, and of giving to association a broader basis and deeper purpose than it had known before, originated with C. M. Ransom, editor of the *Boston Standard*. The new movement began in the editor's office. It appealed to the judgment of the best men in the business everywhere, for they saw in it a means to purge the business of rapidly growing evils and lift it to the plane of honorable and intelligent effort. It spread, therefore, with celerity, stimulating in the course of a few years the formation of organizations similar to the Boston association in the principal cities of the Union. While these centers of energy were warm and progressive, their relations with each other were so far but formal. It was felt that much more important results were possible by a wider application of the principle of community. And so when 1890 came and twenty of these societies were in active operation in their respective localities, the time was ripe for the national association.

The present organization was the outgrowth of a conference of representatives of the Boston, New York, and Philadelphia associations, held at Boston, April 8, 1890. It was decided to call a convention of all the associations in the United States, to be held at Boston, June 18th. This meeting was held and the National Association of Life Underwriters was organized.

The presidents elected since organization in 1890 have been as follows:

George N. Carpenter, Boston, 1890; Charles H. Raymond, New York, 1891; C. E. Tillinghast, Cleveland, 1892; Charles H. Ferguson, Chicago, 1893; E. H. Plummer, Philadelphia, 1894; Ben F. Calef, Boston, 1895; D. S. Hendrick, Washington, D. C., 1896; Thomas H. Bowles, Milwaukee, 1897; Richard E. Cochran, New York, 1898; James L. Johnson, Springfield, Mass., 1899; I. Layton Register, Philadelphia, 1900; William D. Wyman, Chicago, 1901; Philip H. Farley, New York, 1902; H. H. Ward, Cleveland, 1903; John Dolph, Cincinnati, 1904; C. W. Scovel, Pittsburgh, 1905; Frank E. McMullen, Rochester, N. Y., 1906; Charles Jerome Edwards, New York, 1907-8; John W. Whittington, Los Angeles, Cal., 1909; Henry J. Powell, Louisville, Ky., 1910; L. Brackett Bishop, Chicago, 1911; Neil D. Sills, Richmond, 1912; Ernest J. Clark, Baltimore, 1913; Hugh M. Willet, Atlanta, 1914.

[For an account of the annual meetings see *Cyclopedia* for 1890 and subsequent annual volumes.]

The twenty-fifth annual meeting was held at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 15, 16, and 17, 1914. President Clark presided, and in his address reviewed the work of the association during the year. Six new associations had been organized, and in closing President Clark urged that in addition to activities already undertaken the association should in the future lend its force and influence to direct legislation along lines not injurious to the business, and to also enforce a higher standard of agency organization by eliminating the rounder, twister, and false representatives.

Reports were presented from the secretary, treasurer, executive committee, committee on education, and on taxation, outlining the

work undertaken during the year, with suggestions for future activities, and papers were read as follows: "Life Insurance Education," Dr. S. S. Huebner, University of Pennsylvania; "Taxation of Life Insurance," Lawrence Y. Sherman, United States senator from Illinois; "Opportunities for Service in the Conservation of Life and Health by Life Underwriters," William H. Taft, ex-president of the United States. The subject of conservation was also discussed by E. E. Rittenhouse, and under the five minute rule the following subjects were discussed: "Work Accomplished by Local Associations"; "Necessity for Action in Matters of Insurance Legislation by Life Underwriters' Associations"; "Agency System," and "Business Insurance."

In the prize essay contest, T. R. McFee, of Chicago, Ill., was announced as the winner of the Calef Cup, and R. O. Miles, San Francisco, Cal., winner of the Ben Williams Vase. The subject was, "Woman's Interest and Influence in Life Insurance."

Officers were elected as follows: President, Hugh M. Willet, Penn Mutual, Atlanta, Ga.; vice-presidents, Edward A. Woods, Equitable of New York, Pittsburgh, Pa.; John N. Russell, Jr., Pacific Mutual, Los Angeles, Cal.; A. J. Meiklejohn, Confederation Life, Canada; secretary, J. Henry Johnson, National of Vermont, Oklahoma City, Okla.; treasurer, H. Wibirt Spence, Mutual Life, New York, Detroit, Mich.; chairman of the executive committee, Lee C. Robens, New England Mutual, Hartford, Conn; new members, executive committee, elected for three years, Thomas B. Sweeney, Wheeling, W. Va.; William M. Furey, Pittsburgh, Pa.; F. N. Cheney, St. Louis, Mo.; C. C. Dabney, Nashville, Tenn.; Wilson Williams, New Orleans, La.; John A. Tory, Toronto, Can.; M. M. Mattison, Anderson, S. C.; H. D. Neely, Omaha, Neb.; Charles W. Orr, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Charles B. Palmer, Wilmington, Del.; George W. Farley, Toledo, Ohio; Henry Farmer, Detroit, Mich.; Ira B. Mapes, Kansas City, Mo.; Lucien Brown, Birmingham, Ala.; Frank B. Parker, Topeka, Kan.; Oscar Palmer, Atlanta, Ga.; D. R. Midyette, Richmond, Va. The other members of the executive committee, are as follows:

1915 — Percy V. Baldwin, Boston, Mass.; J. A. Bassford, Grand Rapids, Mich.; J. W. Bishop, Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. A. Blum, Des Moines, Ia.; A. W. Bray, Newark, N. J.; William G. Carroll, Philadelphia, Pa.; James M. Dickey, Erie, Pa.; W. P. Dodson, Norfolk, Va.; J. C. Drewry, Raleigh, N. C.; A. R. Edmiston, Lincoln, Neb.; J. S. Fabling, Denver, Colo.; Will G. Farrell, Salt Lake City, Utah; W. T. Feely, Lima, Ohio; William Goldman, Portland, Ore.; W. J. Harty, Savannah, Ga.; J. Henry Johnson, Oklahoma City, Okla.; T. S. McKinney, Knoxville, Tenn.; M. W. Mack, Cincinnati, Ohio.; W. D. Mead, Seattle, Wash.; E. J. Meyer, Montgomery, Ala.; J. Ralph Morrison, Harrisburg, Pa.; J. P. Mulhall, Utica, N. Y.; George H. Olmsted, Cleveland, Ohio; Robert F. Palmer, Chicago, Ill.; Isaac Pinkus, Indianapolis, Ind.; John N. Russell, Jr., Los Angeles, Cal.; D. G. C. Sinclair, New York City; H. H. Steiner, Columbus, Ohio; A. Homer Vipond, Montreal, Canada; J. A. Wellman, Manchester, N. H.; George Williams, Montreal, Canada.

1916 — H. K. Albers, Fort Smith, Ark.; H. W. Allen, Wichita, Kan.; C. C. Blanchard, Providence, R. I.; T. A. Cary, Richmond, Va.; J. H. Cave, Lynchburg, Va.; Orville B. Drown, Washington, D. C.; W. G. Harris, Dallas, Tex.; W. L. Hathaway, San Francisco, Cal.; F. W. Hauenstein, St. Paul, Minn.; Edward D. Horgan, Buffalo, N. Y.; Warren M. Horner, Minneapolis, Minn.; George J. Jones, Sioux Falls, S. D.; M. V. Keith, Fort Dodge, Ia.; Henry H. Kohn, Albany, N. Y.; Herbert R. Lewis, Rochester, N. Y.; Frank T. McNally, Duluth, Minn.; Henry A. Macgowan, Worcester, Mass.; Brooks Marmon, Roanoke, Va.; M. A. Nelson, Springfield, Mo.

John Patrick, Charleston, W. Va.; W. S. Patterson, Albuquerque, N. M.; Henry L. Pelletier, Tacoma, Wash.; Henry Phillips, Syracuse, N. Y.; John H. Quinlan, Newburgh, N. Y.; E. B. Ranselhausen, Springfield, Mass.; Sid B. Redding, Little Rock, Ark.; Lee C. Robens, Hartford, Conn.; Lawrence Rooney, Bangor, Me.; J. Putnam Stevens, Portland, Me.; Leon Schwarz, Mobile, Ala.; Frank Treat, Fargo, N. D.; J. K. Voshell, Baltimore, Md.; Mulford Wade, Akron, Ohio; Clarence D. Williford, Memphis, Tenn.

Resolutions were adopted requesting local associations to hold their annual meetings either in January or February, and to report the proceedings of such meetings to the Life Association News; endorsing the movement to create a National Department of Health; amending the constitution in respect to membership and defining what constitutes a "legal reserve company," and a resolution requesting the co-operation of companies and insurance commissioners in eliminating from the business the unworthy agent. The following resolution also was adopted:

Whereas, the cost of dependents and delinquents, particularly dependent widows, orphans, and aged, and those delinquent because left destitute at their parents' death, is one of the great problems of modern society; and

Whereas, the prevention of these conditions is far better than caring for their consequences — already an enormous burden to society; and

Whereas, both state and private as well as corporate, philanthropy and charity are vitally interested in every means of diminishing this vast burden on all society and the state; and

Whereas, a notable diminution of poverty, dependency and delinquency has occurred since such institutions of thrift as life insurance, savings banks and building and loan associations have been organized; and

Whereas, many foreign governments, because of the aid to society and state afforded by life insurance, encourage it by reduced taxation, exemption from all taxation, or even compulsory governmental insurance, aided by governmental appropriations as in Germany, England, Italy, etc.; and

Whereas, royal commissions in Great Britain have reported a great decrease in the poverty rate as largely due to life insurance; and

Whereas, actual data showing the effect of the institution of life insurance upon this question is not as satisfactorily available in this country as it should be; and

Whereas, the question as to whether the state should encourage or compel some form of life insurance is openly mooted in this country and in several states experiments are being made; and

Whereas, scientific investigation of conditions and remedies is in this, as in other matters, necessary to their intelligent remedy by legislation or otherwise; and

Whereas, it would be of great value were data available to show just to what extent life insurance does affect dependency, delinquency, illiteracy, vice, and crime, and thus strengthen society and the state:

Therefore, Resolved, That the National Association of Life Underwriters co-operate with the National Conference of Charities and Correction or any other like body, to investigate the relation of life insurance, or the lack of it, to poverty, dependency, delinquency, illiteracy, vice, and crime:

That particularly records of orphan asylums, homes for widows and aged, and such institutions for dependents, be investigated as to whether they or those who should have provided for them carried life insurance.

That in the investigations of social workers and public institutions some method be devised of ascertaining and placing before the country the data secured as to the effect of life insurance in reducing the number of dependent widows, orphans, and aged, with all that means.

The following is a list of the local associations which were members of the National Association July 1, 1914:

Akron, O., Life Underwriters' Association.

Baltimore Life Underwriters' Association.

Battle Creek Life Underwriters' Association, Battle Creek, Mich.

Boston Life Underwriters' Association.

Capital District Life Underwriters' Association, Albany, N. Y.

Central Pennsylvania Association of Life Underwriters, Harrisburg.
Chattanooga, Tenn., Life Underwriters' Association.
Cleveland Association of Life Underwriters.
Colorado Association of Life Underwriters.
Columbus, O., Life Underwriters' Association.
Connecticut Life Underwriters' Association.
Delaware Life Underwriters' Association.
Detroit Life Underwriters' Association.
District of Columbia Life Underwriters' Association.
Duluth Life Underwriters' Association.
Eastern Maine Life Underwriters' Association.
Erie Association of Life Underwriters.
Florida Life Underwriters' Association.
Fort Dodge Life Underwriters' Association.
Georgia Association of Life Insurers.
Grand Rapids Life Underwriters' Association.
Hudson Valley Life Underwriters' Association.
Indiana Life Underwriters' Association.
Iowa Life Underwriters' Association.
Jacksonville Life Underwriters' Association.
Kalamazoo Life Underwriters' Association.
Kansas City Life Underwriters' Association.
Knoxville Life Underwriters' Association.
Lansing Life Underwriters' Association.
Life Underwriters' Association of Nebraska.
Life Underwriters' Association of New York.
Life Underwriters' Association of Chicago.
Life Underwriters' Association of Cincinnati.
Life Underwriters' Association of Central Massachusetts.
Life Underwriters' Association of Buffalo.
Life Underwriters' Association of Oregon.
Life Underwriters' Association of Western Massachusetts.
Life Underwriters' Association of St. Louis.
Life Underwriters' Association of Springfield, Mo.
Life Underwriters' Association of Savannah, Ga.
Life Underwriters' Association of Montgomery, Ala.
Life Underwriters' Association of Birmingham, Ala.
Life Underwriters' Association of Rochester.
Life Underwriters' Association of San Francisco.
Lima, O., Life Underwriters' Association.
Lincoln Life Underwriters' Association.
Little Rock Life Underwriters' Association.
Los Angeles Life Underwriters' Association.
Louisiana Life Underwriters' Association.
Louisville Association of Life Underwriters.
Lynchburg, Va., Life Underwriters' Association.
Maine Life Underwriters' Association.
Memphis Life Underwriters' Association.
Minneapolis Association of Life Underwriters.
Minnesota Life Underwriters' Association, St. Paul.
Mississippi Life Underwriters' Association.
Mobile Life Underwriters' Association.
Nashville Life Underwriters' Association.
New England Women's Life Underwriters' Association.
New Hampshire Life Underwriters' Association.
New Jersey Life Underwriters' Association.
Norfolk, Va., Life Underwriters' Association.
North Carolina Life Underwriters' Association.
North Dakota Life Underwriters' Association.
Northern Indiana Life Underwriters' Association.
Oklahoma Life Underwriters' Association.
Philadelphia Association of Life Underwriters.
Pittsburg Life Underwriters' Association.
Puget Sound Life Underwriters' Association.
Rhode Island Life Underwriters' Association.
Richmond, Va., Life Underwriters' Association.
Roanoke, Va., Life Underwriters' Association.
South Carolina Life Underwriters' Association.
South Dakota Life Underwriters' Association.

Southern West Virginia Life Underwriters' Association.
Syracuse Life Underwriters' Association.
Tacoma, Wash., Life Underwriters' Association.
Texas Life Underwriters' Association.
Toledo Association of Life Underwriters.
Topeka, Kansas, Association of Life Underwriters.
Utah Association of Life Underwriters.
Utica Life Underwriters' Association.
Western Arkansas Association of Life Underwriters.
West Virginia Life Underwriters' Association.
Wichita, Kansas, Life Underwriters' Association.
Youngstown Life Underwriters' Association.

A number of associations have been organized but have not affiliated with the national body and do not appear in the above list.

NATIONAL CASUALTY COMPANY, Detroit, Mich. Organized 1904; capital, \$200,000. W. G. Curtis, president; F. S. Dewey, secretary and treasurer.

NATIONAL FIDELITY AND CASUALTY COMPANY. Omaha, Neb. Organized 1909; capital, \$200,000. David W. Armstrong, Jr., president and general manager; Frank L. McCoy, vice-president; Fred M. Sporrer, assistant general manager; Frank P. Cowdery, treasurer; Frank T. Pfeiffer and Nye F. Morehouse, assistant secretaries.

NATIONAL FRATERNAL CONGRESS OF AMERICA. This organization was formed by the consolidation of the National Fraternal Congress and the Associated Fraternities of America, and the consolidation was effected at a meeting held in Chicago, August 19, 1913. Officers were elected as follows: President, W. H. Powers; vice-president, J. F. Taake; secretary and treasurer, F. Nunemaker. The National Fraternal Congress was organized in 1886, and included most of the older and larger societies in its membership, while the Associated Fraternities was organized in March, 1901, and the movement which resulted in the consolidation of the two societies had been under discussion for some time, but took definite shape with the appointment of committees by each association in 1912 to consider and formulate terms of consolidation.

The first annual convention of the consolidated organization was held at Niagara Falls, New York, August 17, 18, and 19, 1914. President Powers presided, and in his address briefly referred to the consolidation of the two societies, and reviewed the affairs and conditions of the year as affecting fraternalism, and added that the cause represented was worthy of the highest effort. Fraternalism was not merely a question of today, and he urged all to unite for the common purpose, which "should be progress, growth in numbers, and influence and development along right lines." The committee on the State of Orders and Statistics, reported statistics from seventy-nine societies, which had reported, out of the total membership of one hundred and seven. The total membership of the seventy-nine societies on December 31, 1913, was 5,786,984; an increase of 21,221 for the year, and the insurance in force amounted to \$7,225,857,950.19; a decrease for the year of \$44,960,665.68. The insurance written during the year amounted

to \$718,484,958.18, and the amount of protection terminated by death was \$76,618,763.08. The ledger assets of the societies on December 31, 1913, were reported as \$157,399,010.56; a gain of \$20,122,688.37 for the year. The mortality experience of seventy-one societies showed the actual deaths were 96.97 per cent. of the expected under the Fraternal Congress table of mortality.

A report was submitted from the committee on legislation, which reviewed state legislation affecting fraternal, and discussed briefly the question of group insurance, stating that it had been unable to make any progress towards legislation to prevent the writing of group insurance. Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the position of the Congress regarding group insurance, which is one of unalterable opposition, and instructing the legislative committee to combat it vigorously.

Papers were read as follows: "Fraternal Ethics," Mrs. Frances B. Olson; "Cash Surrender Values," George D. Eldridge; "State Insurance, Its Message to Fraternal Orders," S. H. Wolfe; "Woman's Work in Fraternal Societies; What It has Done for Societies; What It Has Done for Women," Mrs. Emma S. Olds; "Valuation," Abb Landis; "The Use of the Lapse Factor in the Calculations of Premiums and Reserves for Fraternal Societies," Sidney H. Pipe; "Acquisition Expense; Can It Be Decreased," Mrs. Myra B. Enright; "Conservation of Health," A. L. Hereford. Officers were elected as follows: President, James F. Taake, Des Moines; vice-president, Union B. Hunt, Indianapolis; treasurer, A. E. King, Cleveland; executive committee, W. H. Powers, Boston; Thomas B. Hunley, Des Moines; John J. Hynes, Buffalo; J. D. Clark, Dayton; I. I. Boak, Denver; R. H. Gerard, Crawfordville; W. E. Futch, secretary.

Sectional meetings are also held, where questions and subjects are considered and discussed. The different sections are known as the president's section, secretaries' section, medical section, press section, and law section. Each section has separate officers, and the president and secretary of the sections are as follows: President's section, A. C. McLean, Protected Home Circle; Mrs. Frances E. Burns, Ladies of the Modern Maccabees; secretary's section, W. R. Cooper, United Order of the Golden Cross; Frank E. Pleitner, Hep-tasophs; medical section, Dr. E. W. Buckley, Knights of Columbus; Dr. George C. McConnell, Knights of Pythias; press section, Miss Bertha C. McEntee, Ladies Catholic Benevolent Association; C. C. Hollenback, American Insurance Union; law section, George W. Miller, Chicago; Charles J. Kavanaugh, Chicago.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CONVENTION. The first gathering of the state insurance officials was in 1871, at the instance of George W. Miller, then superintendent of the New York state insurance department. He issued invitations to the officials of other states and territories, and they met at New York May 24, 1871. Eighteen states were represented. Mr. Miller was chosen president, and Col. Henry S. Olcott, then a New York journalist, was chosen secretary. Mr. Miller, on taking the chair, stated that the object proposed in calling these officials together was to secure, if possible, uniformity of action in those matters which were discretionary with them in the supervision of insurance, and to promote, through their efforts, such legislation as was desirable to improve and protect the business. The

title of the organization adopted was the "National Insurance Convention."

The first session lasted nine days, and there was a second session held in October of the same year. A report of the proceedings, which were long and varied, was prepared by the secretary, Colonel Olcott, and published in two volumes of about 800 octavo pages.

The following table gives the names of the officers of the convention elected at each meeting since its organization, and the successive places of meeting.

Sessions	Year	Place of Meeting	OFFICERS ELECTED AT EACH MEETING		
			President	Vice-President	Secretary
1	1871	New York,	Geo. W. Miller, N. Y.	L. Breese, Wis.	H. S. Olcott, N. Y.
2	1871	Harrisburg,	Geo. W. Miller, N. Y.	L. Breese, Wis.	H. S. Olcott, N. Y.
3	1872	St. Paul,	L. Breese, Wis.	J. W. Foard, Cal.	O. Pillsbury, N. H.
4	1873	Providence,	O. W. Chapman, N.Y.	S. R. Row, Mich.	O. Pillsbury, N. H.
5	1874	St. Louis,	O. W. Chapman, N. Y.	S. R. Row, Mich.	O. Pillsbury, N. H.
6	1875	Chicago,	S. R. Row, Mich.	O. Pillsbury, N. H.	S. H. Rhodes, Mass.
7	1876	Detroit,	S. R. Row, Mich.	O. Pillsbury, N. H.	S. H. Rhodes, Mass.
8	1877	New York,	O. Pillsbury, N. H.	A. R. McGill, Minn.	Orrin T. Welch, Kan.
9	1878	New York,	O. Pillsbury, N. H.	A. R. McGill, Minn.	Orrin T. Welch, Kan.
10	1879	New York,	A. R. McGill, Minn.	J. L. Clarke, Mass.	Orrin T. Welch, Kan.
11	1880	Boston,	J. L. Clarke, Mass.	P. L. Spooner, Wis.	Orrin T. Welch, Kan.
12	1881	Niagara Falls,	J. L. Clarke, Mass.	J. A. McCall, Jr., N.Y.	Orrin T. Welch, Kan.
13	1882	Detroit,	O. Pillsbury, N. H.	C. P. Swigert, Ill.	J. W. Brooks, Conn.
14	1883	Columbus,	J. A. McCall, Jr., N.Y.	Chas. H. Moore, O.	Chas. P. Swigert, Ill.
15	1884	Chicago,	J. A. McCall, Jr., N.Y.	Eugene Prindle, Mich.	Chas. P. Swigert, Ill.
16	1885	Chicago,	C. P. Swigert, Ill.	H. J. Reinmund, O.	C. Shandrew, Minn.
17	1886	St. Paul,	J. K. Tarbox, Mass.	S. H. Cross, R. I.	R. B. Brinkerhoff, O.
18	1887	Niagara Falls,	Phil. Cheek, Jr., Wis.	O. R. Fyler, Conn.	J. A. McEwen, O.
19	1888	Madison,	O. R. Fyler, Conn.	Samuel E. Kemp, O.	Geo. B. Luper, Pa.
20	1889	Denver,	G. S. Merrill, Mass.	Samuel E. Kemp, O.	Geo. B. Luper, Pa.
21	1890	Cleveland,	C. P. Ellerbe, Mo.	Geo. B. Luper, Pa.	C. B. Allen, Neb.
22	1891	St. Louis,	Geo. B. Luper, Pa.	W. H. Kinder, O.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
23	1892	St. Paul,	J. C. Linchan, N. H.	C. H. Smith, Minn.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
24	1893	Chicago,	Jas. F. Pierce, N. Y.	B. K. Durfee, Ill.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
25	1894	Alexander Bay, N. Y.,	B. K. Durfee, Ill.	W. M. Hahn, O.	F. L. Cutting, Mass.
26	1895	Mackinac Isl., Mich.,	W. M. Hahn, O.	J. R. Waddill, Mo.	F. L. Cutting, Mass.
27	1896	Philadelphia,	J. R. Waddill, Mo.	Stephen W. Carr, Me.	F. L. Cutting, Mass.
28	1897	Old Point Comfort, Va.,	Stephen W. Carr, Me.	Wm. R. Fricke, Wis.	F. L. Cutting, Mass.
29	1898	Milwaukee,	E. H. Dearth, Minn.	M. D. Campbell, Mich.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
30	1899	Detroit,	E. T. Orear, Mo.	W. S. Matthews, O.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
31	1900	Hartford,	J. A. O'Shaughnessy, Minn.,	E. L. Scofield, Conn.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
32	1901	Buffalo,	William H. Hart, Ind.	F. A. Howland, Vt.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
33	1902	Columbus,	Arthur I. Vorys, O.	John L. Bacon, Vt.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
34	1903	Baltimore,	John L. Bacon, Vt.	James V. Barry, Mich.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
35	1904	Indianapolis,	F. L. Cutting, Mass.	James V. Barry, Mich.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
36	1905	Bretton Woods, N.H.,	James V. Barry, Mich.	Theron Upson, Conn.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
37	1906	Washington, D. C.,	G. H. Adams, N. H.	Reau E. Folk, Tenn.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
38	1907	Richmond, Va.,	Reau E. Folk, Tenn.	B. F. Carroll, Ia.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
39	1908	Detroit,	B. F. Crouse, Md.	F. W. Potter, Ill.	J. J. Brinkerhoff, Ill.
40	1909	Colorado Springs,	J. A. Hartigan, Minn.	E. J. McGivney, La.	H. R. Cunningham, Montana
41	1910	Mobile, Ala.,	Joseph Button, Va.	T. H. MacDonald, Ct.	H. R. Cunningham, Montana
42	1911	Milwaukee, Wis.,	Fred'k W. Potter, Ill.	F. H. Hardison, Mass.	H. R. Cunningham, Montana
43	1912	Spokane, Wash.,	F. H. Hardison, Mass.	James R. Young, N. C.	F. H. McMaster, S.
44	1913	Burlington, Vt.,	James R. Young, N. C.	Willard Done, Utah	F. H. McMaster, S.
45	1914	Asheville, N. C.	John S. Darst, W. Va.	Burton Mansfield, Conn.	F. H. McMaster, S.

A midwinter meeting of the Convention was held in New York City, December 16 and 17, 1913. Twenty-two state departments were represented and most of the session was devoted to committee hearings. The subjects considered were loans on life insurance policies, standard fire insurance policy, and rating, and group insurance. Progress was reported in respect to the bill regarding mutual fire companies, and the convention reiterated its position respecting group insurance taken at the annual meeting in Burlington. Consideration was given to the Mobile fraternal bill and action taken to clarify the meaning of Section 23a of the bill. In respect to fire insurance rating and the standard form further action was postponed, and a like decision was reached on the subject of legislation on liability loss reserves.

Resolutions were adopted as follows:

Whereas, The question of group insurance, by reason of the action of this convention at Burlington, has again been presented for our consideration, and

Whereas, It has been presented from many differing points of view; therefore be it

Resolved, That this convention reiterate the resolution adopted at Burlington, disapproving any attempt to apply group insurance to fraternal societies.

Resolved, That the question of group insurance in its other aspects be recommended to the committee on laws and legislation with instructions to further consider the matter and report at a subsequent meeting of the convention.

Whereas, The percentage of policy loans to reserves of legal reserve life insurance companies has, during the past twenty-five years, increased from approximately 3 1/2 per cent. to more than 16 per cent., and it has been estimated that there are now loans outstanding approximating \$550,000,000; and

Whereas, The increase has been very marked during the past eight years, and indications are that they will increase to an alarming degree during this year; and

Whereas, There are now one hundred and twenty (120) companies which are inserting a demand loan clause in their policies, thereby establishing for themselves a national banking obligation, which was specifically declared unsafe by the Colorado Springs and Milwaukee conventions of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners; and

Whereas, These companies, having only approximately 1 per cent. of cash on hand, cannot expect to be able to carry out their contracts during future panics without the danger of wiping out their surplus by the forced conversion of their securities upon a broken market; and

Whereas, Twenty years hence the existing obligations already placed upon the books will have a loanable value that will be subject to call of approximately \$1,500,000,000, and if continued will ultimately render liable to call the entire reserve of these companies; and

Whereas, A bill was drafted by the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners which provided that no legal reserve life insurance company should issue any policy in which the company did not reserve to itself the right to defer the granting of a policy loan or a cash surrender value for a period of sixty days within the state where this bill was passed; and

Whereas, This measure has been enacted into law in substance only in the states of Minnesota and Connecticut, thus affording merely a partial remedy because leaving the companies at liberty to continue this unsafe practice in forty-six states; and

Whereas, It is clear that it is the imperative duty of the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners that some means be taken whereby the demand obligation upon legal reserve life insurance companies be checked at the earliest possible moment; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the manifest duty of each and every commissioner of insurance to have introduced in the legislature of his respective state the measure previously adopted by this convention with the amendments, however, that the same is not to apply in case a loan is issued for the purpose of paying a premium, and that no legal reserve life insurance company shall be licensed, or relicensed, in the state where the measure is passed which hereafter issued anywhere a policy which does not reserve to the company the right to defer the granting of a policy loan or a cash surrender value for a period of not less than sixty days.

An adjourned meeting of the convention was held in Chicago, April 15, 1914. President Young presided and twenty-four state

departments were represented. The meeting of the convention was preceded by committee meetings. The chief subjects considered were fire insurance rating and rates for workmen's compensation insurance. On the latter subject papers were presented by A. W. Whitney, manager of the Workmen's Compensation Service Bureau, and Leon S. Senior, of the New York department. Mr. Whitney pointed out the advantages of the merit rating system, and Mr. Senior pointed out the probable attitude respecting rates, of the department which had recently been given power to approve all rates. In respect to fire insurance rates the convention placed itself on record as approving the plan of the companies to organize a bureau for the compilation of loss statistics, but as not prepared to approve the bureau as the medium for reporting loss statistics to the departments. A committee consisting of Commissioners Young, North Carolina, Hardison, Massachusetts, Darst, West Virginia, Potts, Illinois, and McCullough, Pennsylvania, was appointed on fire insurance loss reports.

The forty-fifth annual convention was held at Asheville, N. C., September 16, 17, and 18, 1914. President Young called the Convention to order, and roll-call showed thirty-three state departments represented as follows:

Alabama — Cyrus B. Brown, *ex officio* Insurance Commissioner; W. R. Halliday, Actuary.
 California — James E. Phelps, Commissioner.
 Colorado — Saul Epstein, Commissioner.
 Connecticut — Burton Mansfield, Commissioner; H. P. Hammond, Actuary.
 District of Columbia — C. F. Nesbit, Commissioner.
 Florida — J. C. Luning, State Treasurer.
 Illinois — Thomas Fairlee, Actuary; J. A. McKinley, Attorney.
 Iowa — E. H. English, Commissioner.
 Kentucky — Matt C. Clay, Commissioner.
 Louisiana — A. E. Hebert, *ex-officio* Commissioner; Isaac Davenport, Actuary.
 Maine — J. Wallace Blount, Commissioner.
 Massachusetts — F. H. Hardison, Commissioner; L. G. Hodgkins, Deputy.
 Michigan — John T. Winship, Commissioner.
 Minnesota — J. A. O. Preus, Commissioner.
 Mississippi — T. M. Henry, Commissioner; W. R. Halliday, Actuary.
 Montana — Wm. Keating, Commissioner.
 New Hampshire — E. J. Merrill, Commissioner.
 New Jersey — George M. La Monte, Commissioner.
 New York — Frank Hasbrouck, Superintendent; H. D. Appleton, Deputy; D. F. Gordon, Chief Examiner.
 North Carolina — James R. Young, Commissioner; W. J. Cameron, Actuary; J. F. Cameron, chief Clerk.
 Ohio — Robert H. Small, Superintendent.
 Pennsylvania — S. W. McCulloch, Deputy.
 Rhode Island — Charles C. Gray, Commissioner.
 South Carolina — F. H. McMaster, Commissioner; J. F. Williams, Actuary.
 South Dakota — O. K. Stabelin, Commissioner.
 Utah — John James, Commissioner.
 Vermont — E. H. Deavitt, Commissioner.
 Virginia — Joseph Button, Commissioner.
 West Virginia — J. S. Darst, *ex officio* Commissioner.
 Wisconsin — H. L. Ekern, Commissioner.
 Wyoming — John M. Bessey, Examiner.

President Young in his address referred to the increasing work and responsibilities of an insurance commissioner, and added that much had been accomplished through the work of the convention in bringing about more uniform laws and rulings, and in solving prob-

lems continually arising in the business. The president briefly discussed taxation, unauthorized insurance, agents' qualification law, and agents' commissions. The states, he said, should not place a burdensome tax on the business, and expressed doubt if a uniform and equitable rate of taxation in all states was ever reached, yet it was very much to be desired and worthy of the best thought. Speaking of unauthorized insurance the president briefly reviewed past attempts to control it, which were not successful. It was a vexing problem, but the belief was expressed that a way would be found to stamp out unauthorized insurance. The president expressed the belief that the convention should draft a uniform agents' qualifications law and also suggested that fire agents' commissions should be investigated by a committee of the convention, especially as to whether commissions should not be based in a measure on profits, and if such was found to be the case to draft a law on the matter. A uniform law licensing adjusters was also favored, and the president suggested that more of the work of the convention should be left to the standing committees of the convention instead of referred to special committees.

The proceedings of the convention were devoted largely to the reading of papers and discussions. The subjects presented in papers were: "Compulsory Local Investments," T. M. Henry, Mississippi, and F. H. McMaster, South Carolina; "Should the State Encourage the Formation of New Companies," E. H. Deavitt, Vermont; "Should We Abandon the American Restrictions upon the Classes of Insurance Written; (a) by a direct writing company, (b) by reinsurance companies," Burton Mansfield, Connecticut and Frank Hasbrouck, New York; "Acquisition Cost of Fire Insurance," A. E. Hebert, Louisiana; "Cost of Miscellaneous Insurance," Saul Epstein, Colorado; "Workmen's Compensation Results in Eighteen Months in Massachusetts and Suggestions Drawn Therefrom," Frank H. Hardison, Massachusetts; "Sphere of Activity of Our Insurance Department," Robert J. Merrill, New Hampshire, and J. S. Darst, West Virginia; "Combination Policies," Frank Hasbrouck, New York; "Fire Insurance and Prevention of Fire Waste," Charles F. Nesbit, District of Columbia.

The subjects presented in the papers were discussed by a number of the commissioners, especially the paper on workingmen's compensation, and the experience under compensation laws in several states reviewed by the commissioners from those states.

Officers were elected as follows: President, John S. Darst, West Virginia; vice-president, Burton Mansfield, Connecticut; second vice-president, John T. Winship, Michigan; secretary and treasurer, FitzHugh McMaster, South Carolina.

The following resolution reported by the committee on laws and legislation was adopted:

Whereas, the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners has repeatedly gone on record in favor of a law prohibiting all legal reserve life insurance companies from issuing policies of insurance in which the company does not reserve to itself the right to defer the granting of a policy loan for a period of sixty days, and whereas the wisdom of such action is daily being demonstrated by reason of the European war which is now affecting the market price of securities and the demand for policy loans, therefore the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners again deems it advisable to refer to this important subject and to reiterate its former stand on policy loans and cash sur-

render values which are in this problem inseparable and it pledges its support to legislation which will prohibit any insurance company in any state from doing business within the state wherein such legislation is enacted which issues a policy therein which fails to contain a provision that the company reserves the right to defer for a period of six months the payment of a cash surrender value and also the granting of a policy loan except for payment of a premium.

The resolution also recommended an amendment to Section 7 of the standard policy provision law providing for deferring payment of a loan as suggested in the resolution. Additional resolutions were adopted as follows:

Resolved, that the National Convention of Insurance Commissioners recommends the adoption by this convention and by the several state insurance departments of the standard classification of occupancy hazards also loss report form for use in ascertaining fire cost as prepared by the Actuarial Committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and adopted by the executive committee of that body the current month; that the establishment of a Loss Bureau by that said Board be approved for securing a uniform system of classification of losses incurred and risks written. The convention pledges its support to the plan so laid out for the purpose of securing uniform and combined experience of value for rate making to further rate-making purposes and to such further developments of this plan as shall be deemed wise in the future, and the convention hereby continues the authority of its committee having this subject in charge.

The Committee on Fire Insurance Rates recommends that consideration of the matter referred to the committee be deferred at this time, and that a report with recommendations for legislation be presented and acted upon at the December meeting of the convention.

NATIONAL LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, Nashville, Tenn. Organized 1900; capital, \$200,000. C. A. Craig, president; C. R. Clements, secretary and treasurer.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Montpelier, Vt. This company's charter was granted by the state of Vermont November 13, 1848, and was amended October 26, 1849, after which the company organized and began to do business, January 17, 1850. On October 30, 1850, another act was approved, which reduced the number of directors from twenty-five to thirteen, and made it unlawful for the company to loan money to any of its officers or directors. Three subsequent acts have modified the original charter; that of November 12, 1852, provided for a secure investment of the company's assets and the right to establish agencies in foreign states; that of November 18, 1856, defined the beneficiary rights of married women and other persons; that of October 28, 1858, altered the name of the company by abbreviation, making it simply "National Life Insurance Company." The guarantee capital has long since been eliminated, and the plan of insurance is now purely mutual.

The company entered Massachusetts in 1850; New York, 1850; Ohio and Illinois, 1869; Michigan, 1872; Iowa, 1873; Pennsylvania, 1874; Minnesota, 1875; Pacific Coast, 1884; Missouri, 1889. It now occupies thirty-six states. The present officers and directors are: Joseph A. De Boer, president; Fred A. Howland, vice-president and counsel; Harry M. Cutler, second vice-president and treasurer; Osman D. Clark, secretary; Arthur B. Bisbee, M.D., medical director; Clarence E. Moulton, actuary; Edward D. Field, superintendent of agencies; George Briggs, William P. Dillingham, Joseph A. De Boer, John G. McCullough, Harry M. Cutler, William W. Stickney, James

L. Martin, George H. Olmsted, Charles P. Smith, Fred A. Howland, Charles W. Gammons, Osman D. Clark, and Frank C. Partridge, directors.

The amount of insurance in force December 31, 1913, paid-for basis, was \$188,354,053.39. The following items are taken from its annual statements, 1903 to 1912, inclusive:

Year	Total Income	Premium Receipts	Total Expenditures	Paid Policy-holders	Assets †
1903	\$6,480,463	\$4,754,553	\$3,389,016	\$2,057,806	\$28,363,798
1904	6,895,013	5,511,925	3,962,417	2,430,088	31,398,454
1905	7,441,666	5,955,467	4,416,317	2,828,627	34,519,093
*1906	7,779,592	6,163,439	4,628,203	3,090,326	37,511,373
*1907	7,675,465	5,922,753	4,545,139	3,361,655	40,354,241
*1908	7,901,671	5,985,082	4,653,662	3,457,487	44,026,070
*1909	8,418,275	6,364,735	5,118,123	3,877,780	47,490,998
*1910	8,854,007	6,631,902	5,888,897	4,564,883	50,440,519
*1911	9,156,450	6,762,055	6,276,345	4,915,226	53,445,289
*1912	9,431,841	6,834,506	6,842,960	5,395,797	56,038,867
1913	9,689,110	6,934,725	6,689,907	5,214,850	58,947,890

*Paid for basis.

† Market Basis

The National works upon the level premium system, writes only participating forms, issues term, life, limited payment life, endowment, and instalment benefit policies, and endorses and guarantees liberal cash, paid-up, and extended insurance values on all its forms. Surplus, assigned and unassigned, December 31, 1913, was \$7,258,422.14. Business issued since January 1, 1901, upon three per cent. interest basis.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Chicago. This company was originally chartered by Congress in 1868, but was reincorporated under the laws of Illinois, March 3, 1904. Capital, \$500,000. A. M. Johnson, president; Robert E. Sackett, vice-president; Robert D. Lay, secretary. Assets January 1, 1914, \$11,969,251.28; liabilities, \$10,514,464.16.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MONTANA, Butte, Mont. Organized 1911; authorized capital, \$500,000; paid-in, \$196,980. T. C. Witherspoon, president, A. T. Morgan, secretary and general manager.

NATIONAL MUTUAL UNION. The fourth annual meeting of the union was held at Atlantic City, N. J., September 8, 1914. President Munsell presided and in his address reviewed briefly the work accomplished by the organization, and pointed out the changes resulting from liberalization of policy contracts, and expressed the opinion that higher rates of premium were necessary. Referring to legislation the president urged that members keep in close touch with proposed legislation in their states, and use all legitimate means to direct such legislation in right directions. Reports from committees and officers

were presented, and papers were read as follows: "What Service Can An Efficient Organization of Accident and Health Insurance Companies Render To Its Members," C. H. Brackett, Hoosier Casualty, Indianapolis; "How to Dispense with Reports on Claims from the Attending Physician," E. G. Robinson, Masonic Provident Association; "Claim Adjustments," W. C. Goodall, Bankers Accident, East St. Louis, Ill.; "Practical Advertising for the Insurance Business — What Is It?" E. C. Budlong, Bankers Accident, Des Moines; "Agency Expense According to the National Mutual Union Standards," E. C. Edmunds, Workmen's Mutual Protective Association.

Officers were elected as follows: President, C. W. Ray, Hoosier Casualty, Indianapolis; vice-president, E. C. Bowlby, Workingmen's Mutual Protective Association; secretary, A. R. Arford, Workingmen's Mutual Protective Association, Benton Harbor, Mich.; treasurer, J. D. Hunt, Industrial Sick and Accident Company, Terre Haute.

The Union was merged in the "Health and Accident Underwriters Conference," organized at Atlantic City in 1914 [which see].

NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio. Organized 1909; capital, \$100,000. The company reinsured in the Western and Southern Life Insurance Company of Cincinnati in 1914.

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY OF NEW YORK. Incorporated 1897; capital \$1,500,000. Wm. B. Joyce, president; Wm. J. Griffin, vice-president; Joel Rathbone, second vice-president; Hubert J. Hewitt, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$7,175,707.05; liabilities, \$3,590,373.53.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Dallas, Tex. Organized 1911; capital, \$100,000. Joseph E. Cockrell, president; J. H. Bryan, secretary.

NEAL, ROBERT W., insurance journalist, is a native of San Francisco, Cal., where he was born September 14, 1864. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and became a printer at an early age. In 1890, Mr. Neal, being then the owner of the *Pacific Underwriter*, published at San Francisco, assumed the editorial and business charge of that paper.

NEBRASKA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1865-1914. In Nebraska the auditor of public accounts, who is elected by the people for a term of two years, is charged with the supervision of insurance. The auditors who have held the office have been:

John Gillespie	October	10, 1865—January	12, 1873
J. B. Weston	January	13, 1873—January	9, 1879
F. W. Leidlke	January	9, 1879—November	12, 1880
John Wallich	November	1, 1880—January	3, 1885
H. A. Babcock	January	3, 1885—January	3, 1889
Thomas H. Benton	January	3, 1889—January	1, 1893
Eugene Moore	January	1893—January	1897
J. F. Cornell	January,	1897—January	1901
Charles Weston	January	1901—January,	1905
Edward M. Searle, Jr.	January,	1905—January,	1909
Silas R. Barton		1909—	1913

The legislature of 1913 passed an act creating a State Insurance Board, which is composed of the Governor, Attorney-General, and State Auditor, and which appoints the insurance commissioner. Lawson G. Brian is the commissioner, appointed under the act.

NEBRASKA LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in March, 1890, the original officers being W. J. Fisher, president; H. D. Neely and O. H. Jeffries, vice-presidents; and E. H. Mayhew, secretary. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in January, 1914, are: President, Tom S. Kelly, Travelers; vice-president, Charles H. Johnston; secretary, W. D. Morton; treasurer, Freel B. Dale; executive committee, G. W. Noble, chairman, Franklin Mann, W. G. Preston, George T. Blandford, and H. O. Steele.

NEELY, HENRY D., Nebraska state manager for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, was born at Platteville, Wis., December 23, 1851. His earliest vocation was that of teaching school, but he became a solicitor for the Equitable in Minnesota in 1875. The following year he turned aside to study law, and in 1877 he was admitted to the bar at Baraboo, Wis. But he returned to life insurance after two years' practice, taking a special agency for the Equitable in the northwestern department, and in 1891 he was appointed manager for Nebraska. Mr. Neely was elected president of the Nebraska Life Underwriters' Association in 1894.

NELSON, J. ARTHUR, president, American Indemnity Company, Baltimore, Md., was born in Baltimore County, Md., January 27, 1876. He was educated in the public schools and McDonogh Institute, Maryland, from which he graduated in 1892. Entered fire insurance business, in which he was engaged in various capacities for ten years. In 1902 entered the surety insurance field as special agent for the Fidelity and Deposit Company of Maryland. He was vice-president of the Fidelity and Deposit Company from 1910 to 1912, and president of the Philadelphia Casualty Company from 1910 to 1912, during which time its affairs were being liquidated, having been taken over by the Fidelity and Deposit Company. In 1913 organized the American Indemnity Company of Baltimore to engage in general surety and casualty business, and purchased the New Amsterdam Casualty Company of New York. The American Indemnity Company is not engaged in any business except as a holding corporation. He is vice-president of the New Amsterdam Casualty Company, and interested in several mercantile enterprises in Baltimore.

NEVADA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1864-1914. In Nevada the state controller is *ex officio* insurance commissioner. The controllers since the admission of the state in 1864 have been:

A. W. Nightingale	.	.	.	.	November	1, 1864—January	1, 1867
W. K. Parkinson	.	.	.	.	January	1, 1867—January	1, 1868
Lewis Doron	.	.	.	.	January	1, 1868—January	1, 1871
W. W. Hobart	.	.	.	.	January	1, 1871—January	1, 1879
J. F. Hallock	.	.	.	.	January	1, 1879—January	1, 1891
R. L. Horton	.	.	.	.	January	1, 1891—January	1, 1895
C. A. LaGrave	.	.	.	.	January	1, 1895—January	1, 1899
Samuel P. Davis	.	.	.	.	January	1, 1899—January,	1907
J. Eggers	.	.	.	.	January	1907—	

The official term of the controller is four years.

NEW AMSTERDAM CASUALTY COMPANY, NEW YORK. Organized 1898; capital, \$400,000. W. F. Moore, president; J. Arthur Nelson, vice-president; George E. Taylor, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,346,586.01; total liabilities, \$729,364.94.

NEWELL, WILLIAM H., assistant secretary of the Ætna Life Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in Hartford, February 20, 1852. He entered the office of the Ætna Life in 1888, and was elected to his present position in November, 1905.

NEW ENGLAND CASUALTY COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Organized 1901; reorganized in 1910 as a stock company; capital, \$1,000,000. Corwin McDowell, president; A. C. Johnson, vice-president and general manager; Allan Forbes, secretary and treasurer. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$2,308,741.32; liabilities, \$1,263,771.91.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY was chartered April 1, 1835, and began business December 1, 1843. Alfred D. Foster, president; D. F. Appel, vice-president; Jacob A. Barbey, secretary; William F. Davis, Frank T. Partridge, and Morris P. Capen assistant secretaries; Herbert B. Dow, actuary; Glover S. Hastings, superintendent of agencies.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S LIFE UNDERWRITERS ASSOCIATION was organized at the Parker House, Boston, Mass., November 29, 1898, by a number of women engaged in the life insurance and kindred business. The following officers were elected for the first year: Mrs. M. A. F. Potts, of the Mutual Life, president; Mrs. V. B. Peakes of the New York Life, first vice-president; Mrs. Flora A. Barker of the Phoenix Mutual Life, second vice-president; Miss Agnes McGuffy, of the Mutual Life, secretary; Miss Frances Van Ballen of the New York Life, treasurer. The present officers are: Mrs. Florence E. Shaal, president; Miss Lucy M. Morrill, vice-president; Mrs. Hattie M. Leavitt, second vice-president; Miss Meda Gillis, secretary; Mrs. Alice G. Whitcomb, treasurer.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1852-1914. The insurance department in New Hampshire was established in 1852. Originally the board consisted of three members, and afterward of two. In 1870 the statute was modified, providing for the appointment of but one commissioner. The incumbents of the office have been:

Uri Lamprey, Warren L. Lane, Charles F. Brooks	1852—1853
Uri Lamprey, Warren L. Lane, Timothy Hoskins	1853—1854
Warren L. Lane, Uri Lamprey, Timothy Hoskins	1854—1855
Warren L. Lane, Timothy Hoskins, John E. Stanyan	1855—1856
Albert S. Scott, Jacob H. Ela, G. W. Conant	1856—1857
Albert S. Scott, Jacob H. Ela, Lorenzo Day	1857—1859
Oliver C. Fisher, Otis F. R. Waite, Benjamin M. Colby	1859—1862
C. V. Dearborn, G. W. Conant, James Gordon	1862—1864
James Gordon, F. S. Greenleaf	1864—1865

F. S. Greenleaf, Joseph Gilman	1865—1866
Joseph Gilman, E. M. Topliff, John Felch	1866—1867
E. M. Topliff, John Felch	1867—1868
John Felch, A. B. Wyatt, Francis Winch	1868—1869
A. B. Wyatt, Francis Winch	1869—1870
Oliver Pillsbury (died in office)	1870—1888
Henry H. Huse (died in office)	1888—1890
John C. Linehan (died in office)	1890—1905
George H. Adams (died in office)	1905—1911

Robert J. Merrill is the present commissioner. The tenure of the office is three years, the appointment being made by the governor and executive council.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIFE UNDERWRITERS' CLUB was organized at Concord, May 31, 1889. The original officers were: John J. Dillon, president; George A. McKellar of Concord and John D. Chandler of Nashua, vice-presidents; Charles E. Staniels of Concord, secretary; Charles S. Parker of Concord, treasurer. The officers elected at the annual meeting in February, 1914, are: President, R. W. Cheney, Mutual Life; vice-president, C. E. Merritt, John Hancock; secretary-treasurer, C. A. Parks, Massachusetts Mutual, Manchester; executive committee, A. W. Childs, Travelers, J. A. Wellman, National Life, Vt., B. O. Baker, Fidelity Mutual.

NEW JERSEY, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1875-1914. Under the general insurance law enacted April 9, 1875, Henry C. Kelsey, secretary of the state, became insurance commissioner *ex officio*, and he had charge of the supervision of the insurance business in the state until April 1, 1891, when the act of February 10, 1891, creating a department of banking and insurance, went into effect. The commissioners of banking and insurance have been as follows:

George B. M. Harvey	April 1, 1891
George S. Duryea	June 15, 1891
George Wurts	October 29, 1896
William Bettie	March 2, 1897
David O. Watkins	March, 1903

Vivian M. Lewis was appointed in March, 1900, and was succeeded in 1912 by Henry J. Ford. The present commissioner is George M. LaMonte. The salary of the commissioner is \$4,000 per annum, and his term of office is three years.

NEW JERSEY FIDELITY AND PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY, Newark, N. J. Organized 1868; capital, \$300,000. Samuel C. Hoagland, president; H. C. Hedden, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$803,340; liabilities, \$354,179.88.

NEW MEXICO, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN. The territorial act of February 18, 1882, required insurance companies to report to the territorial auditor. He is chosen for a term of two years. Trinidad Alarid was auditor from 1882 to 1891, Demetrio Perez from 1891 to 1895, Marcelino Garcia from 1895 to 1899, Luis M. Ortiz from 1899 to 1901, and W. G. Sargent from 1901 to 1905.

A separate insurance department was created in 1905 and the superintendent is appointed by the governor for a term of two years at a salary of \$2,400. Pedro Perea was appointed superintendent, but died January 11, 1906, and the present superintendent is Jacobo Chavez.

NEW ORLEANS CASUALTY COMPANY, New Orleans, La. Organized 1910; capital, \$150,000. E. G. Swartz, president; H. Brownell, secretary; Edwin Shelby, assistant secretary and manager.

NEW YORK CASUALTY COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y. Organized 1886. Seymour P. White, president; H. V. Hucker, secretary.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE. Organized 1845. Darwin P. Kingsley, president; Thomas A. Buckner and Rufus W. Weeks, vice-presidents; Frederick H. Shipman, treasurer; Edmund D. Randolph, consulting treasurer; John Chapman McCall and Walker Buckner, second vice-presidents; Seymour M. Ballard, secretary; James M. Hudnut, junior secretary; Henry P. Stamford and Wilbur H. Pierson, assistant secretaries; Edward A. Anderson and Isaac E. Gillies, comptrollers, Home Office; L. Seton Lindsay, superintendent of agencies; Arthur R. Grow, Arthur Hunter, Adolph Davidson, actuaries.

NEW YORK LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION. [See Life Underwriters' Association of New York.]

NEW YORK PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY, New York. Organized 1891; capital, \$200,000. Major A. White, president; J. Carroll French, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$953,569.43; liabilities, \$406,123.53.

NEW YORK STATE, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1859-1914. Prior to 1859, the comptroller of New York state was charged with the duties of insurance supervision. The first reports were made in 1831, being from local companies. In 1848 there were twenty-two insurance companies in the state exempt by charter from making returns to the comptroller. It was not until 1849 that companies from other states and foreign countries were required to make annual or other statements, except of premiums received, which were subject to state taxation. In 1853 all insurance companies were required under law, for the first time, to make and file annual statements of their condition and affairs. The present insurance department was established under act of April 15, 1859, which became operative January 1, 1860. The superintendents of insurance have been:

William Barnes	.	.	.	.	January	12, 1860—February	5, 1870
George W. Miller	.	.	.	.	February	6, 1870—May	13, 1872
George B. Church	.	.	.	.	May	14, 1872—November	28, 1872
Orlow W. Chapman	.	.	.	.	November	29, 1872—January	31, 1876
William Smyth	.	.	.	.	February	1, 1876—February	24, 1877
John F. Smyth	.	.	.	.	February	25, 1877—April	27, 1880
Charles G. Fairman	.	.	.	.	April	28, 1880—April	22, 1883

John A. McCall	April	23, 1883—December 31, 1885
Robert A. Maxwell	January	1, 1886—February 18, 1891
James F. Pierce	February	19, 1891—February 11, 1897
Louis F. Payn	February	11, 1897—February 12, 1900
Francis Hendricks	February	12, 1900—May 18, 1906
Otto Kelsey	May,	1906—December, 1908
William H. Hotchkiss	February,	1909—February, 1912
William T. Emmet	February,	1912—April, 1914

Frank Hasbrouck is the present superintendent, appointed in April, 1914, to succeed Mr. Emmet, resigned. The official term is three years, and the annual salary \$7,000. Henry D. Appleton is deputy superintendent, and Charles S. Fowler, second deputy superintendent.

NEW YORK TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, N. Y. Organized in 1901 as the Title Insurance Company, name changed in 1913; capital, \$2,000,000. Harry A. Kahler, president; Frank L. Cooke, secretary.

NICHOLS, WALTER SMITH, actuary, insurance journalist, and author, was born at Newark, N. J., November 23, 1841, being a descendant of one of the original settlers of that city. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1863, and studied law with Justice Bradley of the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Nichols has been associate editor of the *Insurance Monitor* since 1868, and editor-in-chief since the death of C. C. Hine in 1897; also editor of the *Insurance Law Journal* since 1875. He is also editor of the *Personal Injury Law Journal*, and is vice-president of the C. C. Hine's Sons Company. He was actuary of the late United States Industrial Insurance Company of Newark from 1891, and secretary of the same from 1894, is author of "Hine and Nichols on Assignments," "Hine and Nichols' Digest of Insurance Decisions," and other works on insurance law, a fellow of the Actuarial Society of America and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and member of the American Mathematical Society, a director of the Newark Fire Insurance Company, consulting actuary and director of several financial corporations, and fills other positions of trust in his native city.

NOLAN, JOHN H., general agent, in Chicago, of the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, was born of Irish parents at New Haven, Conn., May 10, 1841. After a common school education he became a drug clerk, and, with the exception of three years in the army during the war as hospital steward of the Twentieth Regiment of Connecticut Infantry, was in the drug business until 1870. In the spring of that year he began with the Travelers at New Haven, and has continued in the service of that company to the present time. In 1871 he went to Chicago for the company, and soon after took charge of the general agency of the department, succeeding General Julius White. Mr. Nolan has been secretary and president of the Life Underwriters' Association of Chicago and vice-president of the Kenwood Club, and is a member of several of the leading political and social clubs of the western metropolis, member Chicago Stock Exchange, and Union League Club, Chicago.

NON-FORFEITURE LIFE INSURANCE LAWS. The first law of this kind was brought before the legislature of Massachusetts

in 1859 by Elizur Wright, then one of the insurance commissioners of that state, and in 1861 the law was passed. It provided that policies of life insurance should not be forfeited for non-payment of premiums, but that eighty per cent. of the reserve at the time of the failure to pay any premium should be used as a single net premium for term insurance. In 1880 this law was changed by the legislature so as to compel surrender values to be paid in cash where insurable interest had ceased, and in other cases used to purchase paid-up insurance, to be paid at the same time as the original policy. This law only applied after two full annual premiums had been paid. In the revision of 1887 the law was again changed. The first law applied to all policies issued between the ninth day of May, 1861, and the first day of January, 1881. The second applied to all policies issued between January 1, 1881, and April 21, 1887.

California passed a law in 1872, amended 1880; Maine in 1877, amended 1887; Michigan in 1869, amended 1881; Missouri in 1879, amended 1903; New York in 1879, amended in 1892 and 1906; New Jersey in 1895; New Hampshire 1897; Colorado 1907, and West Virginia, 1907; and Louisiana, 1906; Kentucky, amended in 1902. [For full text of laws see Cyclopedia for 1907-1908, and earlier volumes.]

Up to 1906 the above were all the laws regulating the forfeiture of life insurance policies in force, and the practice of companies makes such legislation unnecessary. However, such laws were enacted in Louisiana in 1906 and the New York law was amended, and in 1907 Colorado and West Virginia enacted such a law.

In addition to the above, legislation has been enacted in several states since 1906, prescribing standard provisions to be contained in policies of life insurance, and among the prescribed provisions is one against forfeiture. [See Policy Forms and Laws.]

NORFOLK-TIDEWATER LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, Norfolk, Va., was organized in July, 1910, and the following officers elected: President, J. R. Coapland; vice-presidents, W. T. Broome, A. B. Carr; secretary and treasurer, Joseph N. Willis, Jr. The present officers, elected in June, 1914, are: President, J. R. Coapland; vice-president, T. J. Smither; second vice-president, L. W. Robinson; secretary and treasurer, W. F. Watkins.

NORTH AMERICAN ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY of Chicago. Organized 1886; reincorporated in 1899 as a stock company; capital, \$200,000. E. C. Waller, president; A. E. Forrest, secretary and general manager. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$739,600.78; liabilities, \$297,547.77.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA, Toronto, Can. Organized 1881; entered the United States in 1899. Edward Gurney, president; L. Goldman, vice-president and managing director; W. B. Taylor, secretary.

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Chicago, Ill. Organized 1907; capital, \$700,000. John H. McNamara, president; James H. Prentiss, vice-president; Thomas M. Knox,

second vice-president; Albert Schurr, third vice-president; W. P. Kent, secretary; Daniel J. McNamara, treasurer; Henry B. Overesch, superintendent of agents. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$2,224,544.03; liabilities, \$1,412,019.79.

NORTH CAROLINA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1874-1914. The secretary of state was originally the supervisor of insurance interests in North Carolina, under general statutes of 1874-1875. He was elected by the people for a term of four years. The secretaries have been:

W. H. Howerton	.	.	.	.	January,	1874—January,	1877
J. A. Englehard	.	.	.	.	January,	1877—January,	1879
Wm. L. Saunders	.	.	.	.	January,	1879—April,	1891
Octavius Coke	.	.	.	.	April,	1891—August,	1895
C. M. Cook	.	.	.	.	August,	1895—January,	1897
Cyrus Thompson	.	.	.	.	January,	1897—February,	1899

In February, 1899, the legislature created a distinct state department of insurance, and elected James R. Young insurance commissioner for a preliminary term of two years. He was re-elected by the people for each successive term since, and is the present commissioner.

NORTH CAROLINA LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized at Raleigh in February, 1911. The present officers, elected in February, 1914, are: President, J. P. Quarles; vice-president, J. E. McIlwaine; secretary and treasurer, T. S. Franklin, Charlotte.

NORTH DAKOTA ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS, was organized at a meeting held in Fargo in January, 1913. The officers elected were: President, A. N. Hathaway, Fidelity Mutual, Fargo; vice-presidents, Eugene Fretz, Northwestern Mutual and F. W. Thomas, Phoenix Mutual; secretary, George H. Olmsted, New York Life, Grand Forks; treasurer, John F. Treat, Germania Life. The present officers, elected in June, 1914, are: President, Eugene Fretz, Northwestern Mutual; vice-president, F. W. Thomas, Phoenix Mutual; second vice-president, John C. Whitney, Mutual Life; secretary, A. F. Colwell, Union Central, Fargo; treasurer, J. F. Treat, Germania Life.

NORTH DAKOTA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1883-1914. The office of commissioner of insurance in North Dakota was created by the constitutional convention, the provision therefor being made effective by act approved December 4, 1890. The commissioner is elected by the people for a term of two years. In case of a vacancy by reason of death or otherwise, the governor is required to appoint "by and with the approval of the senate, if in session."

Prior to April 6, 1883, all insurance business was done through the office of the territorial secretary. The supervising officers since that date have been:

George L. Ordway, auditor . . .	April	6, 1883—March	11, 1885
E. W. Cadwell, auditor . . .	March	11, 1885—February	18, 1887
James A. Ward, auditor . . .	February	18, 1887—April	1, 1889
J. C. McManima, auditor . . .	April	1, 1889—November	4, 1889
A. L. Carey, commissioner of insurance	November	4, 1889—February	5, 1893
James Cudhie, commissioner of insurance	February	5, 1893—February	5, 1895
Frederick B. Fancher, com. of insurance	February	5, 1895—November	15, 1898
George W. Harrison, com. of insurance.	November	15, 1898—November	13, 1900

Mr. Fancher was re-elected for the term 1897-1899, but resigned in November, 1898, upon being elected governor of the state, and Mr. Harrison succeeded him. He was succeeded by Ferdinand Leutz and E. C. Cooper was appointed in 1904 and served until 1910, when he was succeeded by W. C. Taylor, the present commissioner.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MICHIGAN, Detroit, Mich. Organized 1907; capital, \$100,000. Clarence L. Ayres, president; Fred H. Aldrich, secretary.

NORTHERN INDIANA LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in September, 1904, and Clark Fairbank was elected president, and J. E. Beahler, secretary. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting held in February, 1914, are: President, James F. Conway; vice-president, Julian F. Franke; secretary, Arthur W. Young; treasurer, Jacob Hartman.

NORTHERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Seattle, Wash. Organized 1906; capital, \$125,000. H. C. Henry, president; A. P. Johnson, secretary.

NORTHERN STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Hammond, Ind. Organized 1910; capital \$100,000. F. C. Worth, president; H. E. Sharrer, vice-president; T. F. Ruhlund, secretary and general manager.

NORTH STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Kinston, N. C. Organized 1906; capital, \$50,000. N. J. Rouse, president; J. A. Herndon, general manager; A. E. Rountree, secretary.

NORTH TEXAS ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS. [See Texas Association of Life Underwriters.]

NORTHWESTERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Aberdeen, S. D. Organized 1908 as a mutual company, reorganized 1912.; capital, \$147,170. W. G. Wells, president; F. G. Suttle, secretary and treasurer. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$213,808.96; total liabilities, \$45,511.20.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY'S AGENTS' ASSOCIATION held its thirty-seventh annual meeting at Milwaukee, Wis., in July, 1914, and elected the following officers: President, Charles W. Fielder, Buffalo; vice-president, William F. Atkinson, Brooklyn; secretary and treasurer, M. S. Edmunds, Racine, Wis.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Milwaukee, Wis., was incorporated March 2, 1857, under the name of "The Mutual Life Insurance Company of the State of Wisconsin."

In January, 1865, the name of the Company was changed by legislative enactment to its present form. Insurance is effected only on the lives of carefully selected males residing in the healthful portions of the United States, resulting in a very favorable mortality experience. In 1870, the Company adopted the Actuaries' four per cent. reserve basis, changing to the American Experience three per cent. basis February 1, 1899. On January 1, 1914, the assets of the Company were \$310,556,962.46 and there were 505,051 policies in force in the sum of \$1,304,385,035.

The officers and official staff of the Company are: Geo. C. Markham, president; W. D. Van Dyke, vice-president; P. R. Sanborn, second vice-president; A. S. Hathaway, secretary; Chas. A. Loveland, actuary; Geo. H. Noyes, counsel; J. W. Fisher, M.D., medical director; H. F. Norris, superintendent of agencies; J. C. Crawford, associate actuary; Joseph R. Dyer, assistant counsel; Geo. E. Copeland, assistant superintendent of agencies; E. D. Jones, assistant secretary; T. J. Knox, second assistant secretary; Geo. A. Harlow, M.D., assistant medical director; Wm. R. Nethercut, second assistant counsel; Percy H. Evans, second assistant superintendent of agencies; H. N. Laffin, third assistant counsel; W. R. Adams, auditor; Wm. Thorndike, M.D., second assistant medical director; Frank C. Hemsing, assistant actuary; D. E. W. Wenstrand, M.D., third assistant medical director; Chas. B. Piper, M.D., superintendent inspection department; W. P. Behling, cashier; J. E. Birkhaeuser, assistant cashier; H. L. Mitchell, general loan agent; F. T. Zetteler, superintendent claim department.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn. Organized 1885. John T. Baxter, president; M. V. Jenness, secretary.

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OBITUARIES FOR 1913. [See Death Roll.]

O'BRIEN, WILLIAM H., auditor of state of Indiana, was born in Lawrenceburg, Ind., August 22, 1855. He was educated in the common schools, and De Pauw University, and entered the field of journalism. Later he entered the banking business and was president of the Citizens' National Bank and People's National Bank of Lawrenceburg. He has served as mayor of Lawrenceburg, was a member of the state senate, and is chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, and treasurer of the Democratic National Committee. He was elected to his present position in 1911.

OCCIDENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Los Angeles, Cal. Organized 1906; capital, \$250,000. Joseph Burkhard, president; Robert J. Giles, secretary and general manager.

OCCIDENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Albuquerque, N. M. Organized 1907; cash capital, \$140,000. M. W. Flourney, president; George Roslington, secretary and actuary.

OCEAN ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE CORPORATION (Limited) of London, Eng. W. J. Gardner, general manager, United States branch. Oscar Ising, formerly manager, resigned in 1913, and Mr. Gardner was appointed his successor.

OFFICIAL CHANGES IN INSURANCE COMPANIES IN 1913. The official changes in life, casualty, and miscellaneous companies in 1913 were as follows:

Alabama Fidelity and Casualty — H. C. Forbes elected vice-president and manager.
American Indemnity of Baltimore — A. M. Bowen, Jr., elected president.

American Surety of New York — F. W. Lafrentz elected president; Walter S. Johnston, Henry C. Willcox, C. S. Van Rensselaer, J. W. Mason, R. R. Brown, Richard Deming, Lewis B. Reed, vice-presidents; H. B. Zevely, secretary; William A. Brandt, treasurer.

Amicable Accident of Chicago, Ill. — W. S. Hoopes elected secretary.

Anchor Life of Indianapolis — T. W. Wilson elected president; C. W. Kinney, vice-president; G. H. Craft, secretary and actuary; C. L. Caldwell, treasurer.

Boston Casualty Company — Henry A. B. Peckham elected treasurer.

California State Life of Sacramento — A. G. Folger elected president, succeeding Marshall Diggs; W. J. Clemens, vice-president.

Casualty Company of America — John S. Jenkins elected secretary and treasurer, succeeding John E. Connelley, resigned.

Cherokee Life of Rome, Ga. — Barry Wright elected president; E. W. Butler, first vice-president; H. G. Bowie, second vice-president; G. K. Henshall, secretary; R. M. Harper, treasurer.

Commonwealth Bonding and Casualty of Fort Worth, Tex. — Bacon Saunders elected president, succeeding John Scharbauer; John L. Terrell elected vice-president.

Commonwealth Life of Omaha, Neb. — Franz Nelson elected president, succeeding Sherman Saunders, deceased; E. H. Mason, secretary, succeeding Mr. Nelson.

Cotton States Life of Tupelo, Miss. — F. Clovis Hines elected president; W. T. Reeves and Travis H. Taylor, vice-presidents; Ira F. Archer, secretary.

- Equitable Life of New York — A. B. Horr elected treasurer, succeeding C. B. Phelps.
- Equitable Surety of St. Louis — Benjamin J. Taussig elected president, succeeding James E. Smith.
- Federal Casualty, Detroit, Mich. — L. E. Daily elected secretary, succeeding Peter Patterson.
- Fidelity and Deposit of Baltimore — B. F. Cator and William H. Harris elected vice-presidents.
- Four States Life, Texarkana, Ark. — J. M. Witt elected president; Frank Seegar, first vice-president; M. F. Barrett, second vice-president; F. E. Moberly, third vice-president; Dan J. Cavitt, secretary and treasurer.
- Galveston Life of Galveston, Tex. — B. P. Bailey elected president.
- General Accident of Perth, Scotland — Robert C. Lees Hamilton appointed treasurer of the United States branch.
- Home Life and Accident of Fordyce, Ark. — A. B. Banks elected president; W. S. Mitchell, first vice-president; A. L. Aydelotte, second vice-president.
- Indiana National Life of Indianapolis — William M. Croan elected vice-president.
- Indianapolis Life — Colin E. King elected secretary, succeeding Thomas F. Barrett, Jr., resigned.
- International Life of St. Louis — Massey Wilson elected president; J. L. Babler, vice-president and general manager of agencies; J. P. Hinton and Joseph E. Washington, vice-presidents; W. F. Grantges, secretary; S. W. Jurden, treasurer.
- Iowa Life of Waterloo, Ia. — F. A. Ferguson elected president, succeeding F. F. McIlhenny, resigned; E. A. Resor, secretary.
- Kansas Casualty and Surety Company of Wichita, Kan. (New) — J. C. O. Morse elected president; J. W. O'Neill, secretary.
- Latin-American Life and Casualty of New Orleans — Dr. H. W. Kostmayer elected president.
- Life Insurance Company of Virginia — Edward D. Harris elected president, succeeding T. William Pemberton.
- Lincoln-American Life of Jacksonville, Fla. — D. S. Shine elected president; A. B. Campbell, vice-president; S. C. Harrison, Jr., secretary.
- Manhattan Life of New York — Thomas E. Lovejoy elected president; John F. Roche, first vice-president.
- Michigan State Life — Arthur F. Hall elected president; D. B. Ninde, vice-president; F. B. Mead, second vice-president.
- Missouri State Life of St. Louis — T. F. Lawrence elected secretary.
- Northern States Life of Hammond, Ind. — F. C. Worth elected president; Theodore F. Ruhland, secretary.
- New Amsterdam Casualty of New York — W. F. Moore elected president; J. Arthur Nelson, vice-president; A. M. Bowen, Jr., vice-president; George E. Taylor, secretary; Sifford Pearce, treasurer.
- Ohio National Life of Cincinnati, Ohio — R. B. Palmer elected president.
- Old Colony Life of Chicago — William A. Vawter elected president, succeeding H. G. Austin, resigned.
- Our Home Life of Jacksonville, Fla. — C. R. Allen elected president; D. A. Simmons, F. M. Hudson, R. J. Evans and J. A. McLaurin, vice-presidents; R. J. Evans, secretary.
- Pacific Coast Casualty — L. B. Hoge elected second vice-president.
- Peninsular Life of Detroit — E. Engelhart elected secretary.
- Philadelphia Casualty — William H. Harris elected president.
- Postal Life of New York — P. V. De Graw elected vice-president.
- Republic Casualty of Cleveland, Ohio (New) — J. H. Silliman elected secretary and manager.
- Southland Life of Dallas, Tex. — Louis Linzmeyer elected vice-president and actuary; Harry L. Sears elected secretary, succeeding Lloyd H. Smith.
- Toledo Life of Toledo, Ohio — C. M. Feilbach elected president.
- Union Central Life of Cincinnati — John D. Sage elected second vice-president, succeeding Paul E. Williams; George C. Williams, secretary.
- Union Life of Chicago — E. P. Strandberg elected president; E. M. Metcalf, vice-president; L. P. Kuhn, secretary; W. H. Bowers, treasurer.
- Union Mutual Life of Portland, Me. — Sylvan B. Phillips elected second vice-president.

OHIO, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1867-1914. By acts approved April 15, 1867, the auditor of state in Ohio was charged with insurance supervision. March 12, 1872, an act was passed establishing a state insurance department under a superintendent of insurance, to be appointed by the governor for a term of three years. The

auditors who discharged the duties of supervising officers were James H. Godman and James Williams. The superintendents since the organization of the department have been:

William F. Church	.	.	.	June	2, 1872—June	2, 1875
William D. Hill	.	.	.	June	2, 1875—June	2, 1878
Joseph F. Wright	.	.	.	June	2, 1878—June	2, 1881
Charles H. Moore	.	.	.	June	2, 1881—June	2, 1884
Henry J. Reinmund	.	.	.	June	2, 1884—June	2, 1887
Samuel F. Kemp	.	.	.	June	2, 1887—June	3, 1890
William H. Kinder	.	.	.	June	2, 1890—June	3, 1893
William M. Hahn	.	.	.	June	3, 1893—June	3, 1896
William S. Matthews	.	.	.	June	3, 1896—June	3, 1900
Arthur I. Vorys	.	.	.	June	2, 1900—December	1907
Charles C. Lemert	.	.	.	December,	1907—May,	1911

Edward H. Moore was appointed in 1911, and the present commissioner is Robert M. Small.

OHIO NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cincinnati, O. Organized 1910; capital, \$445,990. A. Bettinger, president; T. M. Ball, vice-president and manager of agencies; Charles B. Moore, secretary.

OHIO STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Columbus, O. Organized 1906; capital, \$222,300. John M. Sarver, president; R. A. Hann, secretary and actuary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$617,620.50; total liabilities, \$382,447.86.

OKLAHOMA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1890-1914. Under the territorial law the secretary of the territory is *ex officio* commissioner of insurance. The law authorizing the department went into effect December 24, 1890. The headquarters are at Guthrie, and the secretaries have been William M. Jenkins, who succeeded Thomas J. Lowe in 1897. The latter was the successor of the first secretary, Robert Martin, 1893. William Grimes was appointed in 1901, and Charles H. Filson succeeded him. T. J. McComb was the next commissioner, and he was succeeded by Miles Lasater, who was succeeded by Perry A. Ballard. A. L. Welch is the present commissioner.

OKLAHOMA LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in 1909, with the following officers: President, J. Henry Johnson, National Life of Vermont; vice-president, O. F. Wilson, Aetna; secretary, Fred H. McClesky, Prudential; treasurer, J. O. Mattison, Mutual Benefit. The officers elected at the annual meeting held in January, 1914, are: President, J. Henry Johnson; vice-president, Miles Lasater; second vice-president, A. V. Davenport; secretary, C. W. Gunter, Oklahoma City; treasurer, J. N. Dyer; executive committee, O. F. Wilson, J. C. Clark, C. S. McGaughey, R. G. Emmert.

OKLAHOMA NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Oklahoma City, Okla. Organized 1910; cash capital, \$220,000. O. E. McCartney, president; J. S. Hilliard, secretary.

OLD COLONY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1907; capital, \$116,301. Wm. A. Vawter, president; B. R. Nueske, vice-president and general manager; Jos. McGauley, secretary.

OLD LINE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis. Organized 1910; cash capital, \$672,635. Rupert F. Fry, president; John E. Reilly, secretary and treasurer.

OLNEY, GEORGE W., insurance journalist, was born at Charleston, S. C., of Rhode Island ancestry, June 5, 1835. He was educated in private schools of Charleston and the University Grammar School of Providence, R. I., and was graduated LL.B. from Harvard University in 1855. He entered journalism as one of the publishers of the *Daily Day Book*, then the southern organ in New York, 1858-61. During the war he served on the staff of the *Richmond Enquirer*, reporting the first confederate senate, and was war correspondent and subsequently editor of the *Charleston Courier*. In 1866 he was dramatic writer on the *New York Herald*, and from 1868 to 1876 editorial writer on the *New York World*. Mr. Olney's connection with insurance journalism began in 1873, as editor of the *Spectator*, continuing until 1876. In November, 1878, he joined the late Mr. Brigham on the *New York Underwriter*, now the *Weekly Underwriters*, with which he is still connected as editor and vice-president of the Underwriter Printing and Publishing Company. He is also vice-president of the Utility Printing and Publishing Company of New York. He is author of several statistical works, a member of the American Statistical Association, the National Geographic Society, the Navy League of the United States, and the Harvard Law School Association. He is secretary of the Rhode Island State Society of the Order of the Cincinnati, and member of several other military and patriotic hereditary societies. Mr. Olney has been editor since 1870 of "The World Almanac," published by the *New York World*.

ONCE A YEAR CLUB. This association of insurance journalists was organized in January, 1899, and held its first meeting with a banquet, February 2, following, at the house of the New York Press Club in the city of New York. Charles J. Smith of the *Insurance Record* was elected president, Charles A. Jenney of the *Weekly Underwriter*, vice-president, and Franklin Webster of the *Insurance Press*, secretary. Membership includes men connected with all classes of insurance periodicals of the United States and Canada, regular and assessment and company papers. The club meets but once in a year, on a day appointed by the officers.

At the annual meeting in 1914 Charles A. Jenney of the *Weekly Underwriter* was elected president; Max Cohen, of *Views*, vice-president, and A. G. Hall, of the *Surveyor*, secretary and treasurer.

OREGON, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1887-1914. The secretary of state in Oregon was *ex officio* insurance commissioner under the legislative act of 1887. The secretary is elected by the people and his term is for four years, the original term having begun

in 1887. George W. McBride was the first commissioner and served two terms of four years each. On the expiration of his second term, in 1895, he was elected United States senator. The next secretary of state and insurance commissioner was Harrison R. Kincaid, whose term expired in 1899. F. I. Dunbar, whose term expired in 1907, succeeded him and he was succeeded by Frank W. Benson. The legislature in 1909 created a separate insurance department. The insurance commissioner is appointed by the governor for a term of four years at a salary of \$3,000 per annum. S. A. Kozer was the first commissioner appointed under the act and he was succeeded in 1913 by J. M. Ferguson, the present commissioner.

OREGON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Portland, Ore. Organized 1906; guarantee fund, \$100,000. A. L. Mills, president; L. Samuel, general manager; Sanford Smith, secretary; C. F. Adams, treasurer. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$645,729; liabilities, \$510,129.

OREGON LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION. [See Life Underwriters' Association of Oregon.]

OUR HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jacksonville, Fla. Organized 1910; cash capital, \$96,537; authorized, \$200,000. C. R. Allen, president; F. C. Burnham, secretary.

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PACIFIC COAST CASUALTY COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, San Francisco. Organized 1902; capital, \$400,000. T. L. Miller, president; Kirkham Wright, vice-president and treasurer, A. I. Kittle, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$645,248.17; total liabilities, \$257,271.55.

PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA, THE, Los Angeles, Cal. Organized 1868; capital, \$1,000,000. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$29,338,152; liabilities, \$26,958,622; George I. Cochran, president; Gail B. Johnson, vice-president and treasurer; Danford M. Baker, second vice-president; Lee A. Phillips, third vice-president; Rich J. Mier, fourth vice-president; C. I. D. Moore, secretary.

PACIFIC SURETY COMPANY of San Francisco. Organized 1885; capital, \$300,000. C. H. Crawford, president; C. E. Linaker, secretary.

PAN-AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New Orleans, La. Organized 1912; authorized capital, \$1,000,000. Crawford H. Ellis, president; James L. Wright, secretary.

PAPPS, PERCY C. H., actuary of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, was born at Hamilton, Ontario, Can., May 12, 1876. He was educated at Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ontario, and began his insurance career in the actuarial department of the Canada Life Assurance Company in 1893. He was appointed assistant actuary of the company in 1902, and from 1903 to 1907 was actuary of the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company of Toronto. He was president of the Insurance Institute of Toronto in 1906-7, and is a Fellow of the Actuarial Society.

PARKER, JOHN M., JR., secretary of the accident and liability department of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, is a native of Hartford, where he was born June 29, 1866. He became connected with the Aetna Life in 1891, and was made assistant secretary in the accident and liability department in 1904, and secretary of the same department in February, 1905.

PASSMORE, LINCOLN K., vice-president of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in Maryland in September, 1850, of Quaker stock, and after obtaining a fair education, mostly from private instruction, he taught school for four years and then turned his attention to commercial pursuits. Going to Philadelphia in 1874, he entered the office of Peter Wright & Sons, being finally made manager of the export grain department. At the end of eight years, Mr. Passmore engaged in business on his own account, eventually becoming a partner in one of the largest seaboard grain exporting houses. In 1889 he became a trustee of the Penn Mutual Life, and has served on several of its important committees. For several years he has been a director in the Bank of North America, and is also a director in several other financial and commercial institutions, including the Philadelphia Bourse, of which he is vice-president. In June, 1903, he was elected second vice-president, and since then has given his whole time to the agency development of the company, and was made vice-president in September, 1906, and now has the full care of the procurement of business.

PEABODY, CHARLES AUGUSTUS, president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, was born in New York City, April 11, 1849. He was prepared for college at the Columbia Grammar School and entered Columbia with the class of 1869. After graduating in 1869 with the degree of A.B. he took the Master's degree, and after two years' study in the Columbia Law School he received the degree of LL.B. He was a member of the alumni committee of fifty which had charge of the details of removing Columbia to its new quarters on Morningside Heights. He was admitted to the New York bar in 1871, and has been a practicing attorney in New York City, and has for many years been the legal and personal representative of William Waldorf Astor in the United States. He was a director of the Gallatin National Bank, National Bank of Commerce, Astor Trust Company, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Union Pacific Railway Company, Delaware and Hudson Company, and a director in other corporations, and is also a member of the University, Metropolitan, Down Town, Riding, and Tuxedo clubs. He was elected president of the Mutual Life on the retirement of Mr. McCurdy in December, 1905.

PEERLESS CASUALTY COMPANY, Keene, N. H. Organized 1903; capital, \$100,000. W. G. Perry, president; W. F. Perry, secretary.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE AGENTS' ASSOCIATION, THE. At the annual meeting held in Philadelphia in May, 1914, the following officers were elected: President, Frank Markoe, Baltimore, Md.; vice-presidents, J. A. Goulden, New York City, James H. Hart; secretary, James C. Biggert, Pittsburgh, Pa.; assistant secretary, J. W. Iredell, Jr., Cincinnati, Ohio; treasurer, J. E. Durham, Philadelphia, Pa.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1847. George K. Johnson, president; Lincoln K. Passmore, vice-president; William H. Kingsley, second vice-president; Robert C. Drayton, financial vice-president; John W. Hammer, third vice-president and manager loan department; John Humphreys, secretary and treasurer; J. Burnett Gibb, actuary; Henry C. Lippincott, manager of agencies; Harry P. Gardner, assistant secretary; Paul Alexander, assistant treasurer; George R. White, assistant actuary; Oliver W. Perrin, assistant actuary; Jesse J. Barker, consulting actuary; Frederic H. Garrigues, mathematician; Harry Toulmin, M.D., medical director; James P. Hutchinson, M.D., assistant medical director.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCE ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, Philadelphia. Organized 1812; capital, \$2,000,000. C. S. W. Packard, president; A. V. Morton, vice-president; Jay Gates, vice-president; C. S. Newhall, treasurer; Jesse Williamson, 2d, secretary. Does not issue new policies.

PENNSYLVANIA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1873-1914. The insurance department of Pennsylvania was created by act of April 4, 1873. J. Montgomery Forster was appointed insurance commissioner by the governor to serve for a term of three years, and assumed the duties of the office May 4, 1873. He served as commissioner by successive reappointments until May 2, 1891, when he was succeeded by George B. Luper, who had been deputy commissioner for six years. Mr. Luper was reappointed by Governor Pattison to his second term as insurance commissioner in May, 1894, while the legislature was not in session. A new governor being elected in November, 1894, he nominated James H. Lambert for insurance commissioner in January, 1895, and the senate confirmed the appointment. He was reappointed in January, 1898, but was not allowed to serve out his term, a new governor in January, 1899, removing him summarily and appointing Israel W. Durham, who served until July, 1905, when he resigned. David Martin was appointed to succeed him, and S. W. McCullough was appointed in 1909, and Charles Johnson was appointed in 1911, and is the present commissioner. The legislature of 1911 enacted a law providing for the insurance department, and making the term of office four years at an annual salary of \$7,500.

PEOPLE'S LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Frankfort, Ind. Organized in 1906 as an assessment company, reincorporated in 1910 as a legal reserve company; capital, \$100,000. Andrew A. Laird, president; John C. Shanklin, vice-president; E. O. Burget, secretary; Jos. G. Phipps, assistant secretary; Hez M. Cohee, treasurer; Milton T. McCarty, medical director; Chas. N. Coverdale, vice-president and superintendent of agents. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$393,437; total liabilities, \$278,285.

PEORIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Peoria, Ill. Organized 1908; capital, \$100,000. Emmet C. May, president; O. B. Wysong, secretary and treasurer. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$645,956.41; total liabilities, \$467,329.69.

PHELPS, EDWARD BUNNELL, editor and proprietor of *The American Underwriter Magazine and Insurance Review*, was born at New Haven, Conn., July 26, 1863. He was educated in the New Haven public schools, Hillhouse High School and Yale University, graduating with the academic class of that institution in 1885, and receiving the degree of Master of Arts at Yale in 1902. In April, 1886, he removed to New York, worked in various capacities on the *World*, *Times*, *Herald*, and *Mail and Express*, founded *Thrift* in 1894, and has since edited and managed the paper, changing its name to *The American Underwriter* in March, 1902, and in March, 1908, converting that publication into a magazine under the name of *The American Underwriter Magazine and Insurance Review*. He is a member of the Yale Club of New York City, a Fellow of the American Statistical Association, a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society (of London), and a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Association for Labor Legislation, the American Association for Study and Prevention of Infant Mortality, the Insurance Society of New York, the National Civic Federation, the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Economic Association, the American Sociological Society, the National Geographic Society, and the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. In 1898 he compiled and published a work on "War Risks," in 1901 issued another work dealing with "Tropical Hazards or Life Insurance Risks in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippines," in 1905 compiled and published in a Japanese vellum special number of *The American Underwriter* a review of "A Decade Without a Parallel in the History of American Insurance — 1894-1904," in 1908 published "A Statistical Study of Infant Mortality" (reprinted from the Quarterly Publications of the American Statistical Association); in 1910 published "An Analysis of American Mortality Statistics for the Nine Years, 1900-1908," in 1911 published a reprint of his address on "Infant Mortality's Urgent Call for Action" (before the Infant Mortality Association at Baltimore), and his paper on "Neurotic Books and Newspapers as Factors in the Mortality of Suicide and Crime" (prepared for the Los Angeles convention of the American Academy of Medicine), and a statistical study of "The Mortality of Alcohol," and in 1912 published "Workmen's Compensation — A Study of Its Probable Cost to the Community."

PHILADELPHIA ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized in December, 1887, William H. Lambert being the first president. The following officers and executive committee were elected at the annual meeting in January, 1914: President, John R. Fox, Metropolitan; vice-presidents, Eugene O. Mosier, Equitable; Thomas L. Fansler, Northwestern Mutual, Louis F. Paret, Provident Life and Trust; secretary, J. Williams Clegg, Penn Mutual; treasurer, Clarence A. Wray, Home, New York; executive committee, C. S. V. Branch, Sun; E. P. Langley, Equitable; H. O. Chapman, Prudential; O. F. Lenhardt, Travelers; Jas. H. Glenn, Mutual Benefit; George H. Lokes, John Hancock; W. R. Harper, Aetna; Walter M. Long, Metropolitan; Ralph Humphreys, Penn Mutual; Arthur D. Murphy,

Home, New York; George F. Schilling, Union Central; Jos. C. Staples Pacific Mutual.

PHILADELPHIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1906; capital paid in, \$560,320. Andrew J. Maloney, president; William H. Hubbard, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$3,708,128.53; total liabilities, \$2,963,910.76.

PHOENIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Conn., was chartered by the Connecticut legislature in May, 1851. John M. Holcombe, president; Archibald A. Welch, vice-president and actuary; Silas H. Cornwell, secretary; Harry E. Johnson, assistant secretary; Oliver M. Thurman, assistant secretary; Winslow Russell, agency manager; Dr. George S. Miller, superintendent of agencies; Henry F. Kaufman, associate actuary.

PICKELL, CHARLES WARREN, Detroit, Mich., manager for the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in Hopewell, Ontario county, New York, September 25, 1856, and received his education in the public schools and normal college. He was reared on a farm and after completing his education taught school, and was also superintendent of public schools. He is the author of "Plain Hints" and "Plain Reasons," for field men, and numerous essays on life insurance.

PIONEER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA, Kansas City, Mo. Organized in 1907, reorganized 1911; capital, \$100,000. James Cowgill, president; Wm. E. Schilling, secretary.

PIONEER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Fargo, N. D. Organized 1907; capital, \$100,000. W. A. Scott, president; J. J. Feckler, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$440,515; total liabilities, \$440,515.

PITTSBURGH CASUALTY AND SURETY ASSOCIATION, Pittsburgh, Pa. The present officers, elected in December, 1913, are: President, Wallace M. Reid, Ocean Accident; vice-presidents, W. L. P. Shriver, Fidelity and Deposit; secretary and treasurer, J. W. Henry, Ætna Life; executive committee, D. F. Collingwood, United States Casualty; John L. Rivolta, Fidelity and Casualty; Arthur L. Patterson, Great Eastern Casualty; Frank Hoover, London Guarantee and Accident; W. W. Flanegin, Maryland Casualty; James M. Magee, American Surety; Arthur L. Kent, Travelers.

PITTSBURGH LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY of Pittsburgh. Organized in 1902; capital, \$1,000,000. W. C. Baldwin, president; W. H. Nimick, James J. Donnell, and James Carrothers, vice-presidents; James H. Mahan, secretary and treasurer; Earl O. Dunlap, actuary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$23,810,617.35; liabilities, \$21,941,255.54.

PITTSBURG LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized March 2, 1886. The president and secretary for 1899-1900 were: William S. Stimmel, president; W. M. Wood, secretary.

The present officers who were elected at the annual meeting held in March, 1914, are: President, William M. Duff, Equitable Life; vice-president, H. T. Sawyer, National Life of U. S. A.; second vice-president, A. S. E. Kinsey, Metropolitan; secretary, George W. Ryan, Provident Life & Trust; treasurer, J. M. Kistler, Pittsburgh Life & Trust; executive committee, William M. Wood, United States Life; James C. Biggert, Penn Mutual; C. K. Brust, State Mutual; F. C. Pierson, Prudential; Chauncey O'Neil, National Life of Vermont.

PLATE GLASS INSURANCE BUSINESS. The following is a statement of the transactions in plate glass insurance in 1913:

Companies	Net Premiums Written	Net Losses Paid
Aetna Accident & Liability	\$126,476	\$48,325
American Casualty	43,077	26,674
American Indemnity	1,424	48
Casualty Co. of America	117,947	72,073
Commonwealth Bonding	2,777	1,749
Employers' Liability	31,323	11,144
Fidelity & Casualty	453,153	185,518
Fidelity & Deposit	528,998	196,050
General Bonding	4,877	2,653
Georgia Casualty	14,519	5,879
Globe Indemnity	110,363	42,544
Great Eastern Casualty	82,688	31,590
Guardian Casualty	1,266	465
Interstate Life & Accident	1,015	628
Kansas City Casualty	21,545	7,992
Lloyds Plate Glass	569,801	223,034
London & Lancashire	44,725	12,164
Maryland Casualty	285,811	120,445
Massachusetts Bonding	155,747	63,815
Metropolitan Casualty	531,272	215,182
National Fidelity	6,337	1,390
New Amsterdam Casualty	105,249	55,351
New England Casualty	40,249	9,044
New Jersey Fidelity	391,701	163,624
New York Plate Glass	608,503	277,944
Ocean Accident	84,454	36,767
Pacific Coast Casualty	2,981	1,983
Pacific Surety	22,268	9,941
Preferred Accident	30,123	12,781
Prudential Casualty	51,165	19,607
Royal Indemnity	127,891	56,436
Southwestern Surety	32,215	18,834
Standard	39,492	19,448
Union Casualty	37,357	19,230
United Casualty	4,805	1,887
United States Casualty	16,650	4,627
United States Fidelity	118,788	41,470
United States Plate Glass	34,418	11,908
Western Indemnity	3,403	2,590
Total, 1913	\$4,886,853	\$2,032,734
Total, 1912	4,393,553	1,675,467
Total, 1911	4,412,265	1,919,166
Total, 1910	3,535,344	1,374,190
Total, 1909	3,381,766	1,763,861

PLATE GLASS SERVICE AND INFORMATION BUREAU. This association was organized by the plate glass insurance companies at a meeting in New York in May, 1911, and its objects are

stated in the constitution to be as follows: "To act as referee in all matters concerning plate glass insurance in any part of the United States where such action may legally be taken; to promote uniformity, sound practices, and friendly co-operation; to collate and tabulate statistical information; to promote the establishment of local associations; to settle differences between companies; to keep the members of the bureau informed as to all legislation affecting plate glass insurance, and, as far as practicable, to secure fair and equitable legislation for the insured and for the companies."

The officers elected were: Chairman, William F. Moore, president of the New Amsterdam Casualty; vice-chairman, Charles H. Holland, vice-president and general manager, Royal Indemnity; secretary-treasurer, Nelson D. Sterling, Fidelity and Casualty. The present officers, elected in May, 1914, are: Chairman, Nelson D. Sterling, Fidelity and Casualty; vice-chairman, H. B. Clarke, Great Eastern; treasurer, E. B. Thistle, Globe Indemnity; secretary and manager, E. W. Gridley.

PLUMMER, EVERETT H., Philadelphia general agent of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, was born in that city June 2, 1855. After graduating from the Philadelphia Central High School in 1873, he entered the office of the Berkshire Life in Philadelphia as an office boy. In 1880 he became general agent for eastern Pennsylvania, a position which he now holds. Mr. Plummer was the first secretary of the National Association of Life Underwriters, and after serving four consecutive years was elected president June, 1894. He was also the first secretary of the Philadelphia Association of Life Underwriters, serving four consecutive years, when he was chosen president for two years, 1894 and 1895. At the present time he is a member of the executive committee of the National Association of Life Underwriters, and the Philadelphia Association of Life Underwriters.

POLICY FORMS AND LAWS. Under this heading will be found a brief history of the legislation respecting policy forms for both life and accident companies, and a brief summary of policy forms in use by the principal life insurance companies.

The New York legislature in 1906 enacted legislation prescribing standard forms of life insurance policies. The act took effect January 1, 1907, and prescribed four forms — ordinary life, limited payment life, endowment, and term policies.

This act was amended by the legislature of 1907 to permit domestic companies to issue other than the standard forms of policies if approved by the superintendent of insurance, and the legislature of 1909 amended the law, practically repealing the law providing for specified standard forms, and instead requiring that all policies issued in the state, whether by domestic or foreign companies, shall contain certain specified standard provisions. The amendments of 1909 further provided that no policy shall be issued or delivered in the state until the form has been filed with and approved by the superintendent of insurance. Legislation prescribing standard forms was enacted by the legislatures of Minnesota and North Dakota in 1907. The forms

prescribed were ordinary and limited payment life, endowment, and term policies and annuities.

In Colorado, Illinois, Tennessee, Massachusetts, Michigan, and New Jersey, legislation was enacted in 1907 prescribing standard provisions, and Ohio in 1908, enacted legislation prescribing six forms of standard policies, and also prescribing standard provisions. New York amended its law in 1909, and legislation prescribing standard policy provisions was enacted in Oklahoma. Texas and New Mexico and South Dakota enacted legislation prescribing standard provisions and also standard forms. The standard forms provided in South Dakota were: Ordinary and limited payment life; endowment term and renewable term, and fixed survivorship annuity on the ordinary life, limited payment life and endowment forms. Illinois passed a law in 1909 amending section 6 of the laws of 1907 and providing that the act should not apply to annuities, industrial policies, or to assessment or fraternal associations. Idaho, California, Pennsylvania, and Washington enacted standard provision laws in 1911, and Virginia in 1912, New Mexico and Arizona in 1913.

The laws provide that forms of policies must be approved by the insurance commissioner, and the prescribed provisions, while phrased differently, are practically the same, and include provisions that the premium shall be paid in advance, that the policy shall constitute the entire contract and be incontestable (after a specified time, not longer than two years) except for non-payment of premiums, or violation of the policy conditions respecting military or naval service, and that if the age of the insured has been understated, the amount payable under the policy shall be such as the premium would have purchased at the correct age.

A provision for grace in payment of premium is required, also against forfeiture, and for loans and extended insurance, and tables of loan, and surrender values, as well as a table of installments on which the policy may provide its proceeds may be payable, are required to be printed in the policy.

A provision providing for reinstatement after three years and a provision against forfeiture for non-payment of premium after three annual premiums have been paid, under which there "shall secure to the policyholder a stipulated form of insurance," are also required.

The law prescribing standard provisions for life policies also contains certain prohibitions, and makes it unlawful to issue a policy containing a provision for the forfeiture of the policy for failure to repay loans, or interest thereon, or a provision by which the policy shall purport to take effect more than one year before the original application was made. Provisions limiting the time within which any action at law or in equity may be commenced after the cause of action shall accrue are prohibited. The laws of New Mexico, South Dakota, Ohio, Colorado, New Jersey, and Tennessee prohibit clauses limiting the time to less than five years; Texas, two years; Illinois, Oklahoma, Arizona, and Idaho, three years; Michigan, six years; Pennsylvania, two years; while the laws of Massachusetts and Washington do not contain the prohibition.

AETNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The company issues all desirable forms of policies, both participating and non-participating. The policies are incontestable after one year, and contain no conditions as to residence, travel, or occupation, nor as to military or naval service, except when issued to army and navy officers. Suicide within one year, whether sane or insane, renders the policy null and void. Thirty-one days' grace in the payment of premiums is granted.

Dividends, under participating policies are granted annually. Dividends may be received by the insured in cash, or used in reduction of the premium, or applied to the purchase of paid-up additions to the sum insured for which the cash value will subsequently be paid if desired, or may be left with the company to accumulate at a rate of interest not less than three per cent. per annum; the dividends so accumulated will be paid to the insured whenever desired or may be applied to reduce the number of premiums required or hasten the maturity of the policy.

Participating policies after two years are non-forfeitable, and non-participating policies after three years (except non-participating endowments of not more than twenty years, these latter after two years), and upon surrender of the original policy within two months from the date of default in payment of premium, a paid-up non-participating policy will be issued, or a cash value will be paid of an amount specified in the policy or if not surrendered extended insurance will be given for a time stipulated in the policy.

If the policy has not been surrendered to the company it may be reinstated within five years after default in payment of premium upon evidence of insurability satisfactory to the company.

If policy is not then assigned, loans will be granted after the second year under participating policies, after the third year under non-participating policies (except non-participating endowments of not more than twenty years, these latter after the second year) subject to an interest charge of six per cent. per annum. If a request for the automatic premium loan privilege has been signed by the insured and assignee, if any, the amount of any premium not paid in cash when due or within the days of grace less any dividend applicable thereon, will, without further action by the owners, be loaned by the company in payment of such premium provided such loan with all other indebtedness does not exceed the cash value of the policy.

These policies are issued on female lives at regular rates except that upon term policies, an annual extra premium of \$5.00 per \$1,000 of insurance will be charged.

The privilege of changing the beneficiary is granted if the policy is not then assigned. The option of having the principal sum paid in 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, or 40 annual installments, or in 25 annual installments certain and so long thereafter as the payee may live, or a life annuity is granted.

Disability Insurance. In event of permanent total disability, twelve months after proof of such disability the Company will, if desired, commence to pay the sum insured in twenty equal annual installments, or will pay an annuity for ten years certain and as long thereafter as the insured may live; and after the Company has commenced

to pay these installments or the life annuity, no further payments of premium will be required under the policy.

This provision will not be included in policies issued on the lives of women, nor on the lives of men above the age of sixty, nor on railroad men or certain other risks which involve extra hazards.

ATLANTIC LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Richmond, Va. The forms issued by the company are life, limited payment life, and endowment, and special forms are monthly income policies, and what the company calls its economic policy, and also guaranteed dividend policies. The regular forms are participating, after the second year, and the dividends may be drawn in cash, used to pay premiums, or to purchase additional insurance or left with the company to accumulate at interest. The policies are incontestable after one year, provide for change of beneficiary, are automatically non-forfeitable, and cash, surrender, and loan values are provided in policies. The full cash value is available as a loan, and deposit of policy as security is not required, but the loan is indicated by endorsement on the policy. The policies may be reinstated at any time on evidence of insurability, and one form may be exchanged for another without re-examination and by payment of the difference in the reserve on the old policy and that required under the new. A waiver of premium clause in case of permanent total disability is also incorporated in the regular forms.

BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Baltimore, Md. The forms issued by this company are whole life, ten, fifteen, and twenty payment life and ten, fifteen, and twenty year endowments. The forms are all alike as to conditions, and are incontestable after one year except for non-payment of premium, and the "insured may reside anywhere, travel anywhere, and engage in any peaceful and legal occupation," without permit and without affecting his rights under the policy, but suicide within one year is not within the risk covered by the policy. Loans are granted after three full years' premiums have been paid, and paid-up and surrender values are printed in the policy. Policies are participating, and after two years from date, dividends are paid annually, and may be drawn in cash, applied to pay premiums or to purchase paid-up additions to the policy.

BERKSHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The company issued a new series of policy forms in 1914. The new forms are free from restrictions as to travel, residence, and occupation, and provide for change from one plan to any other with a higher premium, together with right to change beneficiary if reserved in application. Thirty-one days' grace in payment of all premiums after the first, without interest are allowed, and provision is made for equitable adjustment in case of misstatement of age. Definite cash loans upon proper assignment of the policy; definite extended participating insurance for full value of policy, and definite cash value any year after the second, are provided, and definite paid-up insurance, automatically secured by law, which participates in the surplus, and may be surrendered any year thereafter for cash, as also provided and written in the policy. Settlement of claims may be made in one payment or under the following optional

modes: \$212.00 per thousand per year for 5 years, or, \$113.82 per thousand per year for 10 years, or, \$81.33 per thousand per year for 15 years, or, \$65.26 per thousand per year for 20 years, or \$55.76 per thousand per year for 25 years, or, \$49.63 per thousand per year for 30 years, or in annual installments continuous during the lifetime of the beneficiary (20 certain).

Under either of the foregoing options, annual installments may be taken in equivalent semi-annual, quarterly, or monthly payments. The equivalent of each \$100 of annual installments is \$50.40 paid semi-annually; \$25.30 paid quarterly; or \$8.45 paid monthly.

All policies participate in surplus, payable at the end of the first year and every year thereafter, which may be taken in cash; applied in reduction of premium; used to increase the insurance with right to surrender for cash; or left with the Company to accumulate at interest.

CLEVELAND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cleveland, O. The company issues a variety of forms. The principal forms are the ordinary life, limited payment, and endowment, non-participating, and special forms are ordinary life, guaranteed monthly income policy, return premium policy, and twenty-payment life reducing premium policy, 20 Premium 30 year Endowment, 30 year Endowment. All forms are incontestable after one year, allow thirty-one days' grace in payment of premium, are free from restrictions as to residence, travel, or occupation. The policies are non-forfeitable, after three years, and guaranteed cash, loan, paid-up, or extended insurance values are stated in the policy, as are also the values under optional modes of settlement. A disability clause is also attached to all these forms for a slight additional premium.

COLUMBIAN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Boston Mass. This company issues all the leading forms of policies on a non-participating basis; among them, whole life, limited payment life, endowment, twenty installment and continuous installment, non-commutable by the beneficiary, convertible and renewable term, and premium reduction contracts. The policies are free from conditions as to residence, travel, occupation, or military or naval service, and are incontestable after one year, except for non-payment of premium, and subject in case of misstatement of age to adjustment proportionate to the true age. Cash, loan, and surrender values are granted after three annual premiums have been paid, and the policy may be re-instated at any time upon satisfactory proof of insurability and payment of all overdue premiums with interest. The loan and surrender values are printed in the policy. Thirty-one days of grace in payment of premiums are granted; the beneficiary may be changed, if there be no assignment of the policy, on written notice, and the following clause is included, "Self destruction during the first policy year, whether the insured be sane or insane, is a risk not assumed by the Company; in such case only the net reserve on the policy will be paid." It conducts an Accident and Health Department, and grants the Permanent Total Disability Clause and combination Life, Accident, and Health policies.

CONNECTICUT GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. This company issues life and endowment policies on either the participating or non-participating plan. All of these policies are non-forfeitable, and provide for paid-up, loans, cash, or extended insurance after two years. A grace of thirty-one days in the payment of premiums, without interest, is granted and the policy may be reinstated at any time from the date of non-payment of premiums.

In addition to Life and Endowment policies the company also issues non-participating Ten Year Term policies which are exchangeable to more permanent forms of insurance within seven years from date of issue. These Term policies contain no guarantees of surrender values and are forfeitable for non-payment of premium.

The participating policies issued by the company contain a stipulation that dividends shall be payable commencing upon payment of the second premium. All the policy contracts are incontestable after one year from date of issue.

All policies contain a total disability provision without extra charge.

CONNECTICUT MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The company issues endowment policies payable at the end of ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, thirty, or thirty-five years or at the policy anniversary nearest the ages of sixty, sixty-five, seventy, or seventy-five, or at death if occurring prior to the end of the term; with premiums payable annually throughout their duration or in five, ten, fifteen, or twenty years, or for any term of insurance or of premium payment if for not less than five thousand dollars; life policies with premiums payable annually during life, or in five, ten, fifteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-five, or thirty years, or for any term of premium payment if for not less than five thousand dollars. These forms provide for annual dividends, are incontestable after one year, except for non-payment of premium, and grant freedom of residence, travel, and occupation. The forms are non-forfeiting, becoming, in case of the non-payment of any premium after two annual premiums are paid, paid-up policies, continuing to the end of the original term for an amount printed on the policy; or extended insurance for the face of the original policies for a shorter term named on the policy; in either case without surrender or care on the part of the insured, and participating in surplus; or they may be surrendered after two or more annual premiums have been paid for a guaranteed cash value, also printed on each policy and made a part of it; or they may be used to secure a loan.

The life and endowment forms are also issued as single premium policies and the company also issues annuities and five year term policies. The term policies participate in surplus, but have no surrender value if the premiums are discontinued. Five year term policies may be surrendered and exchanged within four years from the date of their issue while they are in force, and the insured is not more than sixty years old, for a new policy of any form of whole life or endowment insurance then issued by the company, rated either at the attained age or at the age of the insured when the original policy was issued, not in excess of the amount of the original policy however, but without the requirement of a medical examination.

The Company also enter into agreements to pay a limited number of or continuous installments, or to retain the sum due, or a part thereof, for such time as may be agreed on, at interest.

EQUITABLE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF IOWA, Des Moines. The company issued new forms in 1913, and the principal ones are twenty-payment life, and continuous monthly income twenty-payment life, and twenty year endowment, all with annual dividends. The forms are incontestable after one year except for non-payment of premium, but residence in the Torrid Zone, and engaging in the occupation of blasting, underground mining, submarine operations, aerial ascensions, ocean or lake navigation, railroad engineer, fireman, conductor or brakeman, production of or transportation of explosives, manufacture or sale of liquors, or military or naval service, are risks not assumed during the first policy year, and liability of the company is limited to the amount of premiums paid if insured commits suicide within one year from date of policy, whether sane or insane. Thirty-one days' grace are granted in payment of premium, and dividends are paid annually after the second premium payment, and may be applied at the option of the owner under options stated in the policy. Tables of installment values under optional modes of settlement and also of non-forfeiture, loan and surrender values are printed in the policies.

FEDERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. The principal policy forms issued are participating life, continuous premiums, and twenty-payment life, and participating endowment policies. The forms are free from restrictions as to occupation, residence, travel, time, or place of death, and no extra premium is required for military or naval service. The policies contain tables of cash, loan, and paid-up values, as well as tables of installment values under optional modes of settlement. Dividends are apportioned after the fifth year, with the usual optional modes of payment, but are paid in cash if no option is selected.

The forms are incontestable after two years from date, except for non-payment of premium, but should death occur as a result of any illegal act, or from suicide, sane or insane, within two years, liability is limited to the amount of premiums paid. The policies are non-forfeitable, provide thirty days of grace in payment of premiums, and allow change of beneficiary at any time, if the policy is not assigned, and on written request, and "Without the consent of the beneficiary the insured may receive every benefit, exercise every right, and enjoy every privilege conferred on him by this policy."

FIDELITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, issues all approved forms of life and endowment insurance and sells annuities. Expenses limited and surplus distributed annually in accordance with provisions of the New York law. Policies non-forfeitable with liberal cash, loan, paid-up, and extended insurance values.

GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The principal forms of policies now issued by the company are ordinary life, limited payment life, and endowment policies. The forms are participating, dividends are distributed annually, and may be paid in cash, applied

toward payment of premium, or left to accumulate or to purchase paid-up additions to the policy at the option of the holder. Loans are granted after two full years' premiums have been paid, and loan and surrender values are printed in the policy. The privilege of changing to any other form of policy requiring a higher premium is granted, and a clause is included limiting the liability of the company to the reserve under the policy if the insured commits suicide, whether sane or insane, within one year of the date of the policy. The policies are free from restrictions as to residence, travel, occupation, or military or naval service, and incontestable after one year. Other special forms are issued by the Company, and under the regular forms the Company attaches a clause for waiver of premiums in case of permanent total disability.

GIRARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. The principal form of policy issued is a twenty-payment life, guaranteed premium reduction policy, participating. The policy is incontestable after one year, though suicide within one year, sane or insane, and military or naval service in time of war without written consent of Company, are hazards not assumed. Dividends are payable at the end of each five-year period, the policy is non-forfeitable after three years, and tables of cash, loan, and surrender values, both under the reduced premium and annual addition option, are printed in the policy. The first year's insurance under this policy is modified preliminary term insurance.

JOHN HANCOCK MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. This company in its Ordinary Branch issues Ordinary Life Policies with premiums payable for the whole of life; Limited Payment Life Policies, with premiums payable either in a single payment or in periods of five years and upward; and various forms of Endowment Life Insurance; also Five, Ten, and Twenty Year Convertible Term. All these policies participate annually, under the provisions of the Massachusetts law, and provide for settlement at maturity in various forms of installments or annuities, ranging from five to thirty years, or during life. One of the installments is with guaranty of face amount of policy; another carries a guaranty of a stipulated number of installments, and both guarantee thereafter annuities for life. All these policies contain provision for reinstatement within five years, allow thirty-one days of grace in the payment of premiums after the first year, and provide for paid-up, cash surrender, and extension term values, under the provisions of the Massachusetts law. All the Life and Endowment forms, in addition, provide for loan values. These policies all contain provision for change of beneficiary. In addition to the above forms the Company issues Continuous Monthly Installment policies and both Family and Commercial Joint Life forms. The Company also issues policies on the Industrial or Weekly Premium plan.

The company adopted a waiver of premium clause for permanent total disability in 1914, which is attached to the regular life form for a special premium.

MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The company issues all the regular forms of ordinary life, limited payment life, and endowment policies with or without disability benefits. It also issues monthly income policies on the ordinary life, limited payment life, and endowment plan, also convertible term policies. All policies issued by the company are on the annual dividend plan.

MARYLAND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Baltimore. The principal forms issued are ordinary life, endowment and limited payment life, participating. The limited payment and endowment policies are annual dividend policies, while the ordinary life form provides for five year distribution.

The conditions and benefits are the same under the three forms, and are free from conditions as to residence and travel, are incontestable after one year except for non-payment of premiums, and military or naval service in time of war without written consent of the company, and in case of suicide of insured whether sane or insane, within one year, the policy is void, and the company made liable only for the reserve under the policy. Thirty-one days of grace in payment of premiums, without interest, is allowed.

Loan provisions are available after three full premiums have been paid, and liberal cash, extended term, and paid-up insurance values are endorsed on the policy. Optional modes of settlement are provided under which the proceeds of the policy may be paid in one sum, in a certain number of installments, or in installments and as an annuity, or in continuous installments, and installment values are endorsed on the policies.

Use of dividends is optional with the insured, and may be used in any one of the following ways: (1) applied towards payment of premium for ensuing year; (2) applied to purchase a temporary annuity to be used in equal reduction of the ensuing five years' premiums, or (3) drawn in cash, or (4) used to purchase additional paid-up life insurance, payable in the same manner as this policy, provided evidence satisfactory to Company be given that the insured is safely insurable, or (5) used to purchase additional insurance on the paid-up endowment plan, maturing at age 65, and payable at maturity to insured, but otherwise payable in the same manner as this policy, provided evidence satisfactory to the company be given that the insured is safely insurable, or (6) left with the company to accumulate at not less than $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. interest annually. Accumulations to be payable at maturity of policy but withdrawable on demand, but no allowance will be made for interest for a fractional part of a year.

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY issues policies of life insurance which may be briefly described as follows:

Continuous Payment Life Policy. Payable at death only, premium payments to continue during the life of the insured.

Limited Premium Life Policy. Payable at death only, premiums payable for either 1, 5, 10, 15, 19, 20, 25, or 30 years, as desired, the policy becoming fully paid-up after the payment of the stipulated number of premiums.

Continuous Payment Endowment Policy. Maturing and payable at the end of a stated term of years, or upon the death of the insured, should that event occur during the endowment period; premium payments to continue during the term of the policy.

Limited Premium Endowment Policy. Maturing and payable at the end of a stated term of years, or upon the death of the insured, should that event occur during the endowment period; premiums payable for either 1, 10, 15, or 20 years, as desired, the policy becoming fully paid-up after the payment of the required premiums.

Twenty-Year Term Policy, at a low rate of premium, loss payable only in case of death during the stated term, containing a provision for change to any other form of policy at any time within five years after the date of issue, without medical examination.

Ten-Year Term Policy (same provisions as in Twenty-Year Term).

Five-Year Term Policy. Provisions similar to those of Twenty-Year Term.

Installment Options. The above-described policies contain installment options "A," "B," "C," and "D." Installments will be paid in annual, semi-annual, quarterly, or monthly portions. Option "A" provides that the proceeds of the insurance are to be retained by the company and paid in annual installments of such amount as may be desired, the yearly balances remaining in the possession of the company to be credited with interest at not less than three per cent. per annum; installment payments to continue until the fund is exhausted. Option "B" provides for payment in from 2 to 30 annual installments of a stated amount each. Option "C" provides for payment of annual installments of a stated amount for each \$1,000 of the proceeds of the insurance, and at least 10, 15, 20, or 25 annual installments will be paid under this option, but installments will continue during the lifetime of the beneficiary entitled to receive the first of such installments. Option "D" provides that the proceeds of the policy may be left with the company, and that annual interest will be paid upon them; proceeds may be withdrawn on any interest day if insured has so directed. Either of Options "A," "B," "C," or "D" may be selected by the insured at any time during the continuance of the policy, or if no such selection is made, and the insured has not otherwise directed, the beneficiary may, at the death of the insured, elect to have the proceeds paid according to either of said options. Under Endowment policies, if the insured shall survive the endowment period, he may select either of said options, and have payment of the proceeds made to himself or other beneficiaries in installments accordingly.

Continuous Installment Policies. They are intended to provide an annual income continuous during the lifetime of the beneficiary or the insured. Under the Ordinary Life and Limited Payment Life forms this income may be provided for a beneficiary. Under the Endowment form an annual income for life is provided, beginning at the end of the endowment period and continuing during the life of the insured, and thereafter during the life of the beneficiary, if he, or she, survives the insured; or if the death of the insured occurs within the endowment period, an annual income is provided, continuing during the life of the beneficiary. In both the Life and the Endowment

forms, it is stipulated that, in any event, not less than twenty annual installments, or their equivalent, shall be paid.

Joint Life Policies. These are written, insuring two lives, on the Five, Ten, and Twenty-Year Term, Ordinary Life, and Twenty-Payment Life plans. Their object is to furnish to partnerships financial protection against the withdrawal of capital following the death of a partner. They contain paid-up, cash surrender, and extended insurance value tables, and practically all the valuable features of regular policies excepting the provision for payment of the proceeds in installments. These policies, except the term plan, are also written on the lives of husband and wife, if there are children.

Continuous Monthly Income Policy. Continuous Payment and Limited Payment Life, and Continuous Payment Endowment plans. Minimum amount insured, \$2,000, which provides \$186 at death of insured or maturity of endowment, and \$10 a month thereafter during life. Endowment form provides for above payments to insured for life, to be followed by continuous payments monthly to beneficiary, during life, beginning at death of insured. \$4,000 of insurance yields payments twice the size named and so on. These policies are also written without provision for the initial payment.

Special Provisions. Continuous Payment Life policies, Limited Payment Life policies, and Endowment policies, will contain the following provisions: for automatic paid-up insurance; for optional automatic, extended term insurance; for annual distributions of surplus; for automatic premium loan; for thirty-one days of grace in payment of premiums; for reinstatement at any time; for change to some other plan of insurance; for cash loans; and, if requested in the application, reservation of right to change the benefit without the assent of the beneficiary.

Term policies contain all the foregoing provisions, except the loan provisions.

No restrictions upon residence, travel, or occupation. Policy incontestable after the first policy year, except for non-payment of premium.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The company issues the various forms of ordinary life, limited payment life, and endowment policies, installment policies and annuities, also three special forms, "Modified endowment with life option," "limited payment life, convertible into endowment," and "Life, with premium reduced after twenty years." All the forms are non-participating. The policies are free from restrictions as to residence, travel, and military service, are incontestable after one year except for non-payment of premium, and provide cash and loan values, extended insurance and automatic paid-up insurance, and thirty-one days of grace in payment of premium. Most policies contain provisions for waiver of premiums in event of total and permanent disability before age sixty.

MICHIGAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. This company has since January, 1907, discontinued the issuance of all participating policies, confining itself entirely to non-participating business. The usual forms of life, limited payment life, endowment, and term are

written upon this plan. All forms of policies issued by the company contain the "Standard Provisions," required by the insurance laws of the state of Michigan.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The company issues all the ordinary forms of life and endowment policies. All such contracts are incontestable after the first year, and are non-forfeitable. Dividends are allowed annually beginning with the second policy year. They may be applied either in cash reduction of premium, or to the purchase of participating additional paid-up insurance, or so as to make the policy payable as an endowment at a gradually decreasing age, or to convert the policy into a fully paid-up policy.

All of these policies have tables of "cash surrender, or loan values," and also of extended insurance and paid-up values in case of lapse. Values generally apply the first year.

On January 1, 1908, this company adopted new policy forms. Following is the present form of the ordinary life policy:

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEWARK, N. J., in consideration of the payment of Premiums as hereinafter provided, hereby insures the Life of.....of.....in the County of.....State of.....(herein called the Insured) in the sum of.....Dollars, for the term of Life, payable at its office in Newark, New Jersey, to.....the executors, administrators, or assigns of the Insured, immediately upon receipt of due proof of the death of the Insured. Any error made in stating the age of the Insured will be adjusted by paying such amount as the Premiums paid would purchase at the correct age. Any indebtedness to the Company on this Policy and any unpaid installments of the then current year's Premium will be deducted from the sum insured.

The Annual Premium ofDollars and.....Cents, will be payable by the Insured on delivery hereof and on the.....day of.....in each year during the continuance of this Policy, at the Company's office in Newark, New Jersey, or to Agents in exchange for receipts signed by the President or Treasurer. In lieu of the Annual Premium the Company will accept.....Dollars and.....Cents Semi-annually in advance, or.....Dollars and.....Cents Quarterly in advance. This policy will not take effect unless the first Premium or agreed installment thereof shall be actually paid during the lifetime of the Insured.

No Assignment of this Policy shall affect the company until it shall have received written notice thereof.

Agents are not authorized to make, alter, or discharge contracts.

If within one year the Insured shall commit suicide, while sane or insane, this Policy will be null and void. This Policy will be incontestable after one year from its date of issue except for non-payment of Premium.

THE PROVISIONS AND AGREEMENTS printed on the second and third pages hereof are a part of this contract.

SPECIAL PRIVILEGES. If not assigned, this Policy may be returned to the Company at its office in Newark, New Jersey, with the Insured's written request for the appropriate indorsement of the Policy by the Company:

1. To have the Beneficiary changed. This change may be made at any time and from time to time, while the Policy is in force, or within one month from default in Premium payments.

2. To have the whole, or any designated fraction, of the proceeds of this Policy at its maturity retained by the Company until the death of the Beneficiary, the Company in the meantime to pay the Beneficiary interest on the amount so retained, at the rate of three per centum per annum, the first interest payment to be made one year after the maturity of this Policy, and the last interest payment to be a pro rata one for the expired

fraction of the year in which the Beneficiary dies. At any interest date the Beneficiary may withdraw the amount retained by the Company, in which case the interest payments will cease.

3. To have the whole, or any designated fraction, of the proceeds of this Policy at its maturity paid in a specified number (not exceeding thirty) of equal Annual Installments, as shown by the accompanying Table, the first Installment being payable immediately.

4. To have the whole, or any designated fraction, of the proceeds of this Policy at its maturity paid in equal Annual Installments continuing during the lifetime of the Beneficiary, as shown by the accompanying Table, the first Installment being payable immediately.

When either of the Installments payable under Privilege No. 3, or of the Installments certainly payable under Privilege No. 4, shall fall due, the Company if requested, will pay the then Present or Commuted Value of such Installments computed at three per centum interest compounded annually, as shown by the accompanying Table. The commutation of a part or the whole of the Installments certainly payable under Privilege No. 4 will not affect the amounts payable thereunder after the term during which the Installments certain would have been payable.

The right of Withdrawal under Privilege No. 2, or of Commutation under Privileges Nos. 3 and 4, will be withheld from the Beneficiary if the Insured shall so direct.

If the Policy be not assigned, the Insured may revoke the request to have settlement made in accordance with Privilege No. 2, or No. 3, or No. 4.

Unless otherwise directed by the Insured, the Company at the maturity of this Policy will extend to the Beneficiary Privilege No. 2, or No. 3, or No. 4.

DIVIDENDS. Upon payment of the second year's Premium, and at the end of the second and of each subsequent policy year, this Policy while in force will be credited with such Dividends as may be apportioned by the Directors, and such annual Dividends will include the portion of the divisible surplus accruing hereon. Dividends thus credited will be paid in cash, or at the option of the Insured will be applied either in reduction of Premiums, or upon the Addition or Accelerative Endowment plan, but if Dividends have been applied upon the Addition plan, subsequent Dividends cannot be applied upon the Accelerative Endowment plan, or vice versa. If settlement of this Policy be made in accordance with Privilege No. 2, or No. 3, or No. 4, the stipulated payments under Privilege No. 2 or No. 3, or the Installments certainly payable under Privilege No. 4, will be increased by such Annual Dividends as may be apportioned by the Directors, but such Dividends will be payable only in cash.

Under the Addition plan Dividends are applied to the purchase of additional participating insurance (herein referred to as Dividend Additions) payable with the Policy, such insurance being purchased at the Company's rates therefor published and in force at this date. This Policy may be converted into a fully Paid-up Participating Policy payable at the same time as this Policy, subject to any outstanding indebtedness on this Policy, whenever the Reserve on such Additional Insurance, together with the Reserve on the original Policy, computed on the basis hereinbefore mentioned shall equal the Net Single Premium therefor, computed on the same basis.

Under the Accelerative Endowment plan Dividends are applied to the conversion of the Policy into an Endowment payable at a specified and gradually diminishing age; or, if preferred, into a fully Paid-up Participating Policy payable at the same time that this Policy is payable according to its terms.

NON-FORFEITURE PROVISIONS. At the end of any Policy year during the whole of which this Policy shall have been in force, or within one month from default in Premium payments, the owner shall have the following options:

1. To surrender the Policy to the Company at its office in Newark, New Jersey, for its CASH SURRENDER VALUE.

2. To surrender the Policy to the Company at its office in Newark, New Jersey, for a NON-PARTICIPATING PAID-UP POLICY payable at the time this Policy would be payable if continued in force.

3. If the Policy be not surrendered as above, the insurance will be AUTOMATICALLY EXTENDED from date of default in Premium payments, without any action by the owner of the Policy and without participation in surplus, for a sum equal to the amount of the Policy and existing Dividend Additions, if any, less any indebtedness to the Company hereon.

The Cash Surrender Value will be equal to the entire Net Reserve on this Policy by the American Experience Mortality and Interest at Three Per Centum yearly, less any indebtedness to the Company hereon and less a sum equal to one per centum of the amount of this Policy and existing Dividend Additions, if any, up to and including the fifth Policy year, after which the said percentage will be reduced each year one-tenth per centum of the amount insured. If there be no indebtedness the Cash Surrender Value will be as shown in the following Table.

The amount of the Paid-up Policy or the term of the Extended Insurance, will be such as the amount of the Cash Surrender Value will purchase at Net Single Premium rates, according to the attained age of the Insured, by the American Experience Mortality and interest at Three Per Centum yearly, and if there be no indebtedness, will be as shown in the following Table. The Paid-up Policy or the Extended Insurance will be entitled to Cash Surrender Values equal to the reserve thereon at time of surrender, computed upon the basis hereinbefore mentioned, less any indebtedness to the Company thereon.

Except as provided in this Policy any default in Premium payments will immediately render the Policy null and void.

GRACE AND REINSTATEMENT. In event of default in Premium payments, the arrears may be paid within one month (of not less than thirty days) or, if not so paid and the Insured shall die within the said month, this Policy will be regarded as being then in force, and the arrears will be deducted in the settlement hereof; Or, if requested by the Insured prior to or within the said month, the arrears will be charged as an indebtedness against this Policy, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, provided the entire indebtedness then outstanding shall be within the limit secured by the Cash Surrender Value; Or this Policy may be reinstated at any time after the said month, upon evidence of insurability satisfactory to the Company and payment of all arrears with interest thereon at not to exceed six per centum per annum: PROVIDED, in any case, the Policy has not been surrendered to the Company.

LOANS. At any time while this Policy is in force the Company will loan on the sole security thereof up to the limit secured by the Cash Surrender Value, upon receipt of the Policy and a Certificate of Loan satisfactory to the Company. The loan will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum and may be paid off at any time while the Policy is in force. If interest be not paid when due, it shall be added to the principal, provided the entire indebtedness then outstanding shall be within the limit secured by the Cash Surrender Value; otherwise non-payment of interest shall render the Policy null and void after one month's notice shall have been mailed to the last known address of the Insured and Assignee, if any.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York. The company issues all desirable forms of policies, but the principal forms are the ordinary life, twenty-payment life, and twenty-year endowment. The policies are free from restrictions as to residence or travel, but as to military or naval service, and other occupations after one year, and are incontestable except for non-payment of premiums after two years from date of issue. The policies participate in the distribution of the surplus annually, which may be paid in cash, applied to pay premiums, or purchase paid-up additions, or left to accumulate to the credit of the policy. If settlement is by supplementary contract under one of the optional modes of settlement, the supplementary contract participates in interest earnings in excess of three per cent. Loans and cash surrender values are provided and printed in the policy. The policies may be reinstated at any time within three years from date of default upon evidence of insurability and payment of indebtedness.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Montpelier, Vt. This company issues all approved forms of participating life and endowment insurances; monthly income policies; five and ten year participating renewable term policies and annuities.

All these policies are free from restrictions on residence or travel from date of issue and, after one year, incontestable for any cause except for non-payment of premiums. They are non-forfeitable automatically after three years from date of issue, from which time tables of liberal cash, paid-up, extended insurance, and final values are endorsed. A grace of thirty-one days for the payment of premiums, without interest charge, is granted. Cash loans are available

at any time after three years' premiums have been paid. Insured may change beneficiary on written application. Dividends on participating policies are apportioned annually. Restoration may be effected at any time after lapse on proof of insurability and payment of arrears. All policy forms provide for the payment of insurance proceeds in any number of installments as the insured may designate. Surplus interest as apportioned by the directors of the company will be paid in addition to such installments.

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The prevalent forms of policies issued by this company are the "Ordinary Life" participating and non-participating; "Limited Payment Life" participating and non-participating; "Endowment" participating and non-participating; and "Renewable Term," non-participating. All policies are free from restrictions as to residence, travel, and occupation, and after two years are incontestable except for non-payment of premiums and violation of their conditions in regard to military or naval service in time of war. Under all endowment and life policies, liberal values are provided, after three years, in paid-up or extended insurance or cash. Cash loans are also provided available after premiums have been paid for three years. The following are the conditions of the "Ordinary Life Participating Policy," for \$10,000, at age thirty-five, and the options at the end of twenty years.

This Policy participates in the Profits of the Company as follows:

DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS. — If the Insured be living and this Policy be in force on the first day of January, 19—, which is the end of the Accumulation Period, and the premiums shall have been fully paid, the Company will pay to the Insured or the legal holder hereof, the Accumulated Profits then found apportionable to this Policy under one of the following

OPTIONS

- (1) Continue this Policy for its face amount by payment of the original premium, and receive the Accumulated Profits in cash; or,
- (2) Continue this Policy for its face amount by payment of the original premium and convert the Accumulated Profits into additional Paid-up Life Insurance, subject to evidence of insurability satisfactory to the Company; or,
- (3) Continue this Policy for its face amount by payment of the original premium, and convert the Accumulated Profits into a Life Annuity; or,
- (4) Surrender this Policy for a Paid-up Life Policy, as provided in the table on the following page, and receive the Accumulated Profits in cash; or,
- (5) Surrender this Policy and receive the entire cash value, as fixed below, in cash; or,
- (6) Surrender this Policy and convert the entire cash value, as fixed below, into a Paid-up Life Policy, subject to evidence of insurability satisfactory to the Company for any paid-up insurance in excess of the face amount of this Policy; or,
- (7) Surrender this Policy and convert the entire cash value, as fixed below, into a Life Annuity.

ENTIRE CASH VALUE. — The Company guarantees that the Entire Cash value of this Policy at the end of the Accumulation Period shall consist of the cash value as stated in the table on the following page for the twentieth year, and in addition thereto, the Accumulated Profits then apportioned.

If this Policy shall be continued beyond the first Accumulation Period, profits will be apportioned at the end of every five years thereafter during the continuance of this Policy, if all premiums have been paid.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Boston. The company issued new forms of policies in 1913 and the principal forms are ordinary life, limited payment life, and endowment policies with annual dividends.

The ordinary life form is incontestable after one year except for non-payment of premium, and is void if the insured, whether sane or insane, shall die by his own hand or act within one year from date of policy. The rights, options, and non-forfeiture provisions set forth in the policy are made a part of the contract, and read as follows:

PREMIUMS. — All premiums shall be payable in advance at the Home Office in the City of Boston, or, when due, to an Agent of the Company, upon the production and delivery of a receipt signed by the Secretary or an Assistant Secretary.

GRACE. — After this Policy has been in force one year, a grace of thirty-one days, without interest, shall be granted for the payment of premiums, during which time the insurance shall continue in force, but in the event of the death of the Insured during said period, the overdue premium shall be deducted from the amount payable.

SURPLUS. — Upon payment of the second annual premium, and each year thereafter, this Policy shall participate in the distribution of surplus made by the Company, and the share apportioned hereto shall, on the premium date or any anniversary thereof, at the option of the Holder of the Policy, be (a) payable in cash; (b) applied in reduction of premiums; (c) used to purchase non-forfeitable, participating, paid-up additions, convertible into their cash value upon release by the Holder; or (d) left with the Company to accumulate to the credit of the Policy, with interest at not less than three per cent. per annum, payable at the maturity hereof, or withdrawable in cash on demand; but if no election is made on or before the premium date or any anniversary thereof, the share for that year will be held by the Company as provided in Option d.

If any premium remains unpaid at the expiration of the period of grace, the Company will apply the accumulated surplus under Option d to the payment then due, if sufficient to pay not less than a quarter of an annual premium.

LOANS. — At any time after three full annual premiums have been paid on this Policy the Company will loan, upon the sole security hereof legally assigned, an amount which with interest thereon to the end of the policy year during which the application for the loan is made shall be equal to, or at the option of the Holder less than, the loan value at the end of said year, after deducting any indebtedness hereon or secured hereby, and any unpaid portion of the premium for said policy year. Interest on such loan shall be at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable in advance. The whole or any part of such loan may be repaid at any time. Failure to repay the loan, or to pay interest thereon when due, shall not avoid the Policy, unless the total indebtedness hereon or secured hereby, including interest, equals or exceeds the cash value at the time of such failure, nor until thirty-one days after notice has been mailed by the Company to the last known address of the Insured and of the person or persons to whom the Policy is payable.

PREMIUM LOANS. — After two full annual premiums have been paid hereon, and upon legal assignment hereof to the Company prior to the expiration of the period of grace, the Company will charge against this Policy as a premium loan the amount of any premium, less the share of surplus then due, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable in advance; provided the cash value of the Policy and additions shall equal or exceed the amount of such loan, together with any other indebtedness on account of or secured hereby, and interest thereon. Any accumulated surplus held at interest shall first be applied to the payment of the premium, and future shares of surplus shall be applied to the reduction of the premium loan. Upon the filing of such request as may be required by the Company, these provisions, by endorsement hereon, will be made automatic as to future premiums.

PAID-UP OR ENDOWMENT PROVISION. — When the cash value of the Policy and additions, together with any accumulated surplus held at interest, shall equal the reserve for a fully paid-up Policy of the same form and amount at the then attained age of the Insured, the Company will endorse this Policy as fully paid up; or when such aggregate amount, less any indebtedness hereon or secured hereby, shall equal the face of this Policy, the Company will, upon written request and release by all parties in interest, pay such amount as an Endowment.

CONVERSION OPTION. — Upon written request of all parties in interest, this Policy, while in full force, may be exchanged at any anniversary of issue, without medical examination, for any other form of Policy then written, and not involving any other life, at the original age of issue, for an amount whereby the actual insurance liability of the Company shall not be increased, upon payment of the difference between the reserves upon the respective Policies.

NON-FORFEITURE PROVISIONS

In case of default in the payment of any premium, after three full annual premiums have been paid hereon, the Holder of this Policy shall be entitled, by a writing filed with the Company at its Home Office during the period of grace, to elect one of the following options:

First. **CASH VALUE.** — To surrender the Policy and, with the written assent of the person or persons to whom it is made payable, receive its then cash value, less any indebtedness hereon or secured hereby.

Second. **PAID-UP INSURANCE.** — To take paid-up insurance for such an amount as the then cash value of the Policy and additions, together with any accumulated surplus held at interest, less any indebtedness hereon or secured hereby, will purchase as a net single premium. Such insurance shall participate annually in the distribution of surplus, and shall have increasing loan and cash values.

Third. **EXTENDED INSURANCE.** — To have the Policy continued as extended insurance from the anniversary date last past, for its face amount, including any additions, and less any indebtedness hereon or secured hereby, for such time as the then cash value, together with any accumulated surplus held at interest, will purchase as a net single premium, but without the right to loans. Such extended insurance shall have a cash surrender value and shall participate in the annual distribution of surplus, the share apportioned thereto to be payable in cash. If requested in the application, or upon written request of all parties in interest, this option shall be made automatic.

If, during the aforesaid period of grace, the Holder shall not elect one of the foregoing options, this Policy shall be continued as paid-up insurance under the second option, provided the third option has not been made automatic.

(Here are printed Tables of Loan, Cash, Paid-up and Extended Insurance Values.)

REINSTATEMENT. — This Policy may be reinstated after default in the payment of any premium, unless the cash value has been paid or the extension period has expired, upon production of evidence of insurability satisfactory to the Company, the payment or reinstatement of any indebtedness to the Company hereon, and the payment of overdue premiums with interest at six per cent. per annum.

ASSIGNMENT. — No assignment of this Policy shall be binding upon the Company unless the original assignment, or a duplicate thereof, be filed with the Company at its Home Office. All assignments shall be subject to any indebtedness to the Company on account of or secured by this Policy. The Company will assume no responsibility for the validity of any assignment.

INSTALLMENT OPTIONS. — The amount due on this Policy, provided the same be not less than one thousand dollars, may be made payable in equal annual installments, or in equivalent semi-annual, quarterly, or monthly payments, in accordance with whichever of the following options the Insured, or in case he shall fail to exercise his option the Beneficiary, shall elect in writing. Each annual installment certain after the first will be increased by such share of surplus interest as may be apportioned thereto by the Directors.

The options provide for installments, payable for a definite number of years; twenty-five installments certain, and continuous for life, and, continuous installments. Income for life. Tables of installments under each option are printed in the policy.

The company incorporated a waiver of premium agreement in its regular policies in 1914, in the event of permanent total disability occurring before the age of sixty-five. The provision calls for an additional premium, but provides that the loss of the sight of both eyes or the severance of both hands at or above the wrists or of both feet at or above the ankles, or of one entire hand and one entire foot shall be considered as total and permanent disability within the meaning of the agreement.

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The company issues the regular forms of ordinary life, limited payment life, and endowment policies. All policies participate in surplus, and dividends are declared annually beginning with the second year. In 1912 and 1913 annual dividend policies issued five years before received extra dividends. All policies contain the standard provisions required by law, and some of the provisions are more favorable than the law requires. Most policies are issued, if desired, with a clause which provides that under certain conditions, the payment of premiums will be waived by the company and the policy remain in full force and effect, with increasing cash, loan, and paid-up insurance values, and in addition to waiving the payment of premiums, the face of the policy will be paid to the insured in ten equal annual installments.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Milwaukee. This company issues the usual form of participating Life and Endowment insurance. The first dividend is payable at the end of the first year, and beginning then dividends may be applied towards payment of premiums, or to the purchase of non-forfeitable participating paid-up additions to the policy, or to accumulate at interest. The regular policy contracts now issued provide that the proceeds thereof may be made payable in either one of four ways, namely: in one sum, by an annuity extension, in from 2 to 25 installments, or in a form of continuous installments.

Special Corporation and Partnership policies are issued. The company issues annual dividend ten year term policies, which may be changed to Life or Endowment plan without medical examination during the first seven years. Annuity contracts are issued when desired.

The limit of insurance on a single life is \$100,000. No policies are issued to persons below 16 or over 60 years of age, nearest birthday.

NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn. This company issues policies on the participating plan. Its principal forms are: Whole Life, Limited Pay Life, Endowment, Endowment Annuity, Ten-Year Term Policy, Graded Endowment, and Continuous Monthly Income. The policies are non-forfeitable and incontestable after one year. Allow thirty-one days' grace in payment of premiums, and loan and surrender values granted after the third annual premium for amounts stipulated in the policy. The policies are without restrictions as to residence, travel, or occupation, and as to military or naval service. Annual dividends payable, beginning at end of second year.

PACIFIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF CALIFORNIA, THE, Los Angeles, Cal. This company issues several forms of policies both on the participating and non-participating basis. The participating policies are written on the annual dividend plan only. These policies cover a wide range of forms—whole life, limited payment life and endowment, guaranteed increasing policies, monthly income, and continuous monthly income policies, and corporation policies. The policies are incontestable after one year except for non-payment of premiums and

violation of the agreement as to military service. The company requires a permit for such service in time of war only. Tables of loan and surrender values are printed in the policies, and the company prints a permanent total disability clause in practically all policies.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. This company issues the ordinary forms of Life, Limited Life, and Endowment policies, which are without restrictions as to travel, residence, and occupation from the date of issue, and are incontestable after one year, except for non-payment of premiums. The general provisions of all its policies, of which it issues a great variety, are almost identical, except the changes necessary to carry into effect the differences in the plans. All are entitled to surrender values after three annual payments of premiums; and the extension feature applies to all other than special forms. The company lends upon its policies the amounts being specifically stated year by year in the policies themselves, and in its present forms the values are the full American three per cent. reserve. The loan values and cash values are the same in amount, and tables of such values, as well as installment values, are printed in the policy. The policies are terminated by the acceptance of the cash value, but this sum may be borrowed and the policy continued at the option of the insured. The ordinary life form contains the following provisions:

If this Policy shall lapse through non-payment of premium after three years' premiums have been paid, the Company will secure to the owner thereof a form of insurance, the net value of which shall be equal to the full reserve on the Policy and any dividend additions thereto at the date of default, according to the American Experience Table of Mortality, with interest at 3 per cent., less any existing indebtedness to the Company on the Policy. At the end of the third and succeeding years the cash value is the full reserve, and the paid-up and extension values are the equivalents thereof. The stipulated values of this Policy shall be correspondingly increased for any fractional portion of a year's premium which has been paid. This non-forfeiture value shall be secured to the owner of the Policy through one of the following provisions:

First: — The automatic extension of the net amount insured by this Policy for the number of years and days stated below, at the expiration of which time the insurance shall cease; or,

Second: — The issue of paid-up participating insurance payable at death for the sum provided for below upon written application therefor by the owner of the Policy and the legal surrender of all claims hereunder to the Company at its Home Office within one month after lapse; or,

Third: — The payment of the cash surrender value provided for below on surrender of the Policy and all claims hereunder to the Company within one month from the date of lapse.

(Here are printed tables of extension, paid-up, and loan or cash values.)

Should any indebtedness exist it shall be deducted from the Cash Value of the Policy, and the other Values shall be correspondingly reduced.

The cash value of any paid-up or extension granted upon the lapse of this Policy will be the full reserve at the time of surrender, less any indebtedness to the Company under the Policy, and will be paid to the owner thereof, upon proper release.

Interest Privileges. The proceeds of this Policy or any designated fraction thereof, may at maturity, be allowed to remain with the Company until the death of the beneficiary, during which period the Company will pay to the beneficiary yearly, three per cent. on the amount so held, the first payment being made one year after the maturity of this Policy and the last payment to be pro-rated to the date of the death of the beneficiary. The interest rate will be improved annually by such addition as may be awarded by the Board of Trustees. At the time any such interest becomes payable the beneficiary may withdraw the amount held by the Company, thus terminating this feature.

The policy, in event of the default in payment of premium, may be reinstated at any time on evidence of insurability and the payment of all over-due premiums and other indebtedness. The above is a synopsis of the ordinary life form, and other forms of policies issued by the company are: Limited Payment Life; Endowments; Trust Certificates; Optional Term Insurance; Dual Income Endowments; Income Policies, and Continuous Installment Contracts.

Variations in the method of accumulation or use of dividends of surplus give rise to other forms, such as Life Rate Endowment, Accelerative Endowment policies, etc.

The company adopted a provision for waiver of premium in case of permanent total disability, in April, 1914, which is incorporated in its regular life and endowment contracts when desired by the applicant. The provision is as follows:

a. **Waiver of Premium.** If after one full year's premium shall have been paid upon this policy and before default in payment of any subsequent premium, the insured shall, during his lifetime and before attaining the age of sixty, furnish due proof to the company that he has become wholly disabled by bodily injury or disease so that he is and will be thereby permanently and continuously prevented from engaging in any occupation whatever for remuneration or profit, and that such disability has existed continuously for not less than sixty days, the company, by endorsement hereon, shall waive the payment of the premiums which may thereafter become due under this policy during the continuance of the insured's said total disability. In making any settlement under this policy, the company shall not deduct any part of the premiums so waived, and the values provided for under the non-forfeiture provisions of this policy shall increase from year to year in the same manner as though the premiums so waived had been paid in cash.

b. **Recovery from Disability.** Should the company accept under this policy proofs of permanent total disability it may nevertheless at any time thereafter, but not oftener than once a year, demand of the insured due proof of the continuance of such total disability, and upon failure to furnish such proof, or if it appears that the insured has engaged or become able to engage in any occupation whatever for remuneration or profit, no further premiums shall be waived.

Without prejudice to any other cause of total disability, the entire and irrecoverable loss of the sight of both eyes, or the severance of both hands at or above the wrists, or of both feet at or above the ankles, or of one entire hand and one entire foot, shall be considered as total and permanent disability.

Upon written request by the insured accompanied by the policy for endorsement the disability benefit may be discontinued; if so discontinued or if the insured attain age sixty, premiums thereafter will be reduced by dollars yearly, being the additional premium for such benefit. Non-payment of said additional premium will void this provision and the benefits secured thereby.

PHILADELPHIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. This company issues the ordinary forms of Life, Limited Payment Life, Endowment, and Term policies. They may be made payable in one sum, or in annual, semi-annual, quarterly, or monthly installments. The policies vary slightly in their general provisions. They are incontestable after the first year, and are without restrictions for travel, residence, or occupation, from date of issue.

The policies bear loan and surrender values, the extended insurance feature being automatic in event of no other options being selected. A table of the surrender values is contained in the policy. The values are never less than the reserve on American three and one-half per cent. basis, with a maximum of one per cent. of the amount insured. The paid-ups are for the full amount which the reserve would purchase, and the cash values grade up to the tenth year, after

which point the full reserve is given. The surrender values are pro-rated for each fraction of a year's premium paid.

The policy may be reinstated in event of default on evidence of insurability, and payment of overdue premiums and interest thereon. The policies participate annually in the dividends which may be withdrawn in cash, used to purchase paid-up additions, or left with the company at interest. To the policy may be attached a rider providing for waiver of premiums in event of total disability. The company also issues a full line of accident and health insurance policies.

PHOENIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. All the modern forms of life insurance policies and annuity contracts are issued by this company. They are free from conditions as to travel, residence, or occupation, and do not require an extra premium or permit for military or naval service in time of war or in time of peace. A grace of thirty-one days without interest is allowed in the payment of renewal premiums.

Life and endowment policies contain non-forfeiture values — cash, loan, paid-up, and extended insurance — after two full years' premiums have been paid. The loan value available at the end of the second year may be used toward the payment of the second year's premium. Dividends are payable annually, the first being due at the end of the first year without being conditioned on the payment of the premium for the succeeding year. They may be used to reduce premium, to purchase additions to the face value of the policy, or to accumulate at compound interest as a fund to accelerate the maturity of the policy as an endowment or to shorten the period of premium payment.

Annual and limited premium life policies contain the privilege of changing to a higher premium policy under specific terms of the contract. Limited premium life policies will contain upon request a provision for converting them into endowment policies of the same amount by continuing premium payments after the original policy becomes fully paid up.

Term policies for five, ten, twenty, and thirty years are issued, all of which provide for conversion to life and endowment contracts at any time during a specified period after date of issue, and all except the five-year term provide for renewal of the contract at any time within a specified period.

The company also issues continuous income policies providing for a monthly income to the beneficiary for a definite period after the death of the insured or throughout the lifetime of the beneficiary after the death of the insured, with a guaranteed minimum payable to the beneficiary or the estate of the insured in event that the beneficiary does not live to receive such minimum.

PITTSBURGH LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa. This company issues Ordinary Life, Limited Payment, and Endowment policies on the annual compound dividend plan. The policies are incontestable after one year, are non-forfeitable, and grant thirty-one days' grace in payment of premiums. Cash loans are provided after the second policy year, and surrender and paid-up values are endorsed

in the policies. Dividends may be applied to the reduction of succeeding premiums, withdrawn in cash, allowed to compound at three and one-half per cent. interest or applied to purchasing paid-up additions to the policy. The company also issues renewable and non-renewable term policies.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, Philadelphia. The company's policies are all participating, and the regular forms of life, limited payment life, endowment and term policies, and income and final sum policies are issued on the life, endowment, and term plan. Life and Endowment policies contain guaranteed paid-up, cash, loan, and extended values. Dividends are paid annually and may be paid in cash, applied to the payment of premiums, or to the purchase of paid-up additions to the policy, or left to accumulate to the credit of the policy, on the option of the insured. The policies are incontestable after one year from date except for non-payment of premium, and if the insured commits suicide within one year from date, unless proof of insanity shall be furnished, the policy is valid only for the amount of the reserve, and residence south of the Tropic of Cancer and engaging in certain dangerous occupations within one year of date of policy, without written consent of the company, voids the policy. Loans are available after three annual premiums have been paid, and the policy may be reinstated at any time within three years after default in payment of premium. Non-forfeiture provisions are printed in the policies, and optional modes of settlement are provided under which the proceeds may be paid in a certain number of annual installments, or annual installments for life. The term policies may be renewed without medical examination.

PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA. This company issues all approved forms of ordinary policies, such as Whole Life, Limited Payment Life, and Endowments. Policies on the Industrial Plan are also issued, and the Weekly Income Industrial Life policy is payable in weekly installments for either thirteen or twenty-six weeks. Regular ordinary policies are written on the Non-participating plan, and contain the following privileges: Non-forfeitable after first year's premium is paid; Automatic Extended Insurance after one year; Annual Cash Surrender, Loan, Automatic Loan, and Paid-up Values after three years under life policies, and two years under endowments; Occupation, Residence, and Travel absolutely without restriction; incontestable after one year; grace in payment of premiums — one month, without interest; beneficiary may be changed at any time by insured; liberal revival provisions. When any policy becomes a claim it may be made payable in one sum; or in from two to twenty-five annual installments; or in continuous installments during lifetime of beneficiary; or the sum insured may be left with the company as a trust fund at three and one-half per cent. interest. In addition to the above forms of ordinary policies the company issues the following special forms:

The Increasing Insurance and Double Endowment policy is a form of increasing endowment policy under which five per cent. of the initial face value is added to the sum insured for each contract year upon which the policy shall have entered. It matures at the end of twenty years, if the insured is then living, when the initial value with

all additions becomes payable, the total amount payable being twice the original amount of the policy. If death occurs before the twenty years have expired, the original amount plus all additions to date of death is paid. At the end of the endowment period, the insured has the choice of several very attractive forms of settlement.

Monthly Income Policies and Immediate Benefit and Monthly Income Policies. The distinctive features of these contracts is that upon maturity, whether by death, or the expiration of the endowment period in case of endowments, the benefits will be paid by check in monthly installments, to continue for a selected period of five, ten, fifteen, or twenty years and, by the payment of a slightly higher premium, so long as the beneficiary survives such period, or, in case of endowments, so long as the survivor of the insured and beneficiary survives such period after maturity.

The Immediate Benefit and Monthly Income policies provide for a monthly income as described above and in addition for the payment of a specified amount in one sum at maturity of the policy.

Twenty Payment Life with Pure Endowment Addition. This policy, in addition to the features of a regular Twenty-Payment Life, provides for a Pure Endowment at the end of twenty years, if the insured be then living. One of several options is available to the insured at that time. The surrender values are greater than under a regular Twenty-Payment Life.

Annuities. Annuities, or, as they are sometimes called, income policies, are also issued by the Prudential.

Premium Reduction Policies. These policies are written on the Whole Life, Twenty-Payment Life, and Twenty Year Endowment plans. The premiums payable during the second and subsequent years are uniform in amount, but smaller than the premium payable the first year.

Disability Clause. Upon request and the payment of a small extra in addition to the regular premium a clause will be inserted in regular policies providing that if the insured shall at any time while the policy is in force become totally and permanently disabled prior to the attainment of age sixty, the Company will pay the premiums on such policy during the continuance of such disability.

RELIANCE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Pittsburgh. The forms of policies are ordinary life, limited payment, and endowment, both participating and non-participating. These forms are also issued as continuous installment, and guaranteed premium reduction policies. The company also issues limited payment life and endowment, mortuary addition policies, and convertible term, non-participating policies.

All policies are incontestable after one year from date of issue, and allow, as provided for by the laws of the various states, grace in payment of premiums and loans after the second year. Cash value, automatic extended insurance, and paid-up insurance are granted after full three years' premiums are paid. The term policies provide for exchange of the policy for any other form issued by the company. A distributive disability clause is included in all policies, providing that premiums will cease upon total and permanent disability and that insured may draw face of policy in installment of one per cent. per month.

RESERVE LOAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Indianapolis. The principal forms are the twenty-payment life and endowment policies, non-participating. The legal reserve under the companies policies is deposited with the state insurance department.

The policies are free from conditions as to residence, occupation, travel, and military service, incontestable after one year, if premiums are paid, and grant thirty-one days' grace in payment of premium without interest. The first year's insurance is term insurance.

Loan, cash, paid-up, and extended insurance values are endorsed on the policies. Suicide within one year from date of policy is a risk not assumed and in such case premiums actually paid will be returned. Reinstatement may be made at any time on evidence of good health. Payment of the proceeds of the policy either in one sum or in monthly or annual installments is optional with the insured, and tables of installment values are printed in the policy.

A double indemnity, and a total permanent disability clause is attached to companies' forms, for an additional premium, and which may be cancelled by the insured on any anniversary of the policy. A special certificate is also included, promising an advance payment of one hundred dollars to the beneficiary which shall apply on account of any amount due under the policy.

STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA, Pittsburgh. The principal forms issued are twenty payment life and ordinary life, non-participating, and are issued on the preliminary term plan. The forms are incontestable after one year, and free from restrictions as to travel, occupation, or place of death, but in case of suicide of the insured within one year only the net reserve on the policy will be paid. Thirty-one days' grace in payment of premiums is granted, reinstatement may be made at any time on evidence of insurability, and a waiver of premium clause is included under which the insurance is carried by the company, in case of the permanent total disability of the insured, occurring prior to age sixty. Paid-up, cash, and extended insurance values are printed in the policy, and loans are available on the security of the policy after three annual premiums have been paid.

A special temperance clause is incorporated in the regular life form, which reads:

"A low premium is charged for this policy because the insured totally abstains from the use of alcoholic beverages, and the company may cancel this policy at any time within one year from its date of issue should he not continue to abstain from their use."

Optional modes of settlement are provided, under which the proceeds of the policy are paid in a guaranteed number of annual installments, or life income.

STATE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Worcester, Mass. This company issues several forms of policies, but its principal forms are whole life policies and endowments, annual dividends. All policies are subject to the non-forfeitable law of Massachusetts, and the values under the non-forfeiture provisions are printed in the policy. The policies are incontestable after one year from date of issue except

for non-payment of premium, and may be reinstated at any time, provided it has not been surrendered for its cash value or its extension period expired, on satisfactory evidence of insurability and payment of indebtedness under the policy. Dividends may be paid in cash applied in reduction of premiums, or to the purchase of paid-up additions, or left with the company to accumulate, and applied to make the policy fully paid-up or to accelerate its maturity. Optional modes of settlement are provided and tables of installment values printed in the policy.

TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY, THE. This company issues non-participating policies only, as follows:

Guaranteed Uniform Premium and Premium Reduction policies on the annual, limited payment life, and endowment forms.

Income Bonds, 20 Installments Ordinary Life, Limited Payment and Endowment Forms.

Monthly Incomes, 20 year certain or for life. Ordinary Life Limited Payment and Endowment forms.

Twenty Payment Life with Guaranteed Endowment Additions. Insurance Annuity 65 contracts Five Year Convertible Term, Ten Year Renewable Term, Joint Life and Life Annuities.

UNION CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. This company issues life and limited payment life policies, and regular and limited payment endowment policies, on the annual dividend plan only. These policies all have liberal loan, cash, and paid-up values, and extended insurance.

The company also issues Continuous Installment Policies upon the Ordinary Life and Limited Payment Life Plans, Five, Ten, Fifteen, and Twenty Year participating non-renewable term policies, convertible within five years, and annuities.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. The policies at present in use by this company are the "Ordinary Life," "Limited Payment Life," "Endowment," "Renewable Term," "Convertible Term," and "Monthly Income," — all on forms providing for apportionment of dividends annually, and are incontestable after one year except for non-payment of premium. The policies are free from restrictions as to occupation, travel, and residence, and contain up-to-date non-forfeiture provisions.

VOLUNTEER STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Chattanooga, Tenn. The principal forms issued are whole life, limited payment life, and endowment policies on a non-participating and on the participating basis, with five year dividend distribution periods.

The policies are incontestable after two years from date except for non-payment of premium, and engaging in military or naval service in time of war except on written permission from company, and suicide within two years, is a risk not assumed. Tables of cash, loan, and surrender values are printed in the policy, and cash loans are granted after three full years' premiums have been paid. A total and permanent disability clause is also written in the above-named forms of policies.

STANDARD HEALTH AND ACCIDENT PROVISIONS. Minnesota in 1909 enacted legislation prescribing standard provisions for policies of accident and health insurance, and as well prohibiting the issuance of policies in the state containing certain other provisions. Minnesota took the lead in such legislation applying to accident and health companies, and standard policy provision laws have been enacted in Oregon, Wisconsin, Michigan, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, North Dakota, Idaho, Vermont, Maine, New Hampshire, California, Minnesota, Utah, New York, Washington, Arizona, and Virginia.

The earlier legislation was general and only required that policies contain certain provisions, and the laws of Maine, Arizona, Pennsylvania, Idaho, Washington, Virginia, and Wisconsin only require certain provisions and do not prescribe the wording of such provisions. Laws enacted in 1913 provided that the act take effect January 1, 1914, and provided that "no policy of insurance against loss or damage from the sickness, or the bodily injury, or death of the insured by accident shall be issued or delivered . . . until a copy of the form thereof and the classification of risks and the premium rates pertaining thereto have been filed with the insurance commissioner." A refusal by the commissioner to approve a form may be reviewed by the courts. The following section is also a part of the acts:

Section 2. No such policy shall be so issued or delivered (1) unless the entire money and other considerations therefor are expressed in the policy; nor (2) unless the time at which the insurance thereunder takes effect and terminates is stated in a portion of the policy preceding its execution by the insurer; nor (3) unless every printed portion thereof and of any endorsements or attached papers shall be plainly printed in type of which the face shall be not smaller than ten point; nor (4) unless a brief description thereof be printed on its first page, and on its filing back in type of which the face shall be not smaller than fourteen point; nor (5) unless the exceptions of the policy be printed with the same prominence as the benefits, to which they apply, provided, however, that any portion of such policy which purports, by reason of the circumstances under which a loss is incurred, to reduce any indemnity promised therein to an amount less than that provided for the same loss occurring under ordinary circumstances, shall be printed in boldface type and with greater prominence than any other portion of the text of the policy.

Then follows the text of the provisions, which, with the exceptions above noted, are contained in the laws of Connecticut, New York, Michigan, North Carolina, North Dakota, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Minnesota, and it is provided that the standard provisions shall be preceded by the caption "Standard Provisions." The policy provisions must be stated in the exact words of the law. [For text of the provisions see *Cyclopedia of Insurance* for 1911-13, life volume.]

Section 5 provides that no policy shall be issued or delivered if it contains any provision contradictory, in whole or in part, of any of the "standard" or "optional standard" provisions; prohibits endorsements which "vary, alter, extend, be used as a substitute for, or in any way conflict" with the prescribed provisions, and prohibits also "any provision purporting to make any portion of the charter, constitution, or by-laws of the insurer a part of the policy unless such portion of the charter, constitution, or by-laws shall be set forth in full in the policy." The provision does not apply to any statement of rates or classification of risks filed with the insurance commissioner.

POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York, N. Y. Organized in 1905 as the "Life Insurance Club of New York"; corporate title changed to its present name in 1906; capital, \$100,000. William R. Malone, president; W. S. Russell and P. V. De Graw, vice-presidents; Wesley Sisson, secretary; Wm. H. Mendel, treasurer; C. W. Jackson, actuary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$9,773,262.18; total liabilities \$9,543,218.25

POTTER, WILFRID C., secretary of the Preferred Accident Insurance Company, New York, is a native of Virginia, and was born at Alexandria, February 10, 1861. He received his education at St. Johns Military Academy, Virginia, and began his insurance career in 1882. In 1886 he became a local agent of the Preferred Accident, and has since retained his connection with the company, "graduating" from the local agency field to a state agency, and in turn to the position of agency supervisor and superintendent of agents. He was elected to his present position in 1906. He is a member of the executive committee and vice-president of the International Association of Casualty and Surety Underwriters.

POWELL, HENRY J., former president of the National Association of Life Underwriters and manager for Kentucky and Southern Indiana for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, Louisville, is a native of Kentucky and was born of American parentage at Henderson, May 7, 1866. He received a common school education, and began his business career in mercantile pursuits. He is a member of the executive committee and executive council of the National Association of Life Underwriters, and was elected first vice-president of the association in 1909, and president in 1910.

PREFERRED ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY of New York. Organized in 1893; capital, \$700,000. Kimball C. Atwood, president; W. C. Potter, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$2,981,585.43; total liabilities, \$1,535,669.35.

PREFERRED LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA, Grand Rapids, Mich. Organized 1910; capital, \$100,000. Jas. R. Wylie, president; Wm. A. Watts, secretary and general manager.

PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS' FUND for Life Insurance of Philadelphia is the oldest life insurance organization in the United States, and was organized in 1759. Rev. Perry S. Allen, D.D., president and actuary; A. M. Clifford, secretary; J. C. Neff, treasurer, and C. R. Craig, M.D., medical director. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$5,953,121.80; total liabilities, \$5,398,431.45.

PRESS INSURANCE. [See Insurance Journalism.]

PRESTON, EDWARD VERRANCE, general manager of agencies of the Travelers Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in Willington, Tolland county, Conn., June 1, 1837. He had a common school education, and was engaged in commercial pursuits in

Hartford when the war of 1861 broke out. April 22, 1861, he entered the military service of the State as a clerk in the adjutant-general's office, and July 17, 1861, was commissioned to be quartermaster of the Fifth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, with the rank of first lieutenant, and in a few months was detailed to act as aide-de-camp and brigade quartermaster on General A. S. Williams' staff; and in March, 1862, as aide-de-camp on General O. S. Ferry's staff. In February, 1863, he was appointed by President Lincoln additional paymaster United States Volunteers, with the rank of major, holding this position until he was honorably discharged by the secretary of war, to date July 31, 1865. On leaving the service of the United States he was immediately employed by the Travelers Insurance Company, first as a solicitor in Hartford, and soon after as special agent, to secure and work with agents in New England. In January, 1868, he was appointed to the position which he now holds. Major Preston represented the city of Hartford in the common council board for two years, and after that for two years in the board of aldermen. He is a member of the Loyal Legion, Massachusetts Commandery, the Army and Navy Club of Connecticut, Robert O. Tyler Post No. 50, G. A. R., the Hartford lodge of Masons, and the Hartford Club.

PREUS, J. A. O., commissioner of insurance of Minnesota, was born at Morrisonville, Wis., August 28, 1883. He received a collegiate education, graduating from Luther College, Iowa, in 1903, and studied law. He was clerk to United States Senator Knute Nelson, 1906 to 1908. He was executive clerk to the governor of Minnesota in 1909-10, secretary to the Republican state committee, and was appointed insurance commissioner in 1911.

PROOFS OF DEATH IN LIFE INSURANCE. [See Life Insurance, Proof of Death.]

PROTECTIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Birmingham, Ala. Organized 1907; cash capital, \$141,680. W. D. Jelks, president; C. J. Palmer, secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, Chattanooga, Tenn. Organized 1910, cash capital, \$150,000. Thomas Maclellan, president; R. J. Maclellan, secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, THE, was incorporated March 22, 1865. The charter confers, in addition to the authority to insure lives, authority to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, etc.; that is, to transact what is known as trust business. The union of its trust business with its insurance business demands from the courts of the city of Philadelphia a careful scrutiny of its methods, and an examination from time to time of its securities by skillful experts. The relations of the two departments of the business are fixed by the provisions of the charter. The accounts and investments are kept distinct and separate. The entire surplus of the insurance department accumulates for the benefit of the policyholders. The only advantage,

direct or indirect, which the stockholders can at any time have from the union of the two features of the business results from the fact that the management of the trust business, from which they derive their profits, is done for them without charge.

To be relieved from the expense of management is an advantage to the stockholders, but not more than commensurate with the benefit which the policyholders derive from the additional security arising from the large capital, the active supervision by the stockholders of the affairs of the company, and the association of the life insurance and trust business. While the expenses of a trust business, if conducted separately, would be large, the additional cost to this company of conducting the trust business jointly with the life insurance is inconsiderable, viewed in connection with the advantages secured. This, however, has not had the effect of increasing the general rate of expense of the company. The great economy and care with which its affairs have been conducted have caused it to be distinguished for its very low expense rate. This, joined with its exceptionally favorable rate of mortality, has resulted in a very low net cost of insurance to its policyholders.

The officers of the company are: President, Asa S. Wing; vice-presidents, T. Wistar Brown, J. Barton Townsend; insurance department manager, J. Thomas Moore; secretary, C. Walter Borton; treasurer, Samuel H. Troth; actuary, David G. Alsop; medical director, Charles H. Willits; insurance supervisor, J. Smith Hart; agency secretary, W. S. Ashbrook; directors, T. Wistar Brown, Asa S. Wing, William Longstreth, Robert M. Janney, Marriott C. Morris, Joseph B. Townsend, Jr., John B. Morgan, Frederic H. Strawbridge, John Thompson Emlen, Morris R. Bockius, Henry H. Collins, Levi L. Rue, George Wood, Charles H. Harding, J. Whitall Nicholson. Assets, December 31, 1913, Connecticut basis, \$80,776,359.08; total liabilities, \$77,385,098.32; capital, paid in, \$1,000,000.

PRUDENTIAL CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1910; capital, \$300,000. E. J. Jacoby, president; Charles Mayer, secretary.

PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA, THE, with home offices in Newark, N. J., was founded by John F. Dryden, pioneer of industrial insurance in America, and opened an entirely new field in American life insurance.

It was the first company in this country to do business on the industrial plan, the distinguishing features of which are the insuring of every member of the family between the ages of one and sixty-five, if in good health, the issuing of small policies with correspondingly small premiums, payable weekly, and the collection of premiums by an agent of the company at the homes of the policyholders.

Through this industrial form of insurance a great many persons who cannot afford to pay the premium required for a policy of \$1,000 are enabled to secure as large an amount of life insurance as their means will warrant, and by providing for weekly payments of a few cents each, it meets the needs of the industrial classes.

The Prudential began business in November, 1875, and confined its operations to the city of Newark for two years, when the remainder of the state of New Jersey was occupied. In 1879 the company entered the states of New York and Pennsylvania, and year after year it extended the scope of its operations until the Prudential now operates in forty-four states and territories, the District of Columbia and the Dominion of Canada.

The great and growing popularity of this company is shown by the fact that during 1913 the Prudential issued and revived 2,125,503 industrial policies, insuring \$323,347,820, while on December 31, 1913, the total number of industrial policies in force was 11,164,296 and the total amount of industrial insurance in force at that time was \$1,462,516,043.

But industrial insurance does not by any means comprise the sole business of the Prudential. Although this company was organized with the intention of transacting industrial business, it was soon found that the habits of thrift fostered in the people who carried small policies enabled many of them to provide for a greater amount of protection than was afforded them by the industrial policy. Those who at first found it difficult to save enough to pay the premium on a small policy after a time applied for an additional amount of insurance, and even this was added to until some persons carried several policies.

In view of this fact the company was led, in 1886, to open an ordinary "life and endowment" department, in which all the popular forms of life and endowment policies are now issued for sums from \$500 up to \$100,000. This department has continually grown in popularity, until in amount of business written annually in annual income, and other features, it far surpasses many life insurance companies, which issue ordinary business exclusively.

During 1913 the Prudential issued and revived ordinary insurance of \$158,162,578 (paid-for business, closing the year with paid-for ordinary insurance in force to the amount of \$944,362,877, a gain in paid-for insurance during the year of \$83,379,814.

Taking a record of the company as a whole, the Prudential issued and revived during 1913 paid-for insurance amounting to \$481,510,398, and the total amount of paid-for insurance in force on December 31st was \$2,406,878,920. The assets of the Prudential on January 1, 1914, were \$323,167,248.90, an increase during the year of \$31,411,862.84. Its liabilities on the same date were \$297,522,790.28, and its surplus of assets over liabilities \$25,644,458.62, after providing for a dividend fund of over \$31,000,000 to holders of participating policies. In the year 1913 the company's income was \$95,493,051.76, an increase over the previous year of \$6,968,742.25.

On August 1, 1907, the company in its ordinary department, discontinued issuing "participating" or "profit-sharing" policies and brought out a new non-participating policy very attractive in its terms and privileges.

The policy is a clear-cut insurance contract, containing all the regular provisions, loans, and surrender values, together with new and attractive features especially designed to benefit the insured. The premium rates are exceptionally low.

The Prudential was the first company to adopt the practice of paying claims upon the day that satisfactory proofs of death are received. This practice has been strictly adhered to, and is of the utmost importance, particularly to the industrial classes, for while the amount of policy in each case is not large (an average of about \$115) the payment often comes at a time when there is no ready money to be had and the policy is the only available asset. A large number of The Prudential's claims are now paid by the company's field representatives, who are thus enabled to make the payment of the amount due under the policy within a few hours after the death of the insured. Promptness in paying claims practically doubles the usefulness of life insurance.

Over 1,755,000 death claims have been paid by the company in the industrial and ordinary departments combined, since its organization, and its total payments to policyholders during the same period amount to over \$228,700,000. It is estimated that over 6,000,000 people have been directly benefited by this money. In 1913 135,480 claims were paid, an average of over 2,605 every week, and over 447 for every Prudential working day.

The total amount paid to policyholders during 1913 was \$33,848,546.35.

The growth of the Prudential has been steady from the beginning and in recent years rapid, as shown by the following tabular statement:

Year	Assets	Surplus	Policies in Force	Insurance in Force
1878.....	\$21,391	\$14,357	22,808	\$2,027,888
1883.....	563,178	175,656	273,917	23,053,935
1888.....	2,874,163	776,219	850,979	93,661,783
1893.....	11,021,445	2,735,561	1,952,005	230,641,299
1898.....	28,887,196	5,888,894	2,996,453	414,547,053
1903.....	72,712,435	10,134,024	5,447,307	931,258,813
1908.....	174,038,819	18,693,690	7,731,739	1,434,551,347
1913.....	323,167,249	25,644,459	11,965,722	2,406,878,920
Total amount paid to policyholders				\$298,471,689.33

The industrial policyholders of the Prudential have particularly benefited from time to time by the many concessions made by this company.

In January, 1907, The Prudential started issuing a liberal new non-participating industrial policy giving largely increased benefits at the younger ages for the same premium. Under this policy payment of premiums cease when the insured reaches age 75. The policy provides for paid-up values after three years, and cash surrender values annually after ten years. It is very popular.

The Prudential's Monthly Income policy, issued in its ordinary department, has marked a new era in life insurance. This policy is designed especially for the protection of the widow as regards investment of the proceeds of an insurance policy. The contract provides for a monthly income payable after the death of the insured, to the beneficiary for 5, 10, 15, or 20 years, or for life (for period selected at least), or, in event of the policy being an endowment, the income would be payable to the insured himself.

The company is in process of mutualization from a stock company to a mutual company.

The officers of the company are: Forrest F. Dryden, president; John K. Gore, vice-president and actuary; Wilbur S. Johnson, second vice-president and comptroller; Edward Gray, third vice-president; Edward D. Duffield, fourth vice-president and general solicitor; Richard V. Lindabury, general counsel; Edward Kanouse, treasurer; Willard I. Hamilton, secretary; Frederic A. Boyle, cashier; Fred'k H. Johnston, associate actuary; Frederick L. Hoffman, statistician; Valentine Riker, assistant secretary; George W. Munsick, assistant secretary; George P. Williams, assistant secretary; George B. Speer, assistant secretary; Fred'k A. C. Baker, assistant secretary; Robert Gemmell, assistant secretary; Archibald M. Woodruff, assistant secretary; William R. Konow, assistant secretary; Holger E. Krause, assistant actuary; Walter A. Jaquith, medical director; Wm. Perry Watson, consulting medical director; J. Allen Patton, associate medical director; Paul FitzGerald, associate medical director; Theo. C. E. Blanchard, superintendent of real estate; George W. Gore, supervisor; Harry Vliet, supervisor; Edwin F. Kulp, supervisor; William J. Graff, supervisor; J. Albert Sandford, supervisor; John H. Birkett, supervisor; R. H. Elphinstone, supervisor; J. H. Huntington, Jr., supervisor; Chas. A. Stonelake, office supervisor; David A. McIntyre, supervisor printing and allied departments; Fred. W. Tasney, supervisor; Harry C. Thompson, assistant comptroller; John W. Halsey, supervisor; Harvey Thomas, supervisor; George S. Mower, assistant actuary; James F. Little, assistant actuary; directors (elected by the stockholders), Theo. C. E. Blanchard, Edward Kanouse, Forrest F. Dryden, Jerome Taylor, William T. Carter, Anthony R. Kuser, Uzal H. McCarter, Wilbur S. Johnson, Richard V. Lindabury, John K. Gore, William J. Magie, Bennet Van Syckel, Gilbert Collins, Edward Gray, Edward D. Duffield; (appointed by the Chancellor, from the policyholders, pursuant to Chapter 81, Laws of 1907 of the state of New Jersey), Edward J. Ill, Edwin A. Stevens, Isaac F. Roe.

PRUSSIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Berlin, Germany. Organized 1865. This company entered the United States in February, 1905, making a deposit with the New York department to do a reinsurance business. C. F. Sturhahn was appointed general attorney for the United States, and William C. Scheide, resident manager, Hartford, Conn.

PUGET SOUND LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION. The present officers, elected in April, 1914, are: President, W. D. Mead, Pacific Mutual; vice-president, R. C. Stuart, New York Life; second vice-president, Charles C. Thompson, Metropolitan Life; secretary, A. B. Furner, Penn Mutual; treasurer, P. B. Duren, Union Mutual.

PURITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Providence, R. I. Organized 1907; capital, paid in, \$151,000. Darius L. Goff, president; Clinton C. White, secretary.

Q

QUINN, F. X., vice-president of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in Philadelphia, July 29, 1870. After receiving a public school education he entered the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad as a clerk, resigning on January 2, 1891, to become secretary to the treasurer of the Fidelity Mutual. In 1896 he was made assistant secretary of the company; and in 1907 was elected treasurer and a member of the Board of Directors, and in 1914, vice-president. For a number of years the company's large investment interests have been in Mr. Quinn's hands. He was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1902.

R

REBATE TO INSURED IN LIFE INSURANCE SOLICITING. [See Anti-Rebate Laws, and National Association of Life Underwriters.]

RECEIPTS FROM AND REMITTANCES TO HOME OFFICES OF FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES IN 1913. The reports of the insurance departments for 1913 make the following statement of the amounts remitted by foreign casualty companies in this country to their home offices and their receipts from the same in 1913:

Companies	Amount sent to Home Office	Amount rec'd from Home Office
Employers' Liability	\$553,318	.....
Frankfort General	2,921	\$60,000
General Accident	25,000	601,814
Guarantee Company of North America	69,948	.....
London Guarantee and Accident	42,254	155,146
London and Lancashire Guarantee & Accident . . . . .	.....	44,176
Ocean Accident	133,000	.....
Total, 1913	\$826,441	\$861,136
Excess of amount received from Home Offices in 1913		\$34,695
Total, 1912	\$534,952	\$814,548
Excess of amount received from Home Offices in 1912		\$279,596

REGISTER, HENRY V., Philadelphia, general agent of the I. Layton Register Agency, the oldest agency of the Equitable Life Assurance Society. He was born in 1871, and was graduated from Cornell University in 1892. He is a member of the Union League and the Merion Cricket Clubs.

REGISTER, I. LAYTON, Philadelphia. [See Death Roll.]

REGISTER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Davenport, Ia. Organized 1889. W. M. Radcliffe, president and general manager; P. W. McManus, vice-president and treasurer; Louis E. Knocke, secretary and auditor. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,304,088; total liabilities, \$1,244,195. The name of the company was changed, in January, 1914, the words "and Annuity" being dropped from its name.

REID, ARMOUR DUNCAN, general manager and secretary of the Globe Indemnity Company, is a native of Canada and was born of English and Scotch parentage in Kingston, Ontario, March 13, 1874. He received a common and high school education and began his business career in insurance. He was inspector of agents in Canada for the London Guarantee and Accident Company, subsequently becoming superintendent of agents for the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Company in Canada. Later he was transferred to the company's United States department offices, where for ten years he was executive superintendent, and until appointed to his present position on the organization of the company in 1911. He was secretary and treasurer of the Liability Insurance Association and was elected president of the association in 1910. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Workmen's Compensation and Information Bureau.

REINSURED, RETIRED, AND FAILED INSURANCE COMPANIES IN 1913. The following is a list of life, casualty, and miscellaneous insurance companies which ceased to do business for various causes in 1913:

Alabama Fidelity and Casualty, Montgomery, Ala., merged with Fidelity Mortgage and Bond Company; American Bonding, Baltimore, Md., merged with the Fidelity and Deposit, Baltimore, Md.; American Casualty Exchange, Kansas City, receivership; American Health and Accident, Des Moines, reinsured by the Bankers' Accident, Des Moines; American Mutual Benefit, Maryland, reinsured by the National Life of the U. S. A.; American Mutual Life, Elkhart, Ind., failed; American Surety and Casualty, Houston, Tex., reinsured by the American Surety, New York; Arizona Life, Phoenix, Ariz., reinsured by the Occidental Life, Los Angeles, Cal.; California National Life, San Diego, reinsured by the International Life, St. Louis; Cherokee Life, Rome, Ga., reinsured by the American National, Galveston, Tex.; Commercial Life, Indianapolis, reinsured by the Pension Mutual Life; Empire Life, Seattle, Wash., reinsured by the American Casualty, Tacoma, Wash., and the West Coast Life, San Francisco, Cal.; Falls City Life and Accident, Louisville, merged with the American Life and Accident Company, Louisville; Fairview Casualty, Barre, Vt., reinsured by the New England Casualty, Boston; Fidelity Accident, Saginaw, Mich., reinsured by the United States Health and Accident, Saginaw, Mich.; Georgia Life, Macon, reinsured by the Maryland Life, Baltimore; Great Northern Life, Toledo, Ohio, liquidated; Imperial Assurance Company, Pittsburgh, reinsured by the American Assurance, Philadelphia; Indemnity Life and Accident, Minneapolis, consolidated with the Midland Insurance Company, St. Paul; Inter-Ocean Life and Casualty, Springfield, Ill., reinsured by the Franklin Life, Springfield, Ill.; Mississippi Valley Life, Little Rock, Ark., reinsured by

the Home Life and Accident, Fordyce, Ark.; National Progressive Life, Cincinnati, reinsured by the Western and Southern Life, Cincinnati; North American Mutual, Mansfield, Ohio, liquidated; Northern Casualty, Aberdeen, S. D., reinsured by the Northwestern Surety, Mitchell, S. D.; Northwestern Surety, Mitchell, S. D., liquidated; Progressive, Birmingham, Ala., reinsured by the American National, Galveston, Tex.; Republic Life, Kansas City, merged with the Pioneer Life, Kansas City; Southern National Life, Lyndon, Ky., merged with the Inter-Southern Life, Louisville; Standard Life, Camden, N. J., reinsured by the Philadelphia Life; States Accident, Chicago, Ill., reinsured by the American Bankers' Life, Chicago, Ill.; Union Life, Toronto, Ont., reinsured by the Metropolitan Life, New York.

The legal reserve business of the Hartford Life of Hartford, Conn., was reinsured by the Missouri State Life of St. Louis, Mo.

RELIANCE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH, Pa. Organized, 1903; capital, \$1,000,000; J. H. Reed, president; T. H. Gwen, vice-president; H. G. Scott, vice-president and secretary. J. N. Jamison and T. J. McKenna, Jr., assistant secretaries; E. G. McCormack, general manager. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$4,255,990.45; liabilities, \$2,985,966.81.

RESERVE LOAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1897, capital, paid in, \$100,000. Chalmers Brown, president; W. R. Zulich, vice-president; W. K. Bellis, secretary; G. L. Stayman, assistant secretary. Total admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$3,050,596.78; liabilities, \$2,831,581.52.

RESIDENT AGENTS' LAWS. [See fire insurance section.]

RETALIATORY OR RECIPROCAL LAWS. [See fire insurance section.]

RHODE ISLAND, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1856-1914. The insurance department was established in 1856, and was composed originally of a board of three commissioners. In 1863 the law was amended making the State auditor *ex officio* insurance commissioner. The auditor is elected by the legislature annually. The board of three commissioners from 1856 to 1863 were John R. Bartlett, William R. Watson, and Samuel A. Parker. The commissioners who have served since 1863 are as follows:

James C. Collins	1863-1868	William C. Townsend	1889-1890
James M. Spencer	1868-1882	Elisha W. Bucklin	1890-1891
Samuel H. Cross	1882-1887	Albert C. Landers	1891-1899
Elisha W. Bucklin	1887-1888	Charles C. Gray	1899-
Almon K. Goodwin	1888-1889		

RHODE ISLAND LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, was organized in April, 1911, and reorganized in February, 1913. Officers were elected as follows: President, C. C. Blanchard; vice-president, M. H. Stearns; secretary, B. M. Smith; treasurer, Wm. H. Griswold. The present officers, elected in 1914, are: President, Maurice H. Stearns; vice-president, S. M. Power; secretary, B. M. Smith, Providence; treasurer, Herbert M. Wheaton; executive committee, C. C. Blanchard, Geo. M. Parks, Frank M. Donnelly, H. Augustus Kendall, C. C. White, Geo. H. Collett, and the officers.

RHODES, EDWARD E., a member of the board of directors and vice-president and mathematician of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, was born of American parentage at Newark, N. J., February 21, 1868. He began his business career with the Mutual Benefit and entered the mathematical department in 1886. He was made assistant mathematician in 1902, and was appointed mathematician in May, 1905, to succeed Bloomfield J. Miller. In January, 1908, he was elected vice-president. He is a member of the Actuarial Society of America.

RICHARDS, FRED E., president of the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Portland, Me., is a native of Linconville, Me. He entered public life in 1873 as a member of the legislature of Maine, representing his native town, and was re-elected a second term. In 1875 and 1876 he was a member of the executive council, and in 1877 was appointed by Governor Connor State land agent. In 1878 and 1879 he was trustee of the insane hospital. In 1880 he was appointed by Governor Davis State bank examiner, to which office he was twice reappointed by Governor Robie. He resigned in 1888, having served nearly three full terms. In 1889 he opened a banking house in Portland, and was until 1893 the local fiscal agent of the Maine Central and other railroad companies, and of several large business corporations. When the Portland National Bank was organized in 1889, he was elected president, retiring from that position, after eighteen years' service, in 1907, but continuing as a director. Mr. Richards became connected with the Union Mutual Life in 1881 as a member of the board of directors. He served as a member of the finance committee, and always took an active interest in the management of the company. On the death of President DeWitt he was unanimously elected to be his successor, and began his administration November 1, 1893.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA, ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS. This association was organized in 1893 as the Life Underwriters' Association of Virginia, and adopted the present name in March, 1913. Jno. B. Cary was the first president, and Ira Mowry, secretary and treasurer. The present officers elected in February, 1914, are: President, E. M. Crutchfield; vice-president, Samuel B. Love; second vice-president, W. W. Hardwicke; secretary and treasurer, E. W. Marshall; executive committee, W. B. Allen, T. A. Cary, and Neil D. Sills.

RIDGELY PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, THE. Worcester, Mass. Organized 1894; capital, \$100,000. F. A. Harrington, president; Austin A. Heath, secretary.

RITTENHOUSE, E. E., former president of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, was born in New York City, of American parentage, June 9, 1861. He was educated in the public schools, and his early vocation was that of a telegraph operator. He was engaged in railroading for a number of years, reaching the position of division superintendent, and later entered newspaper work in Colorado. Later he became deputy in the state auditor's department of

Colorado, and in 1907, on the establishment of the insurance department in the state, he was appointed superintendent of insurance. He was elected president of the Provident Savings Life in 1909, and continued in that position until the reinsurance of the company, and in 1911 was appointed conservation commissioner of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, New York, and elected president Life Extension Institute, Inc., February 1, 1914.

ROANOKE ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS, Roanoke, Va., was organized in March, 1913. Officers were elected as follows: President, Brooks Marmon, Mutual Life; vice-presidents, Herbert F. Huske and William K. Davis, New York Life; secretary, T. D. Hobart, Jr., Northwestern Mutual; treasurer, J. W. J. Goff, Penn Mutual. The present officers, elected in February, 1914, are: President, Brooks Marmon, Mutual Life; vice-president, H. F. Husks, second vice-president, William R. Moore; secretary and treasurer, J. W. J. Goff, Penn Mutual.

ROBERTS, HARVEY E., insurance journalist, was born at Elbridge, N. Y., May 25, 1861. After a high school education he entered the house of Marshall Field & Co., at Chicago, where he was engaged seven years. He came to New York to represent the *Chicago Investigator*, and had charge of its New York office four years. After one year's experience as business manager for the *Philadelphia Insurance Advocate* he became half owner of the *Surveyor* of New York and a member of the firm of Hall & Roberts, its editors and publishers. He retired from insurance journalism in 1903, to accept a position with the Interstate Life Insurance Company of Indianapolis, and was elected second vice-president of the company. In 1906 he resigned this position, returned to New York and established the H. E. Roberts Co., to do a general insurance business. He returned to insurance journalism the same year as editor and manager of the *Insurance Advocate*. In 1908, he purchased the paper and became its editor and publisher.

ROBERTS, JAMES SAUL, secretary of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, was born in Liverpool, England, May 6, 1859. He was educated in a private academy, and began his insurance career at an early age in one of the branch offices of the Prudential Assurance Company of London. He became cashier of the Manchester branch office in 1879, and in June, 1880, resigned to accept a position with the Metropolitan Life in New York. Mr. Roberts has filled various positions at the home office of the Metropolitan, and in 1898 was appointed assistant secretary. He was advanced to his present position in October, 1901.

ROBINSON, HENRY SEYMOUR, vice-president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in Hartford, Conn., April 16, 1868. He was educated in the public and high schools of Hartford, and graduated from Yale College in the class of 1889. He was admitted to the bar in 1891, and practiced law as a member of the law firm of Robinson & Robinson, until 1895, when he was elected secretary and general manager of the trust department

of the Connecticut Trust and Safe Deposit Company of Hartford. He was elected to his present position in October, 1905.

ROCKFORD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Rockford, Ill. Organized 1910; capital, \$100,000. A. J. Lovejoy, president; C. G. Lundberg, secretary and manager. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$178,448.01; total liabilities, \$174,940.17.

ROSS, ROBERT F., insurance journalist, was born in Pocomoke City, Md., October 9, 1851. He received a public school education, and at the age of fifteen was an apprentice in a printing office in his native city. In 1868 he removed to Baltimore and became connected with the business department of the *Gazette* of that city, and entered insurance journalism in 1873, becoming connected with *The Avalanche* of Philadelphia. Again later he purchased the *Expositor*, which was discontinued in 1875, and from 1878 to 1883 he was associated with Mathew Griffin in the publication of the *Insurance Age*, and *Daily Stockholder*, a financial paper. Later he associated in the publication of a journal in Boston devoted to electrical matters, and known as *Modern Light and Heat*, and in 1905 established the *Expositor*, at Newark, N. J.

ROTH, HENRY, secretary of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of Baltimore, was born of German parentage at Baltimore, January 16, 1858. He received his education at parochial schools and Bryant, Stratton's & Sadler's business college at Baltimore, graduating from the latter in 1871. He entered the service of the Mutual Life as a collector and solicitor in 1875, and was afterward promoted to bookkeeper in the office of the company, and in 1886, at the early age of twenty-eight, was elected to the responsible post of secretary.

ROWE, JOHN SCOFIELD, vice-president of the liability department of the Aetna Life Insurance Company, was born at Grand Rapids, Mich., November 6, 1868. He was educated in the public schools and Little Rock University. After graduation from the Grand Rapids Business College he entered the insurance business. He obtained his experience in liability insurance under the late George Munroe Endicott, and was auditor and superintendent of agencies of the United States branch of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation from 1891 to 1902, when he was appointed assistant secretary of the liability department of the Aetna Life, being promoted to the position of secretary, February 14, 1905, and vice-president September 7, 1911. In addition to the above position Mr. Rowe was elected secretary of the Aetna Accident and Liability Company, March 16, 1908, and also elected secretary and a director of the Automobile Insurance Company of Hartford, April 19, 1913.

ROYAL CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo. Organized 1908; capital, \$100,000. George E. Dickson, president; George E. Hans, secretary.

ROYAL INDEMNITY COMPANY, New York. Organized 1911; capital, \$1,000,000. Edward F. Beddall, president; Charles H.

Holland, vice-president and general manager; Charles F. Frizzell, second vice-president; Milford E. Jewett, third vice-president; William Mackintosh, secretary.

ROYAL UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Des Moines, Ia. Chartered 1886. Frank D. Jackson, president; Sidney A. Foster, vice-president and secretary.

RUSSELL, JOHN NEWTON, JR., former secretary of the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Boonville, Mo., June 5, 1864. He received a high school and business college education, and began his business career in life insurance. He engaged in both office and field work, and was secretary of the Guardian Life Insurance Company of Denver for six years, and on the reinsurance of that company he became assistant superintendent of agents of the Conservative Life Insurance Company of Los Angeles. He was appointed superintendent of agencies of the company in 1905, and was elected secretary in 1906 following the amalgamation of the Conservative Life with the Pacific Mutual. He was elected a director of the company in 1907, and resigned the secretaryship to become manager of the Southern California general agency, with headquarters at the home office. He is a member of various Masonic bodies, and a Knight Templar and Shriner, and is also a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. Mr. Russell is a member of the California Club, the Los Angeles Athletic Club, the Country Club, the Auto Club, the City Club, and several others.

RUSSELL, WINSLOW, agency manager Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., was born in Nantucket, Mass., of American parentage, July 10, 1871. He received his education in the public and high schools of Concord, Mass., and began his business career in a grocery store. He began his insurance career in the Boston office of the Connecticut Mutual Life as bookkeeper and later as cashier, and in 1898 became an agent of the Phoenix Mutual in Boston. He was appointed Boston manager for the company in May, 1901, and in 1904 was appointed assistant superintendent of agents at the home office, and January 1, 1911, agency manager. He is a member of the board of directors of the Hartford Y.M.C.A., and Connecticut Temperance Union, and is active in the social and religious life of the city.

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SACKETT, ROBERT EMORY, vice-president of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America, was born at Pittsford, N. Y., of American parentage, November 11, 1852. He was educated in a country school and the preparatory department of Olivet College. For a time he was a farmer, then went to Cedar Rapids, Ia., and engaged in the retail grocery business. Later he took a position in the office of the Blair land and railroad interests at Cedar Rapids, Ia., where he remained until 1880, when he became assistant cashier of the W. A. McHenry Bank at Denison, Ia. After two years he resigned this position to take charge of the land grants of the different railroads represented by the Blair interests, with headquarters at Sioux City, Ia. He next engaged in the real estate and insurance business, after which he was elected clerk of the courts at Sioux City, Ia., which position he held until he became connected with the Iowa Life Insurance Company as secretary in 1894. He was connected with that company until its reinsurance in the National Life Insurance Company in May, 1900, when he became secretary of the National Life, and on January 31, 1906, was elected to the office of vice-president.

SAGE, FRANK L., former assistant secretary of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, Newark, N. J., was born in Lewiston, N. Y., July 13, 1867. He received a public school and college education, and graduated from Mt. Union College in 1890, and from the law school of the University of Michigan in 1901. After graduating from college he was principal of a high school in Saginaw, Mich., for several years, and subsequently practiced law at Buffalo, N. Y. He was professor of law at the University of Michigan from 1902 to 1907, when he resigned to resume the practice of law, but gave up that purpose to become assistant secretary of the Mutual Benefit Life, but resigned the assistant secretaryship in 1912 to become general agent for the company at Pittsburgh, Pa.

SAGE, JOHN DAVIS, of the Union Central Life Insurance Company, Cincinnati, is a native of Connecticut, and was born in Hartford, September 14, 1877. He received a public school and college education, and was graduated at Brown University in 1899. He entered the home office of the Union Central Life as clerk after graduation, and was elected to the position of assistant secretary in 1906, secretary in 1907, third vice-president and secretary in 1912, and second vice-president in 1913. He was formerly editor of the Union Central *Advocate* and other company publications.

SAM HOUSTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Dallas, Tex. Organized 1908; capital, \$100,000. A. S. Doerr, president; P. N. Thevenet, secretary.

SAN ANTONIO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, San Antonio, Tex. Organized 1910; capital, \$270,000. Henry A. Hodge, president; Robinson N. Hodge, secretary.

SANBORN, MOORE, was born at Tamworth, N. H., April 15, 1860. He received a common and high school education, and studied for the ministry, which he entered at the age of twenty, holding pastorates in the south and west until 1889, when ill health forced him to retire from the ministry. He then took up life insurance, being a solicitor for the New York Life in Georgia and Florida, and later agency director in Nova Scotia. He was appointed manager at Detroit for the Massachusetts Benefit Life in 1893, being later called to the home office as assistant superintendent of agents. In 1895 he was appointed superintendent of agents and third vice-president of the American Union Life, and in 1900 was elected third vice-president and superintendent of agents of the Security Life of Binghamton. This connection he resigned in 1903 to become one of the vice-presidents and agency manager of the Security Trust and Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and was the editor of this company's agency paper, *The Security Socius*. Mr. Sanborn is a life member of the American Unitarian Association of Boston. He severed his connection with the Security Trust and Life on May 1, 1905, and re-entered the ministry, but returned to life insurance work in 1906, becoming supreme vice-counselor of the Home Guards of America, a fraternal beneficial order, with headquarters at Van Wert, Ohio. In 1909 Mr. Sanborn was elected as executive head of the Home Watchmen of the World, a fraternal order located at Erie, Pa.

SANDERS, GEORGE WHITE, actuary of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company of Detroit, was born in Jefferson county, Ind., December 7, 1845. He was graduated from the Indiana University in 1869, with the degree of A.B., and three years later received A.M. from the same institution. After graduation, until March, 1875, Mr. Sanders was engaged in civil engineering in the south and west. The latter year he entered the office of the Michigan Mutual at Detroit, and in January, 1891, was appointed its actuary. He is a charter member of the Actuarial Society of America.

SAN FRANCISCO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, San Francisco, Cal. Organized 1910; capital, \$250,000. John A. Koster, president; E. D. Roberts, vice-president; F. V. Keesling, second vice-president; Victor Etienne, Jr., third vice-president; I. A. Ewing, fourth vice-president and general manager; Geo. D. Clark, treasurer; Gordon Thomson, secretary and actuary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$597,586.93; total liabilities, \$252,260.

SAN FRANCISCO LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in March, 1895. The officers elected at the first meeting were: Henry K. Field, New England Mutual Life, president; John Landers, Manhattan Life, vice-president; Clarence M. Smith, Northwestern Mutual Life, secretary; Dr. F. A. Archibald, Union Central Life, treasurer. The present officers, elected in January, 1914, are:

President. W. H. Matson, Mutual Life; vice-president, James S. Osborne, Phoenix Mutual; secretary and treasurer, E. W. Armstrong, Reliance Life; executive committee, George B. Scott, Metropolitan; R. L. Stephenson, Union Central; W. J. Bell, Massachusetts Mutual; C. M. Smith, Northwestern Mutual.

SARGEANT, WILLIAM HENRY, vice-president of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born in Springfield, Mass., October 5, 1868. He received a public school education, and began his business career in the office of the Massachusetts Mutual Life, serving in various capacities in the different departments. He was appointed inspector of agencies in 1900, was elected assistant secretary in 1903, secretary in January, 1905, second vice-president in October, 1908, and vice-president in January, 1909.

SCANDIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1905. N. A. Nelson, president; C. H. Boman, secretary.

SCHERMERHORN, WINFIELD SCOTT, insurance journalist, was born at Burlington, N. J., March 11, 1863. He was graduated from the Boys' High School, Burlington, N. J., Farnum State School, Beverly, N. J., and from Pierce Business College, Philadelphia. After graduating he was an accountant for ten years. In January, 1893, he purchased the *Daily Telegram*, of Camden, N. J., conducting it with success, and subsequently he became the advertising manager of the *Insurance News*, leaving the *News* to accept a position with a shoe and leather magazine in its advertising department, where he remained until December, 1898, when he again returned to the *Insurance News* to become its editor and manager. On October 31, 1901, he purchased the *Insurance News*, thereby becoming its publisher as well as its editor.

SCOTT, GEORGE BENJAMIN, assistant secretary and Pacific Coast manager of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, at San Francisco, was born in Ireland, October 19, 1864, and was educated in the national schools of Ireland and under private tutors. He entered the service of the Metropolitan Life in May, 1883, as junior clerk, and was advanced from one position to another in the home office, and was appointed superintendent of agencies in 1900. He was appointed to his present position in January, 1910.

SCOTT, HERMAN G., vice-president and secretary of the Reliance Life Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., is of Scotch-Irish descent and was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., September 28, 1873. He was educated in the public schools of his native city and at St. Paul's School, Garden City, L. I. His early business career was spent in mercantile pursuits and he became connected with the Reliance Life on its organization in 1903.

SCOVEL, CHARLES WOODRUFF, former president of the National Association of Life Underwriters, was born at Springfield, O., August 16, 1862, and has been a resident of Pittsburgh, Pa., since

1865. He is a graduate of the University of Pittsburgh (A.B., 1883; A. M., 1886), studied law at Columbia University and the University of Berlin, Germany, and practiced law from 1886 to 1897. He entered the life insurance field in the latter year, as manager for western Pennsylvania of the Provident Savings Life, which post he retained until after the company had withdrawn from the state, in December, 1907. Since February, 1912, he has been associate general agent, at Pittsburgh, of the Northwestern Mutual Life. Mr. Scovel was president of the Pittsburgh Life Underwriters' Association from 1901 to 1903, and was president of the National Association for 1905-6, during which the association received recognition from President Roosevelt and other public authorities, founded the official organ, *Life Association News*, and extended the movement into Canada. In 1913-14 he gave, by invitation of the Syracuse Association, the series of five lectures constituting the life insurance course in the department of economics of the University of Syracuse, and numerous lectures and addresses elsewhere. He has served as secretary of the Allegheny County Bar Association, president of the General Alumni Association, and secretary of the board of trustees of the University of Pittsburgh, and secretary of the Art Society and of the Pittsburgh Orchestra. He is a member of the University Club.

SCRANTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Scranton, Pa. Organized 1907; capital, \$330,000. James S. McAnulty, president; William E. Napier, secretary.

SECURITY CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1907; capital, \$125,000. George Vonnegut, president; H. F. Houghton, secretary.

SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA, Richmond, Va., headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1902; cash capital, \$220,000. W. O. Johnson, president; O. W. Johnson, secretary and treasurer.

SECURITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Binghamton, N. Y. Organized 1886. Fredric W. Jenkins, president; W. G. Phelps, G. W. Dunn and Albert B. Howe, vice-presidents; C. H. Jackson, superintendent of agencies. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$6,949,189.75; liabilities, \$6,629,659.52.

SECURITY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Lincoln, Neb. Organized 1895. W. A. Lindly, president; M. Weil, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,152,782; total liabilities, \$870,436.

SHEHAN, WILLIAM MASON, insurance commissioner, Baltimore, Md., is a native of Maryland, and was born in Easton, Talbot county, December 24, 1873. He received a public school education, and was graduated from the Maryland University law school in 1896. He taught school for four years and practiced law at Easton until appointed to his present position in 1912.

SHORTS, R. PERRY, vice-president of the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company, Boston, is a native of Canada, and was born at Morris, December 30, 1879. He received a public and normal school education and graduated from the University of Michigan in 1906. After completing his college course he taught school, meanwhile selling insurance, and later became connected with the United States Health and Accident Company of Saginaw, Mich. On the taking over of that company by the Massachusetts Bonding in May, 1914, he was elected a vice-president of the company.

SIBLEY, BOLLING, Memphis, Tenn., life underwriter, is a native of Georgia, and was born in Atlanta, August 20, 1873. He received a common school education, and began his business career as a bank clerk, and continued his connection with banking interests until 1904. He is senior member of the firm of Sibley & Erskine, general agents of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, and is a bank director, and as well a director in several civic organizations. He was elected vice-president of the National Association of Life Underwriters in 1911, and secretary in 1912.

SILLS, NEIL D., former president of the National Association of Life Underwriters, and manager for the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada for Virginia and North Carolina, is of Scotch-Irish descent, and was born at Sydenham, Ontario, Can., September 18, 1873. He received a public, high, and normal school education, and engaged in teaching for three years. He then entered the life insurance business and was agent and district manager in Michigan for the Sun Life from 1896 to 1902, and in the latter year he was appointed manager for Virginia, with headquarters at Richmond. State of North Carolina added to his managership in 1906. He is a director and chairman of the finance committee of the Central Young Men's Christian Association, and ex-president of the Business Men's Club of Richmond.

SMITH, ARTHUR L. J., insurance journalist and publisher, is a native of Charleston, S. C., where he was born May 31, 1860. He is the grandson of William Loughton Smith, representative from South Carolina in the first five Congresses of the United States, and son of William Wragg Smith, a distinguished botanist and entomologist. He received his high school education at Astoria, N. Y., and after service as court reporter on the New York daily papers, entered the office of the *Spectator* in September, 1877, when seventeen years old. For nine years following he had charge of the statistical work of that journal, being sub-editor the latter part of that period. In 1888 Mr. Smith became one of the proprietors of the *Spectator* and its business manager and associate editor; in 1910 president of The Spectator Company. He is a member of the Riding and Driving Club, Montauk Club, and Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, and the Underwriters' Club of New York City, and the Blooming Grove Hunting and Fishing Club of Pennsylvania.

SMITH, HARRISON BROOKS, president of the George Washington Life Insurance Company, Charleston, W. Va., is a native of West

Virginia, and was born at Charleston, September 7, 1866. He was educated at the Kanawha Military Institute, and at Washington and Lee University, and graduated from Princeton University in the class of 1886. He then took the course in law at the University of Pennsylvania, and until he entered life insurance was engaged in the practice of law.

SOUTH BEND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, South Bend, Ind. Organized 1910; capital, \$50,000. J. Stout, president; R. G. Nickerson, secretary.

SOUTH CAROLINA LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized in November, 1910, and the officers elected were: President, W. J. Roddy; vice-presidents, M. M. Mattison and M. G. Womack; secretary and treasurer, W. O. Hileman. The present officers, elected at the meeting in November, 1913, are: President, F. H. Hyatt, Columbia; vice-presidents, C. C. Edwards, Chester; J. C. Dillingham, Charleston; secretary and treasurer, W. S. Hendley, Columbia; executive committee, Carroll H. Jones, chairman, T. W. Bethea, Fred J. Parham, W. J. Roddey, and Ellison Capers.

SOUTH CAROLINA, SUPERVISION OF INSURANCE IN, 1876-1914. In South Carolina the comptroller-general was charged with limited duties of insurance supervision up to 1908. Since the insurance law was passed in 1876 the comptrollers-general have been Johnson Hapgood, John Bratton, W. E. Stoney, John S. Verner, W. H. Ellerbe, James Norton, L. P. Epton, D. P. Derham, and A. W. Jones. The legislature of 1908 established a separate insurance department, with the official in charge designated as insurance commissioner. The term of office is two years. F. H. McMaster was appointed commissioner under the act, and is the present commissioner.

SOUTH DAKOTA LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION. Organized 1913. The present officers, elected in January, 1914, are: President, George R. Douthit, Sioux Falls; vice-president, Geo. A. Mabbot; second vice-president, R. J. Woods; third vice-president, E. L. Bramble, Watertown; secretary, C. J. Harris, Sioux Falls; treasurer, M. R. Brown, Sioux Falls.

SOUTH DAKOTA, SUPERVISION OF INSURANCE IN, 1889-1914. After the state was organized the state auditor was charged with the duties of insurance supervision, his term being two years, and his election by the people. L. C. Taylor was the first official, from November 2, 1889, and was succeeded in 1893 by J. E. Hipple, and he in 1897 by H. E. Mayhew. The State Legislature of 1897 established a department of insurance with an official in charge styled commissioner of insurance. His term is for two years. J. H. Kipp was appointed to the office in 1897, but in March, 1898, was removed by the governor on a charge of malfeasance, and Thomas H. Ayers, the governor's private secretary, was appointed to fill the vacancy temporarily. In a few days he turned over the commissionership to L. C. Campbell. F. G. King succeeded him, and he was

succeeded by Howard C. Shober. John C. Perkins was appointed in 1903, and was succeeded by Len U. Doty. Orville S. Basford was appointed in 1907 and was succeeded by W. C. Taylor. The present commissioner is O. K. Stablein.

SOUTHERN CASUALTY AND SURETY CONFERENCE, an association of southern casualty companies similar to the Detroit conference, was organized at Atlanta, Ga., in December, 1910. Officers were elected as follows: President, M. D. Johnson, Jacksonville, Fla.; vice-president, H. F. Huffaker, Chattanooga, Tenn.; secretary, C. J. Goodman, Jackson, Tenn.; treasurer, C. A. Langford, Savannah, Ga. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in October, 1913, are: President, H. D. Huffaker, Interstate Life and Accident, Chattanooga; vice-president, Homer Eads, Southwestern Casualty, San Antonio; secretary and treasurer, R. J. McClellan, Provident Life and Accident, Chattanooga; executive committee, C. E. Clarke, chairman, B. F. Allen, C. J. Goodman, Edwin Shelby, and C. P. Orr.

SOUTHERN LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, Greensboro, N. C. Organized 1903; capital, \$300,000. A. W. McAlister, president; R. G. Vaughn, first vice-president and treasurer; A. M. Scales, second vice-president; R. J. Mebane, third vice-president; Arthur Watt, secretary and actuary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,510,548.92; total liabilities, \$884,282.31.

SOUTHERN NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Louisville, Ky. Organized, 1908; capital, \$100,000. The company was reinsured by the Inter-Southern Life Insurance Company in 1913.

SOUTHERN STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF ALABAMA, executive offices, Atlanta, Ga. Organized 1906; capital, \$100,000. Wilmer L. Moore, president; T. D. Meador, vice-president; Frank Orme, secretary and treasurer.

SOUTHERN STATES MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Charleston, W. Va. [See George Washington Life Insurance Company.]

SOUTHERN SURETY COMPANY, Muskogee, Okla., General Offices, St. Louis, Mo. Organized 1907; capital, \$500,000. C. S. Cobb, president; E. G. Davis, secretary.

SOUTHERN WEST VIRGINIA ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized at Huntington, W. Va., in January 1913. Officers were elected as follows: President, Harry F. Gray, Connecticut Mutual; vice-presidents, Dan H. Holton, Penn Mutual; C. W. Cammack, John Hancock; secretary, Robert G. Turney, Mutual Life, New York; treasurer, J. G. Ramsey, Union Mutual. The present officers, elected in January, 1914, are: President, Dan H. Holton, Penn Mutual; vice-presidents, D. E. Lloyd, Prudential; H. G. Burchett, Northwestern Mutual; secretary, Walter H. Eager, Connecticut Mutual; assistant secretary, D. H. Alexander, Prudential; treasurer,

John Patrick, Penn Mutual; executive committee, chairman, Walter L. Voshell, Metropolitan; C. P. Marshall, Connecticut Mutual; C. W. Cammack, John Hancock; Harry F. Gray, Connecticut Mutual; R. A. Bickel, Home Life; T. B. E. Spencer, Pittsburgh Life; R. G. Turney, Mutual Life; J. G. Ramsey, Union Mutual.

SOUTHLAND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Dallas, Tex. Organized, 1909; paid-in capital, \$294,210. J. A. Stephenson, president; Harry L. Seay, vice-president and treasurer; L. Linzmeyer, vice-president and actuary; J. W. Hurst, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$901,551.20; total liabilities, \$515,872.

SOUTHWESTERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Dallas, Tex. Organized 1903; capital, \$250,000. T. W. Vardell, president; Lawrence M. Cathles, secretary and actuary.

SOUTHWESTERN SURETY COMPANY, Denison, Texas. Organized, 1910; cash capital, \$542,525. W. B. Munson, president; C. I. Brooks, vice-president and secretary; G. L. Blackford, treasurer; Guy W. McConnell, superintendent of agencies.

SPALDING, LYMAN A., general counsel and chairman of the board of directors of the Casualty Company of America, and its former president, was born in Syracuse, N. Y., February 11, 1868. He was educated in the Lockport Union school, studied law and was admitted to the bar October 5, 1894. He was clerk of the Supreme court and sheriff's clerk at Lockport, and from 1903 to 1907 served as trial counsel for the New York City Railway Company and the Florida East Coast Railway Company. He was acting United States vice-counsel at Brunswick, Germany, from 1888 to 1891. He was elected president of the Casualty Company of America in 1907, but resigned in April, 1909, and appointed to his present official position with the company.

SPRINKLER INSURANCE IN 1913. Sprinkler insurance covers loss or damage caused by the accidental discharge or leakage of water from automatic sprinklers installed in factories and other buildings. The business is specifically written by three casualty companies, which reported as follows for 1913:

							Net Premiums Received	Net Losses Paid
Aetna Accident	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$ 54,114	\$22,508
Maryland Casualty	.	.	.	.	.	.	113,770	39,942
United States Casualty	.	.	.	.	.	.	25,691	11,940
Total, 1913	.	.	.	.	.	.	\$193,575	\$74,390
Total, 1912	.	.	.	.	.	.	167,509	77,537
Total, 1911	.	.	.	.	.	.	170,522	71,107
Total, 1910	.	.	.	.	.	.	202,170	71,484
Total, 1909	.	.	.	.	.	.	246,829	51,022
Total, 1908	.	.	.	.	.	.	183,510	48,200

STAMFORD, HENRY P., assistant secretary of the New York Life Insurance Company, was born in County Donegal, Ireland,

July 28, 1847. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, and after service in the United States navy, entered the services of the New York Life in the accounting department in 1870. He was appointed accountant in 1888, supervisory accountant in 1893, and in that year, while reorganizing the system of accounts in the Paris office he devised the tab record card. He was appointed resident secretary at Chicago in 1905 and was appointed to his present position in 1909.

STANDARD ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY of Detroit, Mich. Organized 1884; capital, \$500,000. Lem W. Bowen, president; E. A. Leonard, vice-president and treasurer; J. S. Heaton, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$4,457,338.01; total liabilities, \$2,440,495.41.

STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA, Pittsburgh, Pa. Organized 1910; capital, \$324,275. John C. Hill, president; Frank A. Wesley, vice-president and director of agencies; Elgin A. Hill, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$836,740.71; total liabilities, \$405,490.07.

STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Des Moines, Ia. Organized 1909. F. W. Sprague, president; T. H. Knotts, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$128,261.40; total liabilities, \$95,255.73.

STANDARD LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1912; capital, \$250,000. Oscar Hadley, president; Frank I. Grubbs, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$348,619.27; total liabilities, \$61,653.03.

STANDARD POLICY. [See Policy Forms, Life and Accident.]

STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Indianapolis, Ind. Organized 1894, and reorganized as a legal reserve company in 1899. Henry W. Bennett, president; Chas. F. Coffin, vice-president; Albert Sahm, secretary and treasurer. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$13,396,699; total liabilities, \$11,434,640.

STATE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY of Worcester, Mass. Chartered 1844. Burton H. Wright, president; D. W. Carter, secretary; Edgar C. Fowler, superintendent of agencies; G. W. Mackintire, treasurer; C. R. Fitzgerald, actuary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$42,555,745.37; liabilities, \$40,209,207.57.

STATE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Rome, Ga. Organized 1898. John W. Maddox, president; A. C. Wadsworth, secretary.

STATEMENTS, ANNUAL, LATEST DATES FOR FILING.
The following table exhibits the latest dates for filing annual state-

614 STATEMENTS, ANNUAL, LATEST DATES FOR FILING

ments in the several states and territories, as reported to the Cyclo-
pedia by the insurance department officials thereof to July 1, 1914:

States and Territories	Life Insurance Companies	Assessment Companies	All other Insurance Companies
Alabama	March 1	March 1	March 1
Arizona	March 31	March 31	March 31
Arkansas	March 1	March 1	March 1
California	March 1	March 1	March 1
Colorado	March 1	March 1	March 1
Connecticut	March 1	March 1	Jan. 31
Delaware	March 1	March 1	March 1
Dist. of Columbia	March 1	March 1	March 1
Florida	Jan. 31	Jan. 31	Jan. 31
Georgia (c)	March 2	March 2	March 2
Hawaii	April 15	April 15	April 15
Idaho	April 1 (f)	April 1	April 1
Illinois	March 1	March 1	Feb. 1
Indiana (d)	Jan. 31	Jan. 31	Jan. 31
Iowa	March 1	March 1	Jan. 31
Kansas	March 1	March 1	March 1
Kentucky (4)	March 10	March 1	Feb. 10
Louisiana	March 1	March 1	March 1
Maine	Jan. 31 (1)	March 1	Jan. 31 (1)
Maryland	March 31	March 31	March 31
Massachusetts (1)	Jan. 15	March 1	Jan. 15
Michigan	March 1	March 1	Jan. 31
Minnesota (2)	Feb. 15	Feb. 15	Feb. 15
Mississippi	March 1	March 1	March 1
Missouri	March 1	Feb. 1	Feb. 1
Montana	Feb. 15	Feb. 15	Feb. 15
Nebraska	March 1	Jan. 31	Jan. 31
Nevada	March 1	March 1	March 1
New Hampshire	Feb. 1 (6)	Feb. 1 (f)	Feb. 1
New Jersey	Jan. 31	Jan. 31	Jan. 31
New Mexico	March 1	March 1	March 1
New York	March 1	March 1	March 1
North Carolina	March 1	March 1	March 1
North Dakota	Feb. (3)	Feb. (3)	Feb. (3)
Ohio	March 1	(h)	Jan. 31
Oklahoma	March 1	March 1	(h)
Oregon	March 1	March 1	March 1
Pennsylvania	March 1	March 1	March 1
Rhode Island	Jan. 31	Jan. 31	Jan. 31
South Carolina	March 31	March 31	March 31
South Dakota	March 1	March 1	March 1
Tennessee	Feb. 1	Feb. 1 (2)	Feb. 1 (5)
Texas	March 1	March 1	March 1
Utah	Feb. 28	Feb. 28	Feb. 28
Vermont	Feb. 28	Feb. 28	Feb. 28
Virginia	March 31	March 1	March 31
Washington	Feb. 15	Feb. 15	Feb. 15
West Virginia	Jan. 31	March 1	Jan. 31
Wisconsin	March 1	March 1	Jan. 31
Wyoming	March 1	March 1	March 1

(1) Commissioner may, on application, give till February 15. (2) Commissioner may, for good cause, extend the time. (3) First Monday in February. (4) Commissioner may extend time 60 days. (5) Surety companies in Tennessee file statements in January, April, July, and October, showing assets and liabilities. (6) Commissioner may extend term, but not later than March 1, and life companies may have to May 1 to file gain and loss exhibit.

(c) Besides filing an annual statement with the comptroller-general March 2, semi-annual statements of condition must be filed with the governor not later than

March 1 and August 30. Annual statements of the amounts of premiums received in the state for the year ending April 30 must be filed on or before July 1. (d) Semi-annual statements from life companies were abolished by act of the legislature in 1903. (e) For surety companies. (f) Fraternal orders have until March 1. (h) No time for filing by this class of companies designated by law.

STATISTICS OF INSURANCE. [See tabular matter under the respective captions of Life, Industrial, Plate Glass, Surety, etc., Insurance.]

STEAM BOILER INSURANCE IN 1913. The following is a statement of the steam boiler business in 1913:

Companies	Premiums Written	Losses Paid
American Casualty	\$3,194	.....
Employers' Liability	31,435	.....
European Accident	6,143	.....
Fidelity & Casualty	407,245	\$51,799
Georgia Life	2,674	.....
Globe Indemnity	74,980	1,972
Hartford Steam Boiler	1,508,251	185,563
London Guarantee	11,060	8,797
Maryland Casualty	296,729	77,027
Ocean Accident	83,408	2,047
Royal Indemnity	61,561	1,252
Travelers' Indemnity	201,516	25,609
United States Casualty	32,520	5,227
United States Fidelity	11,131	1,153
Total, 1913	\$2,731,847	\$360,446
Total, 1912	2,608,926	266,176
Total, 1911	2,493,378	283,225

STERLING, NELSON DYER, superintendent of the plate glass insurance department of the Fidelity and Casualty Company, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., February 8, 1874. He was educated in the Brooklyn public schools and began his business career in insurance. He entered the employ of the Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company in 1890, remaining with the company until 1906, when he was appointed manager of the plate glass department of the Aetna Indemnity Company. He was elected assistant secretary of the company in 1908, having charge of the plate glass, burglary, and personal accident insurance department; and resigned in December, 1910, to accept his present position. He was elected secretary of the Burglary Insurance Underwriters' Association in 1910, and was secretary of the Plate Glass Service and Information Bureau, and president of the Casualty and Surety Social Club, New York, and also secretary and treasurer of the Plate Glass Underwriters' Association of New York.

STEVENSON, E. A. H., manager for the state of Washington for the American Central Life Insurance Company, Spokane, was born at Watervliet, N. Y., September 24, 1881. He was educated at Lemsiburg Academy and graduated from Colgate University in 1904. He was corresponding secretary of the Pittsburgh Life Underwriters' Association and became connected with the *Insurance World* in 1909, but resigned in 1911 to accept his present position.

STEVENS, NORMAN CLIFTON, assistant secretary of the *Ætna Accident and Liability Company*, Hartford, was born of American parentage in Jersey City, N. J., November 19, 1883. He received a public school education, and entered upon his insurance career in the home office of the *Fidelity and Casualty Company*, New York, in 1898, serving in various capacities until 1908 when he entered the service of the *Ætna Accident*.

ST. JOHN, HOWELL W., actuary of the *Aetna Life Insurance Company*, was born at Newport, R. I., in April, 1834. He was graduated from Yale College as a civil engineer, and pursued his profession in the south and west until October, 1867, when he was appointed actuary of the *Aetna Life*. He is one of the charter members of the *Actuarial Society*, and was elected its president in 1893 and 1894. Mr. St. John is also a corresponding member of the *French Institute of Actuaries*, a member of the *American Statistical Society*, and a member of the "Permanent Committee" of the *First National Congress of Actuaries* held in Brussels (Belgium) in September, 1895.

ST. LOUIS LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION. [See *Life Underwriters' Association of St. Louis*.]

ST. PAUL LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, St. Paul, Minn. [See *Minnesota Life Underwriters' Association*.]

STOKES, HENRY B., former president of the *Manhattan Life Insurance Company*, is a son of Henry Stokes, who was president of the company from 1861 to 1886. Mr. Stokes had been connected with the company's clerical department from his boyhood, and the five years preceding his father's retirement in 1886 he had been second vice-president of the company, having in charge its financial interests. He continued in the office until 1890, when he was elected president, and retired from the presidency of the company in 1912. Mr. Stokes died January 7, 1914.

STONE, JOHN THEODORE, president of the *Maryland Casualty Company* of Baltimore, Md., was born in that city November 21, 1859, and educated in its public schools and the *Baltimore City College*. In 1874 he began business life as a clerk. He was assistant cashier of the *American National Bank* of Baltimore from 1891 to 1895, and secretary and treasurer of the *American Bonding and Trust Company* of Baltimore from 1895 to 1898, which company he organized, and as secretary and treasurer actively managed. In 1898 the *Maryland Casualty Company* was organized by him and on its incorporation in February, 1898, Mr. Stone became its president. Upon his initiation the *Board of Casualty and Surety Underwriters of the United States* was established. He was its first president, serving two terms, from 1904 to 1906.

SULLIVAN, ROBERT JOHN, secretary of the liability department of the *Travelers Insurance Company*, was born in Hartford, Conn., October 20, 1879. He was educated in the public schools, and after graduating from the high school entered the news business in

Worcester, Mass., and Concord, N. H. He entered the accident department of the Travelers in July, 1899, and was transferred to the liability department in 1904. He was appointed to his present position in 1912.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND COMMISSIONERS OF INSURANCE. [See Insurance Departments, and also National Insurance Commissioners' Convention.]

SUPERVISION OF INSURANCE, STATE AND NATIONAL. [See Insurance Departments.]

SURETY AND CASUALTY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF OKLAHOMA. Organized in December, 1912, and H. V. Kahle, Aetna Life, was elected president and W. A. Johnston, Maryland Casualty, secretary. The present officers, elected in December, 1913, are: President, H. V. Kahle, Aetna; vice-president, H. J. Roleke, American Surety; secretary, W. A. Johnston, Maryland Casualty; treasurer, Ed. Beaniff, Fidelity and Deposit.

SURETY AND FIDELITY INSURANCE. This kind of insurance, the guaranteeing of the fidelity of employees of corporations and public officials holding places of trust, and the giving of bonds for executors and administrators of estates, was barely transacted fifteen years ago, but has had a rapid growth within a few years. Its use has become general throughout the United States, and new companies to do this class of business are constantly forming. The New York State insurance department makes a distinction between surety and fidelity insurance, and requires companies to make separate reports of the business done in each kind. Defining it generally, surety insurance is going on the bond with administrators and executors of estates, and fidelity insurance giving bond guaranteeing the honesty of employees and public officials, and becoming pecuniarily responsible therefor.

The following tabular statement shows the premiums and losses in 1913 of the principal surety and fidelity companies:

Companies	Fidelity Insurance		Surety Insurance	
	Net Premiums Written	Net Losses Paid	Net Premiums Written	Net Losses Paid
Aetna Accident	\$73,678	\$3,064	\$300,831	\$26,017
American Fidelity	60,529	15,026	122,822	94,956
American Indemnity	3,543	.....	14,983	1,398
American Surety	1,249,382	387,914	1,821,379	540,682
Chicago Bonding	38,991	90	70,618	8,134
Employers' Liability	72,136	26,381	20	.....
Equitable Surety	214,888	29,786	380,760	177,516
Fidelity & Casualty	243,921	74,846	206,536	86,831
Fidelity & Deposit	1,216,093	282,624	2,235,073	484,116
General Bonding	3,638	195	23,391	12,227
Georgia Casualty	4,091	3,506	6,149	3,577
Globe Indemnity	71,568	14,421	231,826	9,149

Companies	Fidelity Insurance		Surety Insurance	
	Net Premiums Written	Net Losses Paid	Net Premiums Written	Net Losses Paid
Guarantee Co. of North America	\$151,268	\$24,411	.....	.....
Guardian Casualty	3,086	1,584	\$22,043	\$1,457
Illinois Surety	60,506	13,422	334,495	115,513
International Fidelity	148,427	54,005	39,029	21,907
Kansas Casualty and Surety	748	.....	7,579	.....
Kansas City Casualty	6,931	1,391	16,182	5,997
Lion Bonding and Surety	41,972	27	55,663	22,134
London and Lancashire	4,675	.....	31,223	4,772
Maryland Casualty	260,763	84,751	460,027	155,339
Massachusetts Bonding	258,378	32,281	371,319	157,644
National Fidelity & Casualty	33,067	4,292	.....	.....
National Surety	1,211,312	487,351	1,495,732	629,607
New Amsterdam	57,546	3,744	281,365	64,137
New England Casualty	1,712	.....	4,582	.....
New Orleans Casualty	58,780	30,115	.....	.....
Ocean Accident	42,497	5,470	421,657	334,920
Pacific Coast Casualty	12,290	1,622	63,698	29,949
Pacific Surety	2,137	334	7,357	27,198
Prudential Casualty	104,329	21,541	.....	.....
Royal Indemnity	105,098	16,629	47,901	1,963
Southern Surety	50,339	14,590	318,524	219,806
Southwestern Surety	83,729	43,733	164,160	308,248
Texas Fidelity and Bonding	10,171	766	35,145	11,172
United Casualty & Surety	1,342,334	446,398	2,436,971	980,844
United States Fidelity	109,240	14,921	76,906	14,692
Western Indemnity	8,206	1,927	4,394	902
	11,480	80	17,110	11,395
Totals, 1913	\$7,434,397	\$2,152,238	\$12,127,450	\$4,564,199
Totals, 1912	5,403,831	1,383,393	8,948,240	2,244,235

Citizens Trust & Guarantee of Parkersburg, Va., received net fidelity and surety premiums of \$94,868, and paid net losses of \$41,453.

SURETY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO.

The present officers, elected in October, 1913, are: President, F. M. Blount, Massachusetts Bonding; vice-president, M. L. Jenks, American Surety; second vice-president, H. M. Marshall, United States Fidelity; third vice-president, J. J. Kline; fourth vice-president, A. P. Alvord; secretary, A. C. Arnold, Fidelity and Deposit; treasurer, Homer H. McKee, Globe Indemnity.

SURETY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF MINNESOTA was organized at a meeting in July, 1910, and its objects are the promotion of harmony and good practices in the business. Officers were elected as follows: President, Fitzhugh Burns, St. Paul, American Bonding; vice-president, Wirt Wilson, Minneapolis, United States Fidelity and Guaranty; second vice-president, W. S. McCurdy, St. Paul, National Surety; secretary, Fred S. Byrant, St. Paul, National Surety Co; assistant secretary, C. H. VanCampen, Minneapolis, Massachusetts Bonding; treasurer, John Hoppin, Minneapolis. The above are the present officers.

SYRACUSE LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized at a meeting held in November, 1904, and the following officers were elected: President, Pancoast Kidder, Mutual Life; first vice-president, Charles F. Whitney, Provident Savings Life; second vice-president, C. H. Tennant, Prudential; secretary and treasurer, Arthur C. Boshart, Mutual Life. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in November, 1913, are: President, Herbert B. Husted, State Mutual; vice-presidents, Henry Phillips, Northwestern Mutual; George Burnap, Prudential; secretary, William G. Marot, Equitable Life.

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TACOMA LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, Tacoma, Wash. This association was organized in November, 1912. Officers were elected as follows: President, J. C. Reid; vice-presidents, Ralph C. Angell and C. F. Widdmann; secretary, G. H. Jackman; treasurer, J. E. Horton. The present officers, elected in December, 1913, are: President, William Peterson; vice-president, Carl Widmann; second vice-president, H. L. Pelletier; secretary, G. H. Jackman; treasurer, M. C. Arvidson.

TALBOT, WALTER LE MAR, president of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 23, 1870. He attended the public schools of Philadelphia and later completed his education under a private tutor. He began his insurance career when eleven years of age as office boy with the Fidelity Mutual, passing through various stages of promotion in office and field to the position of president. He is a member of the vestry and rector's warden of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Annunciation of Philadelphia, member of Art Club of Philadelphia, the Manufacturers' Club, a director of the Third National Bank of Philadelphia, and a director Juvenile Association of Philadelphia.

TAXATION OF PREMIUM RECEIPTS. The following is a statement of the taxes and fees imposed on insurance companies of all classes by states (corrected to June 1, 1914):

Alabama*— $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on gross premiums, less return premiums and reinsurance in authorized companies; also one-fifth of 1 per cent. for fire marshal; also municipal tax, not to exceed 4 per cent., fire and marine companies; life and miscellaneous companies, 2 per cent. gross premiums less return premiums and reinsurance in authorized companies; mutual aid associations, 1 per cent. Fees: Company's license, \$101; agent's license (each member of firm), \$3.50; permit, secretary of state, \$10.

Alaska — 1 per cent of amount of all premiums, all companies. Fees: Filing certificate of qualification, \$5; filing power of attorney, \$5.

Arizona* — All companies, 2 per cent. on gross premiums less return premiums and reinsurance in admitted companies. Fees: Filing articles of incorporation, \$25; amendments thereto, \$10; certificate of authority, \$50; renewal of certificate, \$30; filing annual statement, \$25; copies of papers, per folio, 20 cents; filing other miscellaneous papers (each), \$1; each agent's license, \$2; filing power of attorney, service of process, \$5.

Arkansas* † — Fire companies, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on gross premiums less return premiums and reinsurance in authorized companies; life and casualty companies, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. gross premiums. Fees: Filing copy of charter, \$15; annual statement, \$10; agent's license, \$2; certificate of authority, company, \$2; copy of charter, \$15; annual statement, \$10; certificate of authority, \$2; agent's license (each member of firm), \$2. Foreign incorporated concerns must pay a fee of \$500 to do business. Copy of records, 20 cents per folio and \$1 for seal.

*Reciprocal or retaliatory law in force.

†Franchise tax is imposed on amount of authorized capital, as follows: Less than \$500,000, \$100; over \$500,000, \$200; mutual companies, \$50; penalty of 25 per cent. if not paid by August 10.

- California*** — All companies, $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. gross premiums less return premiums and reinsurance in authorized companies. Fees: Filing certified copy of charter or articles of incorporation and certificate of organization, \$55; annual statement, \$20; amendment to articles of incorporation, \$10; appointment of general agent and stipulation for service of process, \$5; filing bond, \$5; annual certificate of authority, \$10; agent's license, \$1; certificate of deposit (foreign companies), \$5; issuing certificate of deposit, \$5; certified copies of papers, \$1; registering each policy, \$1; attaching seal to papers, \$1; issuing any other certificate, \$1; furnishing copies of papers, per folio, 20 cents.
- Colorado** — 2 per cent. on gross premiums, less net reinsurance premiums in authorized companies and return premiums on risks cancelled other than reinsurance risks. Fees: Filing certified copy of articles of incorporation (on organization of company), \$50; power of attorney and statement preliminary to admission, \$50; filing copy of charter and examination thereof, \$30; annual statement, \$50; certificate of authority, \$5; copy of certificate for agents and solicitors (each member of a firm), \$2; affixing seal of office and certifying any paper, \$1; each copy of paper filed, per folio, 20 cents.
- Connecticut*** — 2 per cent. on gross premiums by companies of foreign countries; United States companies reciprocal provisions. Fees: Filing copy of charter (surety companies only), \$10; preliminary statement, \$10; annual statement, \$10; any additional paper required by law, 25 cents; license to company, annual \$10; agent's certificate of authority issued to a corporation only, \$4; non-resident broker's license, \$10. Foreign companies — filing copy of charter, \$30; preliminary of annual statement, \$20; license to company, annual, \$50; agent's certificate of authority, \$2.
- Delaware*** — Fire and miscellaneous companies, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on gross premiums, less return premiums on cancelled policies and reinsurance premiums received from companies authorized and which pay taxes on original premiums; also franchise tax of three-fourths of 1 per cent. on fire premiums; life companies, 2 per cent. gross premiums. Fees: Filing certified copy of charter, \$10; annual statement thereafter, \$10; publication of abstract of annual statement (estimated), \$5; certificate of authority to company, \$27; agent's certificate of authority, \$2; state license, \$5.50. The first three charges above also apply to fraternal societies.
- District of Columbia** — Fire companies, $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on gross premiums, less reinsurance and return premiums, except mutual companies. Life and miscellaneous companies, 1 per cent. Fees: Filing certified copy of charter, appointment of attorney and annual license, \$10; policy writing agent's license, \$50; broker's license, \$50; solicitor's license, individual, \$5; industrial solicitor's, \$2; annual license, fraternal societies, \$5.
- Florida** — 2 per cent. on gross premiums received in the state except local companies. Fees: Filing annual statement, \$10; annual state license, \$200; annual license for plate glass insurance companies, \$50; agent's license, each member of firm, \$5; license for traveling agent or solicitor, \$25; license for each adjuster, \$10; license for each rate agent, \$25. Counties, cities, and towns may require a license fee for traveling agents or solicitors of \$5 for each county in which business is done, and for each agent not to exceed \$2.50. Sick and funeral benefit companies pay the agents' license fees, and \$100 for state license, and \$5 for filing annual statement.
- Georgia*** — All companies, 1 per cent. on gross premiums. Fire companies deduct return premiums. Local agents' occupation tax (fire and life companies), \$10; state agents' occupation tax (fire and life companies), \$50. Fees: Fire insurance companies in lieu of all other fees, \$200; filing annual statement, all other companies, \$20; copy of charter or certificate of no change in charter since last filing \$20; agent's license (one to a firm), \$3; beneficiary order's license (no other fees or taxes), \$40; state agents, assessment companies, \$25.
- Hawaii** — Fire and miscellaneous companies, 2 per cent. on gross premiums, less return and reinsurance premiums in authorized companies when placed through local agents. Life companies, 2 per cent. on gross premiums, less return premiums and reinsurance premiums, and actual operating and business expenses. Fees: Filing copy of articles of incorporation, \$25; annual statement, \$10; annual statement of business in territory, \$10; power of attorney, \$1; and stamp duty for same, \$1; any other paper, \$1; certificate of authority, \$10; and stamp duty, 50 cents; agent's license, \$2; and stamp duty for same, 50 cents; copy of records, 25 cents per folio; and for seal, \$1.
- Idaho** — Fire companies, 2 per cent. on gross premiums, less return premiums. Life and all miscellaneous companies, 2 per cent., gross premiums. Fees: State license \$50; filing financial statement, \$50; charter, \$10; power of attorney, \$2; publi-

* Reciprocal or retaliatory law in force.

cation annual statement (life only), \$10; agents' certificate (all classes), \$3. There is also an annual fee for state license and filing statement in addition to and the same as the above. Copy company's state license, \$3; for affixing official seal and certifying any paper, \$1; for receiving and forwarding copy of summons, \$2; for copy of any paper filed, 20 cents per folio. Fraternal beneficiary orders pay the following fees: Filing financial statement, \$25; and also \$25 for filing annual statement; filing charter, \$10; power of attorney, \$2; permit on entry, \$5; and also \$5 for annual permit. A fee for filing charter on entry is also imposed according to amount of capital as follows: Mutual companies, \$5; \$25,000 capital, \$10; \$25,000 to \$50,000 capital, \$20; \$50,000 to \$100,000 capital, \$40; \$100,000 to \$500,000 capital, \$60; \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 capital, \$100; exceeding \$1,000,000 capital, \$150.

Illinois* — Tax on net receipts same as other personal property, but cities may lay not exceeding 2 per cent. on gross premiums of fire and marine companies for fire department. Illinois companies are exempt from taxes on premium receipts; also one-fourth of 1 per cent., gross premiums, for fire marshal. Fees: Filing certified copy of charter, \$30; annual statement, \$10; agent's license (one to a firm), \$2; fraternal societies, filing annual statement, \$5; licenses, \$10.

Indiana* — 3 per cent. less losses and return premiums, all companies. Fees: Filing and examining annual statement, \$25; certificate of authority, \$5; agent's license, \$3; two copies of annual statement for publication, \$2. Assessment, life, and casualty companies, admission, \$45; filing annual statement, \$25; agent's license, \$1; publication, all companies, per year, \$48.

Iowa* — Fire companies, $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. gross premiums, less return premiums on cancelled policies. Life and miscellaneous companies, $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. gross premiums. Fees: Filing copy of charter or articles of incorporation, \$25; annual statement, \$20; certificate of authority renewed annually, \$2; agent's license (one to each member of a firm), \$2; two certificates of authority for publication (fire and casualty companies), \$4; one certificate of authority for publication (assessment associations), \$2; filing statement and issuing certificate of authority, fraternal societies (no other fees), \$25.

Kansas* — 4 per cent. on gross premiums by foreign fire companies, less return premiums on cancelled policies. Other companies, 2 per cent. on gross premiums. Fire companies in addition pay 2 per cent. on gross premiums in cities having fire apparatus worth \$1,000. Fees (on application for admission): Fraternal societies, \$25; assessment life and accident companies, \$115; all other companies, \$156; annual license, annual statement and certificate of authority (assessment, life and accident companies), \$115; filing annual statement, fraternal societies, \$20; all other companies, \$50; agent's license (each member of firm), \$2; school fund fee, fire, life, and miscellaneous companies, \$50.

Kentucky* — 2 per cent. on gross premiums; fire companies deduct return and reinsurance premiums; also one-third of 1 per cent. on gross premiums for the fire marshal's office; also a special tax for maintenance of state insurance board. Fees: For filing charter, \$30; annual statement, \$25; filing declaration of intention to form company, \$30; any additional or supplemental statement, \$25; license to each agent other than life, \$3; life companies, \$5; industrial life, \$2; seal of office with certificate, \$1; copies of papers on file, 20 cents per folio.

Louisiana* — No per cent. tax. Companies are charged specific amounts for licenses, graded according to amount of gross premiums received on Louisiana business. Fire companies deduct return and reinsurance premiums; municipalities may collect the same license as the state; also two-fifths of 1 per cent. on gross premiums for fire marshal. Fees: Certificate of authority, \$10; agent's license (one to a firm), \$2; annual statement, \$15; seal of office with certificate, \$1; filing and furnishing certified copy of attorney, \$5.

Maine* — $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., gross premiums, less return and reinsurance premiums; policies issued on farm property exempt; inter-insurers 2 per cent. gross premiums, less amount actually returned to policyholders. Fees: Certificate of authority on admission, \$20; agent's license, \$2.

Maryland — Fire and marine companies, 2 per cent. on gross premiums received in state, less return premiums and reinsurance in authorized companies; life and casualty companies, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on gross premiums. Unauthorized insurance (by holder of policy), 5 per cent. and \$1 on each policy for making record. Fees: Certificate of authority (life), \$300; (fire), \$100; casualty and surety (companies of foreign countries only), \$100; fraternal societies, \$25; filing charter, \$25; statement, \$25; general agent's license, \$10; sub-agent's (fire and marine), \$10; life and casualty, \$2; abstracts for publication, each, \$2.

*Reciprocal or retaliatory law in force.

- Massachusetts*** — Fire and marine companies, 2 per cent. on gross premiums of other state and foreign companies, with deductions for reinsurance and return premiums. Life companies, one-quarter of 1 per cent. on the net value of all policies held by Massachusetts policyholders. All other companies, 2 per cent. with above deductions. Fees: Filing copy of charter, \$30; statement on admission, \$20; annual statement, \$20; agent's license (one to a firm), \$2.
- Michigan*** — Fire and marine companies, 3 per cent. on gross premiums, less return premiums and reinsurance when the tax has been paid on the original premium; casualty companies, 2 per cent. less return and reinsurance premiums; all other companies 2 per cent. gross premiums. Assessment companies, no taxes. Fees: Governed by retaliatory law.
- Minnesota*** — 2 per cent. on gross premiums, less return premiums; 2 per cent. additional on gross premiums of foreign companies received in cities maintaining fire patrols for the expenses of the fire patrol, and three-eighths of 1 per cent. on gross premiums less return premiums for the fire marshal's office. Fees: Filing copy of charter or articles of incorporation, \$30; annual statement, \$20; certificate of authority, \$2; renewal, \$2; agent's license (one to each member of a firm), \$2; renewal, \$2; valuing life policies, one cent for each \$1,000 valued, except in case of assessment policies valued as yearly renewable term, when charge shall be \$10 per day; three abstracts of annual statement for publication, \$10; license to place insurance with unauthorized companies, \$10; broker's license, \$10; accepting valuations of policies of other states, \$50; certified copy amendment to articles of incorporation, \$10; each certificate including certified copy of certificate of authority, renewal, valuation of life policy, corporate condition or qualification, \$1; receiving and forwarding a copy of summons or other process, \$2; copy of records, 20 cents per folio and \$1 for certifying same; certificate of authority, fraternal orders, \$10.
- Mississippi** — All companies, except life, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on gross premiums, less return premiums; fire companies, also one-fifth of 1 per cent. for fire marshal tax; life companies, $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of gross premiums less death claims, matured endowments and cash dividends paid in the state during the year. Fraternal orders exempt. Fees: Filing preliminary statement, \$20; annual statement, \$10; certified copy of same, \$5; any other paper required by law, \$1; certificate of authority, general agent, \$3; agents', \$2; certificate of compliance, \$2; service on commissioner, \$2; designation of commissioner for service of process, \$1; copy annual statement, \$5; publication of same, \$9; examination in addition to per diem expenses, \$25; abstract of annual statement for filing with chancery clerk, \$2.
- Missouri*** — 2 per cent. on gross premiums, less return premiums and reinsurance in authorized companies; 5 per cent. on excess lines by agents, and 2 per cent. on premiums placed with unauthorized companies; cities having a population of 100,000 may collect not more than \$100 from each fire insurance agent only, casualty and surety companies not given credit for reinsurance. Stipulated premium companies 1 per cent. of gross premiums. Fees (on admission): Assessment life and accident companies, \$50; stipulated premium companies, \$25; fraternal societies, \$5; all other companies, including certificate, \$61. Annual fees: Filing annual statement (U. S. fire and marine companies), \$30; regular life and miscellaneous companies, \$30; stipulated premium companies and certificate of authority, \$25; assessment life and accident, \$50; fraternal societies, \$5; fire, life and miscellaneous stock companies, annually, \$1; all other companies, annually, \$1; agent's license, stipulated premium companies, \$1; all other companies, \$2; agents' license, unauthorized companies, \$10; broker's license, \$10; filing other papers, \$10.
- Montana** — No premium tax is levied, but a license fee is charged, which is equivalent to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on \$3,000 of premiums; and 2 per cent. is charged on premiums above that amount. Return premiums may be deducted in making tax returns by fire and miscellaneous companies. In addition, there is a fire marshal tax of one-fourth of 1 per cent. on gross premiums, less return premiums on all business transacted in the state. Fees: Filing charter and examination of papers on admission, \$300; filing annual statement, \$25; agents' license, \$5; publishing certificate of authority, \$9.
- Nebraska** — Fire companies, the gross amount of premiums taken as an item of property and assessed at the same rate as other property. Also a tax of three-fourths of 1 per cent. for fire marshal's department. All other companies, except assessment and fraternal associations, 2 per cent. on gross premiums. Fees (on admission), fire, life, and miscellaneous companies, \$50; fraternal societies, \$10. Annual: Filing annual statement of fraternal orders, \$10; all other corporations, \$20; certificate of authority (annual), \$2; agent's license (individual), \$2.

* Reciprocal or retaliatory law in force.

- Nevada** — No premium tax. Fees: Filing power of attorney, \$5; license casualty and surety companies, \$20; all other companies, \$100. Fraternal associations exempt.
- New Hampshire*** — Fire, fidelity, casualty, and assessment accident companies, 2 per cent gross premiums, less return premiums and reinsurance in authorized companies if affected by licensed resident agents. Life companies, 2 per cent. on gross premiums less payments for death losses paid during year in the state, provided the tax is not less than 1½ per cent. on the gross premiums. Fees: Filing copy of charter and by-laws, \$25; statement with application and each annual statement, \$15; statement with application and each annual statement (fraternal associations), \$5; certificate of authority (renewed annually), \$5; agent's license, (one to each member of a firm), \$2; service of legal process, \$2; certificate, \$1.
- New Jersey*** — 2 per cent. on gross premiums, less return and reinsurance premiums, by all except life companies; life companies no taxes. Credit is allowed for payments to firemen's relief associations by fire companies. Fees: Filing copy of charter, \$20; statement on admission, \$20; annual statement, \$20; agent's license (one to a firm), \$2. Fraternal beneficiary associations: Copy of charter, \$10; annual statement, \$5; license (required on admission only), \$5.
- New Mexico*** — 2 per cent. on gross premiums less return premiums, all companies. Fees: On admission, \$150; filing annual statement, \$20; certificate of authority, \$2; agent's license, \$2. Fraternal societies: Filing annual statement, \$5; copy of records, 20 cents per folio and \$1 for seal.
- New York*** — Fire companies, 2 per cent. on gross premiums received for insurance on buildings within the limits of cities maintaining fire departments. Marine companies, 2 per cent. on gross premiums, less reinsurance paid to companies subject to above tax. Mutual fire companies of other states, 1 per cent. on gross premiums. Life and casualty companies of other states, 1 per cent. on gross premiums. Fees: Filing declaration and certified copy of charter, all companies, \$30; annual statement, all companies, \$20; certificate of authority, company or agent, \$5; certificate of deposit, valuation or compliance, each, \$5; copy of records, 10 cents per folio and \$1 for seal.
- North Carolina** — 2½ per cent. on gross receipts in the state less return premiums. Fire companies, also one-fifth of 1 per cent. semi-annually on gross receipts, for investigation of fires, and one-half of 1 per cent. of receipts in cities and towns complying with the state building law and having fire departments for firemen's relief fund. Fees: On admission, \$44; filing and publishing annual statement, \$23; annual fees (payable April 1), \$10; certificate of authority, life companies, \$250; fire, marine, and accident, \$200; all other companies, \$100; fraternal orders, \$25; special or district agent's license, \$3; local agent's (individual), \$1; organizer's license (fraternal orders), \$3.
- North Dakota*** — 2½ per cent. on gross premiums, less return premiums. Fees: Filing articles of incorporation, \$25; annual statement, \$10; certificate of authority, \$2; for each copy of abstract for publication, \$2; agent's license (one for each member of a firm or corporation), \$2; filing annual report of fraternal beneficiary associations and issuing permit, \$15; copy of records, 20 cents per folio and \$1 for seal.
- Ohio*** — All companies, 2½ per cent. on gross premiums, less return premiums paid and reinsurance premiums received; fire companies, also one-half of 1 per cent. on gross premiums for maintaining the department of state fire marshal. Fees: Filing copy of charter or articles of incorporation, \$25; annual statement, \$20; certificate of authority (co-operative or assessment associations), \$1; all other companies, \$2; agent's license (assessment or co-operative associations), \$1; all other companies, \$2; certificate of compliance for publication (one for each county in which there is an agent), \$1; copy of papers, 20 cents per folio and \$1 for affixing seal.
- Oklahoma*** — 2 per cent on gross premiums, cancellations and reinsurances in authorized companies deducted; also fire marshal tax of one-fourth of 1 per cent. on gross premiums. Life companies deduct dividends paid to policyholders. Fees: annual entrance, foreign life insurance companies, \$200; fire companies, \$100; accident and health companies, jointly, \$100; surety and bond companies, \$150; plate glass companies, not accident, \$25; live stock companies, \$25; fraternal companies, \$5; agent's certificate of authority (foreign companies), one for each member of firm, \$3; domestic companies, 50 cents. Fees for filing annual statement controlled by reciprocal laws. "Foreign company" includes all companies not organized under Oklahoma laws.
- Oregon** — 2 per cent. less return premiums, losses paid in the state and reinsurance premiums paid to authorized companies. Fees: Filing title (fire companies only), \$5; filing power of attorney (all companies), \$5; filing annual statement, mutual

*Reciprocal or retaliatory law in force.

fire companies, \$10; all other companies, \$5; annual license, fire and marine companies, \$150; life, accident, casualty and surety companies, \$100; issuing certificate of deposit, fire, marine, and surety companies, \$5; certificate of authority, fire, life, casualty, surety, and accident companies, \$5; agent's certificate of authority, fire companies (expire December 31 of each year), \$1; agent's license, life companies (annual), \$5; casualty, marine, fidelity, and surety, and all miscellaneous companies, \$1.

Pennsylvania* — 2 per cent. on gross premiums, less reinsurances in authorized companies and return premiums, all companies including assessment life, sick benefit, and accident associations. Fees: Filing copy of charter, \$25; annual statement, \$20; certificate of authority, \$2; agent's license (one to each member of firm), \$2. Assessment life and accident associations: Filing annual statement, \$20; certificate of authority, annually, \$2; agent's license, \$2.

Rhode Island* — Stock companies, 2 per cent. on gross premiums received in the state, less return premiums and reinsurance in authorized companies, unless there is a contract with reinsuring company. Mutual companies, 1 per cent. Fees: Filing copy of charter or deed of settlement, \$30; preliminary statement, \$20; annual statement, \$20; agent's license (one to a firm), \$2; broker's license, \$10; printing and distributing abstract of annual statement (fire and accident companies only), \$1.

South Carolina — 2 per cent. on gross premiums, less return premiums and dividend credits; fire companies, one-tenth of 1 per cent. additional on gross premiums for fire inspection and also 1 per cent. firemen's fund tax, in cities and towns having a fire department with apparatus to the value of \$1,000 or upwards. Taxes payable semi-annually. If one-quarter of reserve is invested in South Carolina securities, the tax is reduced one-fourth of 1 per cent., so that if the full reserve is invested the tax is only 1 per cent. Municipal license fees permitted. Fees (annual on admittance): State license fee, all companies, \$100; annual department license fee, life, \$50; fire and marine, \$40; marine only, \$15; accident and health, \$40; casualty insurance (except personal accident), \$40; surety, \$40; all other forms, not included above, \$50.

South Dakota* — Fire companies, 2½ per cent. on gross premiums, less return premiums on cancelled policies and reinsurance in authorized companies; also one-half of 1 per cent. on net premiums for fire marshal. Stock and old line life insurance companies, 2½ per cent.; assessment companies, 2 per cent. gross premiums. Fees: Filing copies of incorporation or charter, \$25; annual statement, \$25; agent's license, \$2; copy for publication, \$2; company's license, annual, \$2; agent's license, fraternal, 50 cents; copies of records, 20 cents per folio and \$1 for seal.

Tennessee* — 2½ per cent. on gross premiums, less return premiums and cash dividends, payable semi-annually. Fire companies also, one-half of 1 per cent. for fire marshal. Fees: Filing annual statement, life companies, \$25; all other companies, \$15; fraternal orders, \$10; certificate of authority (one to each member of a firm), \$2. The fee for filing copy of charter is graduated according to amount of capital from \$50 for a company with capital of \$50,000 or less, \$1,500 for a company with \$5,000,000 capital or over.

Texas* — Fire, marine, casualty, credit, guarantee, and miscellaneous companies, two and six-tenths per cent. on gross premiums. Life, 3 per cent. gross premiums; except if 30 per cent. of reserve on policies written upon lives of citizens of the state is invested in Texas securities, 2.6 per cent. on gross premiums; if 60 per cent. of reserve be invested the tax is 2.3 per cent., and if 75 per cent. of the reserve be invested the tax is 2 per cent. Fees: Filing charter, \$25; annual statement, \$20; issuing license, \$1; two certificates of compliance for publication, \$1; general agent's state occupation tax, \$50. Fraternal orders: Certificate of authority, \$10; solicitor's, or deputy's license, \$1.

Utah — 1½ per cent. on gross premiums, less return premiums, all companies. Amount of property tax paid, if any, during the year may be deducted. Fees: Filing certified copy of articles and by-laws, \$50; filing acceptance of the provisions of the constitution, \$3; publication fee, \$8; preparing abstract, \$5; company's license, \$5; agent's, \$2. Annual fees: Filing annual statement, \$50; list of authorized attorneys, \$1; abstract of annual statement for publication, \$5; certificate of authority, \$5; agent's license (one to a firm), \$2.

Vermont* — All companies, 2 per cent. on gross premiums, less reinsurances, return premiums and cash dividends paid to policyholders. Stock companies also a franchise tax of \$10 for the first \$50,000 of capital and \$5 for each additional \$50,000 capital or part thereof; the whole tax not to exceed \$50. Domestic companies pay an additional tax of 1 per cent. of surplus. Fees: Filing copy of charter,

*Reciprocal or retaliatory law in force.

\$30; annual statement, \$20; certificate of authority (renewed annually), \$5; agent's license (one to each member of a firm), \$2. Fraternal beneficiary associations: Permit to do business, \$5; filing charter, \$5; annual statement, \$5; any additional papers required by law, \$25.

Virginia* — Life, health, and live stock companies, 1.4 per cent. on gross premiums; sick benefit companies, 1 per cent.; all other companies, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. gross premiums. Stock fire companies, whose premiums, less return premiums, do not exceed \$100,000, pay 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on gross income. One tenth of 1 per cent. or less, in the discretion of the commissioner, for maintaining insurance bureau. Mutual fire companies and legal reserve life companies whose entire premium income upon all its business does not exceed \$500,000 pay 1 per cent. on gross premiums. Fees: Admission fees are graduated according to capital stock: companies with capital of \$50,000 or less, \$30; with \$50,000, and not to exceed \$1,000,000 capital, 60 cents per thousand, and with capital of from one to ten millions, \$1,000. Mutual companies, \$50; filing charter, per folio, 50 cents; recording power of attorney, \$1; seal, \$5. Annual fees: Specific license tax, \$200; to foreign and domestic companies additional \$5; agent's registration fee for each company, \$1. There is also an annual registration fee, graduated according to capital and ranging from \$5 to \$25.

Washington* — 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on gross premiums of life companies less amount paid as premiums for reinsurance, except if a company has 50 per cent. of its assets invested in the state the tax is 1 per cent.; title insurance companies are taxed on their property under general tax laws and not otherwise; 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on all other companies, less return and reinsurance premiums. The same tax is imposed on business in unauthorized companies. Fees (on authorization): Filing articles of incorporation or certified articles or charter or other record of organization, \$25; certificate of authority, \$10; filing appointment of attorney, \$1. Annual fees: Certificate of authority, \$10; filing annual statement, \$20; filing amended articles of incorporation, \$10; filing miscellaneous papers, \$1; certificate under seal, \$1; certified copy of papers per folio, 20 cents; agent's license (fire, life, or miscellaneous), \$2; solicitor's license, \$2; broker's license, \$100; agent's license to act for unauthorized company, \$100. Fraternal orders: Filing articles of incorporation and issuing license on entrance, \$10; annual license, \$10.

West Virginia* — 2 per cent. on gross premiums, less return premiums, all companies; fire one-half of 1 per cent. for fire marshal. Fees: Annual license, \$10; filing annual report, \$10; annual fee to state auditor for acting as process attorney, \$10; certificate of valuation (West Virginia companies only), \$5; certificate of authority to agent, \$5; for filing each additional paper required by law, 25 cents.

Wisconsin* — Fire companies, 2 per cent. on gross premiums, less return premiums and cancellations; also $\frac{3}{8}$ of 1 per cent. on gross premiums for expenses of fire marshal office, and 2 per cent. in cities and towns having standard fire departments; casualty and surety companies, 2 per cent. on gross premiums. Fees: Filing annual statement, all companies and associations, \$25; licenses, life, assessment life, and stipulated premium companies, \$300; assessment accident companies, \$25; agent's license, fire and marine (one to each member of firm), \$1; all other companies, \$1.

Wyoming* — 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on gross premiums, all companies. Fees: Filing statement and charter with application, \$50; annual statement, \$25; acceptance of state constitution, \$2.50; agent's license, \$1. Fraternal beneficiary associations: Filing statement and charter with application, \$15; annual statement, \$10; acceptance of state constitution, \$2.50.

TAYLOR, CHARLES GILLIES, JR., vice-president and actuary of the Atlantic Life Insurance Company, Richmond, Va., is a native of Virginia, and was born of Scotch parentage in Petersburg, May 23, 1883. He was educated in the public and private schools and in the Richmond high school, and started his business career as a stenographer. He acquired his first insurance experience with the Fidelity and Casualty Company, later becoming connected with the Mutual Life of New York. He then became connected with the Virginia insurance department as actuary, and served as a member of the committee on blanks of the Insurance Commissioner's Convention, and later was elected secretary and actuary of the South Atlantic Life, now the

*Reciprocal or retaliatory law in force.

Atlantic Life Insurance Company. He is a director and recording secretary of the Y. M. C. A., member of the Ginter Park, Va., town council, and treasurer for benevolences of the Ginter Park Presbyterian Church.

TAYLOR, FREDERICK F., fifth vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was born in Cambria, Niagara county, N. Y., August 21, 1863. His early years were spent in service in the United States navy, and he has filled various positions in the service of the Metropolitan Life from local agent to superintendent and supervisor in the field, and was later assistant secretary and manager of the Pacific coast department, which position he relinquished to accept his present position in 1910.

TAYLOR, JOHN M., president of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Cortland, N. Y., February 18, 1845. He entered the sophomore class at Williams College in 1864, graduating with the class of 1867. He was admitted to the bar in 1870 at Pittsfield, Mass., and practiced law there until 1872, meanwhile filling the office of clerk in the district court, town clerk, and various other public positions. In August, 1872, he was appointed assistant secretary of the Connecticut Mutual, and was elected secretary in 1878, and vice-president in 1884. He was elected president to succeed President Jacob L. Greene in 1905. Mr. Taylor is the author of a very entertaining and valuable memoir: "Maximilian and Carlotta," and of a history of colonial days in Massachusetts and Connecticut entitled "Roger Ludlow, the Colonial Law Maker," and of "The Witchcraft Delusion in Colonial Connecticut 1647-1697."

TAYLOR, WALTER C., commissioner of insurance of North Dakota, is of Scotch-English descent, and was born in Alexandria, Minn., February 18, 1870. He received a common school education, and learned the printer's trade. He later entered the "school of journalism," and for the past fifteen years has been editor and publisher of the "La Moure County Chronicle."

TENNESSEE, SUPERVISION OF INSURANCE IN, 1876-1914. The bureau of insurance in Tennessee was created in 1876, the State treasurer, who is appointed for a term of two years, being made insurance commissioner *ex officio*. The officials who have exercised the duties of the office are:

William Morrow	1876-1877	Manse F. House	1889-1893
M. T. Polk	1878-1882	Ed. B. Craig	1893-1901
Atha Thomas	1883-1884	Reau E. Folk	1901-1911
J. W. Thomas	1885-1886	Thomas Taylor	1911-1913
Atha Thomas	1887-1888		

J. Will Taylor is the present state treasurer, elected in 1913.

The legislature in 1913 created a separate insurance department, "the chief officer of which shall perform all the duties" required of the state treasurer as insurance commissioner. Under the act, the title of the official is "Insurance Commissioner," and he is appointed by the governor for a term of two years, at a salary of \$3,600 per annum, and 'must have had five years' active experience in insurance.

TEXAS ASSOCIATION OF CASUALTY AND SURETY AGENTS was organized at Galveston in August, 1914. Officers were elected as follows: President, C. H. Verschoyle, Dallas; vice-president, W. H. Ames, Houston; second vice-president, C. L. Dexter, Dallas; secretary and treasurer, A. D. Langham, Houston.

TEXAS ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS, Dallas, Texas. The association was organized in May, 1913, with Orville Thorp, president, and A. C. Bigger, secretary. The present officers, elected in May, 1914, are: President, Orville Thorp; vice-presidents, W. H. Patterson and A. L. Davis; secretary and treasurer, Henry C. Harris, Reliance Life.

TEXAS FIDELITY AND BONDING COMPANY, Waco, Texas. Organized 1910; cash capital, \$290,805. Sam Lunger, president; Dan Wise, secretary.

TEXAS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Waco, Tex. Organized 1901; paid-in capital, \$207,200. W. D. Mayfield, president; J. D. Mayfield, secretary and treasurer; Andr. Sigtenhorst, actuary. Net assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,040,822.04; total liabilities, \$731,300.81.

TEXAS, SUPERVISION OF INSURANCE IN, 1876-1914. The insurance department of Texas was organized in 1876, becoming operative September 1 of that year. The title of the official was up to 1907 commissioner of agriculture, insurance, statistics, and history, his term of office being for two years. The commissioners have been as follows.

V. O. King	.	.	.	.	September 1, 1876—January 26, 1881
A. W. Spaight	.	.	.	.	January 25, 1881—January 31, 1883
H. P. Brewster	.	.	.	.	January 31, 1883—December 26, 1884
H. P. Bee	.	.	.	.	December 30, 1884—January 21, 1887
L. L. Foster	.	.	.	.	January 21, 1887—May 5, 1891
J. E. Hollingsworth	.	.	.	.	May 15, 1891—January 10, 1895
A. J. Rose	.	.	.	.	January 10, 1895—August 1, 1897
Jefferson Johnson	.	.	.	.	August 1, 1897—August 1, 1901
W. J. Clay	.	.	.	.	August 1, 1901—August 1, 1906
R. T. Milner	.	.	.	.	August 1, 1906—September 1, 1907

The legislature of 1907 separated the insurance department from the other departments and Mr. Love was appointed the first commissioner. William E. Hawkins succeeded him and F. C. von Rosenberg succeeded Mr. Hawkins. B. L. Gill was appointed in 1911, and W. W. Collier succeeded him in January, 1913, and is the present commissioner.

TIME INSURANCE COMPANY, Milwaukee, Wis. Organized 1910; cash capital, \$25,000. J. O. Paddock, president; E. Giljohann, secretary.

TITLE GUARANTY AND SURETY COMPANY, THE, Scranton, Pa. (surety department). Organized 1901; capital, \$1,000,000. The company reinsured in the American Surety Company in 1913.

TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK, THE, New York. [See New York Title Insurance Company.]

TITLE INSURANCE. Companies have been organized in the larger cities of the United States to guarantee the titles of property to purchasers or owners thereof. In the state of New York there are several of these companies: Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, New York, capital, \$5,000,000; Buffalo Abstract and Title Company, Buffalo, capital, \$260,000; Home Title Insurance Company, capital, \$418,900; Lawyers' Mortgage Company, capital, \$6,000,000; Lawyers' Title Insurance and Trust Company, capital, \$4,000,000; Lawyers' Westchester Mortgage and Title Company, capital, \$325,000; National Bond and Mortgage Company, capital, \$405,500; Title Guarantee and Trust Company, capital, \$5,000,000; New York Title Insurance Company, capital, \$2,000,000; United States Title Guaranty Company, capital, \$625,000; Westchester and Bronx Title and Mortgage Guaranty Company, White Plains, capital, \$500,000. In other states are the following companies: Bridgeport Land and Title Company, Bridgeport, Conn.; Citizens' Title Insurance and Mortgage Company, Passaic, N. J.; City Abstract and Title Insurance Company, San Francisco, Cal.; Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Conveyancers Title Insurance Company, Boston, Mass.; Fidelity Title and Trust Company, Stamford, Conn.; First Mortgage Title Insurance Company of New Jersey, Passaic; Guarantee Mortgage and Title Insurance Company, Passaic, N. J.; Integrity Title Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Philadelphia, Pa.; Kentucky Title Company, Louisville, Ky.; Louisville Title Insurance Company, Louisville, Ky.; Massachusetts Title Insurance Company, Boston; New Jersey Title and Abstract Company, Newark; North Jersey Title Insurance Company, Hackensack, N. J.; Passaic County Title Guarantee Company, Patterson, N. J.; Potter Title Insurance and Trust Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Real Estate Title Insurance Company, Minneapolis, Minn.; Real Estate Title Company, Trenton, N. J.; Real Estate Title Insurance and Trust Company, Philadelphia; Standard Title Insurance Company, San Francisco, Cal.; Title and Guarantee Company, Dallas, Tex.; Title Guarantee and Trust Company and Title Insurance and Trust Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; West Jersey Title and Guaranty Company, Camden, N. J.; Washington Title Insurance Company, Spokane; Title Guarantee and Trust Company, Lexington, Ky.; Title Insurance and Guarantee Company, San Francisco, Cal.; Real Estate Title Company of New Jersey, Trenton; Spokane Title Company, Spokane, Wash.; National Exchange Insurance and Trust Company, Waco, Tex.; Mason County Abstract and Title Company, Sheldon, Wash.; Los Angeles Title Insurance Company, Los Angeles, Cal.; Industrial Trust Title and Savings Company, Philadelphia; Fidelity Trust Company, Kansas City, Mo.

TOLEDO ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS. This association was organized May 10, 1902, with the following officers: G. W. Farley, president; A. K. Wylie, first vice-president; Charles Skene, second vice-president; Thomas J. Stewart, secretary. The present officers, elected at the annual meeting in February, 1914, are:

President, J. S. Allam; vice-president, F. C. Dimick; second vice-president, R. S. Donaldson; secretary and treasurer, Nelson Farley; executive committee, G. W. Farley, J. E. Alvord, W. J. Garnett.

TOLEDO LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Toledo, O. Organized and began business, 1911; capital authorized, \$200,000. C. M. Feilbach, president; R. S. Walker, secretary.

TOPEKA (KANSAS) ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized at a meeting held in Topeka, in November, 1907, as the Kansas Association of Life Underwriters, and officers were elected as follows: President, S. E. Barber; vice-president, H. C. Hansen; second vice-president, J. M. Knapp; secretary, Charles A. Moore, Topeka; treasurer, John P. Moss. The present officers, elected in July, 1914, are: President, Charles A. Moore; vice-presidents, Henry H. Hall and Charles DeForest; secretary, Clarence S. Bowman, Topeka; treasurer, John T. Moss; executive committee, Charles A. Moore, Clarence S. Bowman, John T. Moss, H. O. Garvey, E. H. Lupton.

TORREY, MORRIS W., former president of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York, was born in that city November 20, 1870. In 1887, at the age of seventeen years, he entered the office of David Parks Fackler, the Actuary, and in 1891 became his managing clerk. He resigned in 1893 to enter the actuarial department of the Union Central Life Insurance Company of Ohio, of which company he became assistant actuary in 1895. In 1898 he resigned to become actuary of the Manhattan Life, and in 1905 was elected secretary as well as actuary. In 1910 he was elected vice-president, and in May, 1912, president, but resigned in 1913 and later accepted the appointment as manager of the life department of the Cologne Reinsurance Company, Cologne, Germany, for the United States.

TRAVELERS INDEMNITY COMPANY, THE, of Hartford, Conn. was organized in 1905, and 9,955 shares out of a total issue of 10,000 shares are owned by The Travelers Insurance Company. Capital, \$1,000,000; total assets, \$2,344,155; reserves and all other obligations, \$911,854; capital and surplus, \$1,432,301. The officers are: President, S. C. Dunham; vice-president, L. F. Butler; vice-president, J. L. Way; secretary, J. H. Coburn; treasurer, L. E. Zacher; assistant secretary, R. J. Sullivan; assistant secretary, J. E. Ahern; superintendent of agencies, H. A. Giddings; supervisor of agencies, Walter T. Kempin; directors, C. C. Beach, L. F. Butler, W. B. Clark, S. C. Dunham, J. R. Hills, George Roberts, A. L. Shipman, C. L. Spencer, J. L. Way.

TRAVELERS INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Hartford, Conn., was chartered in 1863, as an accident insurance company, with a capital stock of \$250,000. In 1866 it secured an amendment to its charter authorizing it to issue policies of life insurance. In 1889 it commenced issuing employers' and general liability contracts, and, in March, 1899, the issuance of health policies, providing indemnity for loss of time occasioned by sickness. Its capital stock at the present time (December 31, 1913), is \$5,000,000; assets, \$87,767,387; excess security to policyholders, \$10,722,228; reserves and all other

obligations, \$77,045,159. The official staff is as follows: Sylvester C. Dunham, president; John L. Way, vice-president; Louis F. Butler, vice-president; Bertrand A. Page, vice-president; Walter G. Cowles, vice-president; James L. Howard, secretary; Edward V. Preston, general manager of agencies; William Bro Smith, counsel; L. Edmund Zacher, treasurer; J. W. H. Pye, comptroller; Donald A. Dunham, assistant secretary; Benedict D. Flynn, assistant secretary; Wellington R. Slocum, Arthur B. Wright, M.D., Frank L. Grosvenor, M.D., medical directors; Charles C. Beach, M.D., consulting medical director; McLeod C. Wilson and W. W. Rose, assistant medical directors; William P. Conklin, cashier; George B. Newton, manager mortgage loan division; Robert C. Dickenson, attorney; Charles S. Robbins, assistant cashier; George W. Ellis, editor; Frank W. Theis, purchasing agent. Life department: J. Stanley Scott, secretary; Frank H. Landon, Jr., assistant secretary; Edward B. Morris, actuary; Earl D. Church, superintendent policy loan division. Accident department: John E. Ahern, secretary; George S. Penfield, superintendent of ticket and railway insurance; David N. Case, chief adjuster. Agency departments: Samuel R. McBurney, superintendent of agencies; Howard A. Giddings, superintendent of agencies; H. H. Armstrong and John McGinley, assistant superintendents of agencies; Walter E. Mallory, agency assistant; Louis N. Denniston, agency instructor; Liability department: Robert J. Sullivan, secretary; M. Good Wolfe, assistant secretary; Theron U. Lyman, manager claim division; Charles Deckelman, assistant manager claim division; George Gilmour, chief engineer; Charles A. Austrom, assistant chief engineer; Allen D. Risteen, engineer; Ernest H. Cady, superintendent pay roll audit; Edwin D. Piper, superintendent. Directors: William B. Clark, Austin C. Dunham, George Roberts, Charles C. Beach, Sylvester C. Dunham, Charles L. Spencer, John R. Hills, James G. Batterson, John L. Way, Edward B. Bennett, Arthur L. Shipman, Francis T. Maxwell, Louis F. Butler, C. L. F. Robinson.

TURNBULL, JAMES ARCHIBALD, former secretary of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company of Hartford, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 31, 1869, and received his education in private schools and Yale University, graduating from the latter in the class of 1892. He entered the office of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company immediately after graduation. In 1899, he became connected with the Connecticut General, was appointed actuary in 1900 and elected secretary in May, 1901. He resigned in May, 1905. He is at present agency manager for the company for central New York.

TWIN CITY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Minneapolis, Minn. Organized 1913; capital, \$100,000. J. W. Maher, president; S. H. Franklin, vice-president; R. Sorenson, secretary.

TWO-REPUBLICS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, El Paso, Tex. Organized 1911; capital, \$150,000. M. B. Davis, president; L. St. J. Thomas, secretary; Charles R. Russell, superintendent of agents.

U

UNDERWOOD, WILLIAM E., insurance journalist, was born at New Orleans, La., November 8, 1860. He was educated in the public schools and left the high school when seventeen years old to enter an insurance agency as office boy. In 1882, when twenty-two years old, he was assistant manager of the Denver compact. He was then successively manager of the compacts at St. Joseph, Mo., Mobile, Ala., and Joliet, Ill. From 1889 to 1891 Mr. Underwood was manager of and edited the New Orleans *Vindicator*. From 1891 to 1893 he was the special representative of the Mutual Life of New York for its Louisiana and Mississippi department. In 1894 he purchased the *Insurance Radiator*, with which he was connected until 1899, when he again assumed the editorial charge of the *Vindicator* of New Orleans. He resigned the latter position in August, 1901, and became insurance editor of the *Daily States*, New Orleans. He is now proprietor and editor of *Assurance*, New York, and insurance editor of *The Independent*, New York.

UNION CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1909; cash capital, \$200,000. A. H. Mershon, president; Albert Morgan, secretary.

UNION CENTRAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cincinnati, O. Organized 1867; capital, \$500,000. Jesse R. Clark, president; E. P. Marshall, vice-president; George L. Williams, secretary. Assets, \$99,100,689.37; gross liabilities, \$94,363,293.73.

UNION HEALTH AND ACCIDENT COMPANY, Denver, Col. Organized 1906; capital, \$100,000. F. S. Moore, president; J. S. McCleery, secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$154,027.89; total liabilities, \$9,889.02.

UNION LIABILITY INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1913; cash capital, \$100,000. G. K. Schmidt, president; Ph. Schiesswohl, secretary.

UNION MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Portland, Me. Fred E. Richards, president; Arthur L. Bates, vice-president; J. Frank Lang, secretary. Amortized basis. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$18,720,222.55; total liabilities, \$17,416,234.95.

UNITED CASUALTY AND SURETY COMPANY, Memphis, Tenn. Organized 1911; cash capital, \$325,650. D. A. Fisher, president; C. J. Goodman, secretary.

UNITED STATES ANNUITY AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1906; capital, \$300,000. Henry A. Salzer, president; Wm. T. Smith, secretary.

UNITED STATES CASUALTY COMPANY of New York. Organized 1895; capital, \$500,000. Edson S. Lott, president and general manager; John Farr, vice-president; D. G. Luckett, secretary; J. J. Meador, Jr., assistant secretary; George H. Prentiss, treasurer; Lester H. Clarke, assistant treasurer. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$2,668,800; liabilities, \$1,468,088.

UNITED STATES FIDELITY AND GUARANTY COMPANY, of Baltimore, Md. (surety, fidelity, and casualty insurance business). Organized 1896; cash capital, \$2,000,000. John R. Bland, president; George R. Callis, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$7,701,075.09; total liabilities, \$4,960,916.06.

UNITED STATES GUARANTEE COMPANY, New York. Organized 1890; capital, \$250,000. D. J. Tompkins, president; Jas. G. Cannon and Henry E. Rawlings, vice-presidents; Ward E. Flaxington, assistant secretary. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$868,584.43; total liabilities \$135,723 26.

UNITED STATES HEALTH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, Saginaw, Mich. Organized 1891; capital, \$300,000. The company was consolidated with the Massachusetts Bonding and Insurance Company in 1914.

UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New York City. Organized 1850; capital, \$264,000. Dr. John P. Munn, president; Wm. H. Porter, C. P. Fraleigh, Richard E. Cochran, vice-presidents; A. Wheelwright, secretary; J. L. Kenway, assistant secretary.

UNITED STATES PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Organized 1867; capital, \$100,000. Frank V. Smyth, president; H. L. Henderson, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$192,575.96; total liabilities, \$18,136.46.

UTAH ASSOCIATION OF CASUALTY AND SURETY AGENTS. The association was organized in December, 1913, with the following officers. President, Emil H. Selbach; vice-president, George J. Cannon; secretary, William E. McKell; treasurer, H. B. Windsor.

UTAH ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS was organized by the life insurance agents of the state at a meeting held at Salt Lake City in April, 1905. The following officers were elected: President, John D. Spencer; vice-presidents, W. G. Farrell and W. J. Deischer; secretary, Thomas W. Sloan; treasurer, Victor Wells. The present officers elected at the annual meeting in April, 1914, are: President, George D. Adler, National Life, Vermont; vice-president, George

F. Eckstrom, Mutual Benefit; second vice-president, Daniel H. Livingston, New York Life; secretary, Ezekiel F. Mills, Northwestern Mutual; treasurer, Alfred E. Denne, Equitable Life.

UTAH, SUPERVISION OF INSURANCE IN, 1884-1914. The insurance department of Utah was organized under an act approved March 13, 1884, the territorial secretary being charged with the duties of supervision. Arthur L. Thomas was the first secretary at the time the law went into effect, and was succeeded by William C. Hall, April 6, 1887, Elijah Sells, May 16, 1889, and Charles C. Richards in 1893. The new State government in 1896 put an end to Mr. Richard's term and under the State law the insurance commissioner *ex officio* was the secretary of state. J. T. Hammond served until 1905, when he was succeeded by Charles S. Tingey, who served until 1909. The legislature in 1909 created a separate insurance department, and George B. Squires, formerly the assistant secretary of state, was appointed the first commissioner. Commissioner Squires died in office, and Willard Done succeeded him. Mr. Done resigned in 1914, and John James was appointed his successor.

UTICA LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, Utica, N. Y. This association was organized in 1912, and officers elected were: President, W. H. Shaw; vice-president, W. F. Wallace; second vice-president, M. J. Crosby; secretary and treasurer, R. Seymour Hart. The present officers, elected in January, 1914, are: President, Seymour Hart; vice-president, W. F. Wallace; second vice-president, Walter S. Butler; secretary and treasurer, Jas. A. Hayes.

V

VAN CISE, JOEL GARRETSON was born near York Springs, Adams county, Pa., February 8, 1844, and went to Mt. Pleasant Ia., in October, 1857. He learned the trade of printer, entering an office in 1860, and worked at the case until 1863. He taught school one winter, and in 1864 went to the front with the Forty-fifth Regiment of Iowa Infantry, being then twenty years old. After his return home he was a bookkeeper until 1867, when he went east and joined the office force of the Equitable Life. In 1872 he was appointed assistant actuary, and on November 2, 1898, was elected actuary to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. George W. Phillips. Mr. Van Cise is a member of the Actuarial Society of America. He is very much interested in temperance work, and has for many years been an active member of the Prohibition party. His residence is Summit, N. J.

VAN CLEVE, James A., insurance journalist, was born at Ann Arbor, Mich. He chose journalism as a profession, and was on the staffs of several newspapers in succession, until in 1887 he accepted an invitation from the late Dr. P. T. Kempson to be associate editor of the *Insurance Times*. On the death of Dr. Kempson, he was made one of the administrators of his estate and editor of the paper. He is now also a part owner of the paper as well as the trustee of the estate.

VARDELL, THOMAS W., president of the Southwestern Life Insurance Company, Dallas, Tex., was born in Galveston county, Tex., May 21, 1872, and began his insurance career at the age of fourteen as office boy in the Galveston, Tex., agency of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York. He was subsequently promoted to assistant cashier at Fort Worth and cashier of the Dallas office, then to be general manager for North Texas, Indian and Oklahoma territories, and still later was appointed superintendent of agencies for Texas for the Equitable Life. In January, 1908, he was elected vice-president of the Southwestern Life Insurance Company, and in March, 1911, was elected president of the company. He was elected president of the American Life Convention in 1910, serving one year, and was a member of the executive committee of the convention from 1911 and 1913.

VERMONT, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1852-1914. The insurance department of Vermont was organized under the law of 1852, the secretary of state and the state treasurer being *ex officio* insurance commissioners. Elections were held annually until 1870, when the biennial amendment to the constitution became operative. Since that time the elections have occurred every two years. The insurance commissioners of Vermont from the time the office was created in the year 1852 until now have been:

Secretary of State	State Treasurer	Term of Office
Ferrand F. Merrill,	George Howes,	Oct. 1, 1852 to Oct. 1, 1853
Daniel P. Thompson,	John A. Page,	Oct. 1, 1853 to Oct. 1, 1854
Daniel P. Thompson,	Henry M. Bates,	Oct. 1, 1854 to Oct. 1, 1855
Charles W. Willard,	Henry M. Bates,	Oct. 1, 1855 to Oct. 1, 1857
Benjamin W. Dean,	Henry M. Bates,	Oct. 1, 1857 to Oct. 1, 1860
Benjamin W. Dean,	John B. Page,	Oct. 1, 1860 to Oct. 1, 1861
George W. Bailey, Jr.,	John B. Page,	Oct. 1, 1861 to Oct. 1, 1866
George Nichols,	John B. Page,	Oct. 1, 1866 to Oct. 1, 1882
George Nichols,	William H. Dubois,	Oct. 1, 1882 to Oct. 1, 1884
Charles W. Porter,	William H. Dubois,	Oct. 1, 1884 to Oct. 1, 1890
Chauncy W. Brownell, Jr.,	Henry F. Field,	Oct. 1, 1890 to Oct. 1, 1899
F. A. Howland,	John L. Bacon,	Oct. 1, 1899 to Oct. 1, 1901
F. L. Fleetwood,	Ed. H. Deavitt,	Oct. 1, 1901 to Oct. 1, 1908
G. W. Bailey,	Ed. H. Deavitt,	Oct. 1, 1908 to _____

VIEMAN, CHARLES L., former Michigan state agent of the John Hancock Mutual Life, is a native of Harrisburg, O., where he was born September 29, 1857. From 1875 to 1880 he was teaching school in Pickaway and Franklin counties, O., and afterward was a salesman in one of the leading dry goods houses of Columbus, O. In 1887 he entered the insurance business as a solicitor for the Mutual Life. In January, 1888, he was appointed special agent for Ohio and West Virginia for the John Hancock Mutual Life, and in 1891 was placed in charge of the Michigan State agency of that company. Mr. Vieman has been actively identified with the Detroit Life Underwriters' Association since its organization, occupying positions as president, vice-president, member of executive board, and delegate to a number of annual conventions of the National Association of Life Underwriters. Mr. Vieman resigned in February, 1913, at which time he completed twenty-five years of active service with the company.

VIRGINIA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1878-1914. Under act of the legislature approved April 6, 1866, the auditor of public accounts in Virginia is charged with the supervision of insurance interests. This official is elected every two years by the joint vote of the General Assembly. The auditors since 1878 have been: John E. Massey, whose term expired in 1882; S. Brown Allen, from 1882 to 1884, and Morton Marye, from 1884 to the present time. Under an act of the legislature creating the Corporation Commission the commission succeeded the auditor, having supervision of insurance, and took office March 1, 1903. The legislature of 1906 passed an act establishing a bureau of insurance "within the department and subject to the supervision and control of the state corporation commission," whose chief office shall be known as the "commissioner of insurance." The commission is elected by the joint vote of the legislature for a term of four years at a salary of \$3,500 per annum. Joseph Button was elected commissioner for the term beginning July 1, 1906, and extending to January 31, 1910, and reappointed for a second term.

VOLUNTEER STATE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, of Chattanooga, Tenn. Organized 1903; capital, \$100,000. Z. C. Patten, president; A. L. Key, vice-president and general manager; A. S. Caldwell, second vice-president and manager of agencies; W. C. Stacy, secretary; W. A. Sadd, treasurer; W. C. Bright, comptroller. Admitted assets, December 31, 1913, \$1,675,923.02; total liabilities, \$1,491,125.10.

W

WARD, HUBERT HERRICK, ex-president of the National Association of Life Underwriters, was born in Zanesville, O., June 26, 1869. He was educated in the public schools of Zanesville and the Ohio State University, graduating therefrom in the class of 1890. After a year of traveling he entered the life insurance business as cashier in the office of Olmsted Bros., Cleveland, state agents of the National Life. In 1896 he became junior member of the firm of Frank L. Ford & Co., of Cleveland, state agents for the State Mutual Life, and on the death of Mr. Ford he was appointed state agent for the State Mutual Life. He was national treasurer of the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity from 1898 to 1900, and president from 1900 to 1902. He was a director of the Central National Bank of Cleveland, vice-president of the Champlin Printing Company, Columbus, and president of the Western Reserve Society, Sons of the American Revolution. He was also president of the Phi Delta Theta Club, president of the Ohio State University Alumni Club of Cleveland, and was a member of the Union and Euclid Clubs, and of the Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland, as well as trustee of the Cleveland Presbyterian Union. Mr. Ward resigned the state agency of the State Mutual Life in July, 1905, to accept the vice-presidency of the McClean Arms and Ordnance Company of Cleveland, of which company General Joseph Wheeler was president. In 1909 Mr. Ward suffered a serious illness of several months' duration, following which, on the advice of his physician, he resigned from all business connections and went to California, and on recovery formed a connection with the Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company of California, as Manager Pacific Northwest, having charge of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and Montana, with offices in the Title and Trust Building, Portland, Ore., Hoge Building, Seattle, Wash., and Paulsen Building, Spokane, Wash. Mr. Ward is a member of the Arlington, Multnomah, and University Clubs of Portland, and the Rainier and Arctic Clubs of Seattle.

WARREN, NATHAN, resident secretary of the Equitable Life Assurance Society at Boston, Mass., was born at Waltham, same state, February 11, 1838. He was educated at the Waltham public schools, and was engaged in the wholesale dry goods and shipping business until 1862, when he went to the front with the Forty-fifth Massachusetts Regiment, serving first in North Carolina and afterward in the department of the Gulf. He was in the War Department at Washington in 1865 and later went to Africa on a business venture. His connection with the Equitable Life began over thirty years ago, and he is now its resident secretary at Boston. Mr. Warren has been a representative in the Massachusetts legislature two terms, and chairman of the committee on insurance while there. He was president of the Boston Life Underwriters' Association in 1893-4, and has been chairman of the board of trustees of the Waltham public library sev-

eral years, and is vice-president of the Waltham Savings Bank. He is the author of the history of "Insurance in Massachusetts," published in the "Compendious History of the New England States," which is considered valuable as a work of information and reference.

WASHBURN, ALVA COURTENAY, actuary, Berkshire Life Insurance Company, born at Mt. Auburn, Ill., 1866. Was educated at Purdue University and the United States Military Academy. Was assistant civil engineer of LaFayette, Ind., two years; taught mathematics five years—including two years at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. He entered the actuarial department of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in 1895; became actuary of the Hartford Life Insurance Company in 1906; was elected assistant actuary of the Berkshire in 1910, and actuary in 1911. He is an associate of the Actuarial Society of America.

WASHINGTON, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1890-1914. The insurance department in the State of Washington was organized June 26, 1890, the secretary of state being charged with the duties of supervision. He was elected for four years by the people. Allen Weir was the first official, and was succeeded in January, 1893, by James H. Price, and he by Will D. Jenkins in January, 1897. Sam H. Nichols was secretary of state from 1901 to 1909. The legislature in 1907 created a separate insurance department, and under the act creating the department the commissioner was elected at the regular election in 1908, and took office January 1, 1909. J. H. Schively, who had been deputy in the secretary of state's office having charge of insurance, was elected the first commissioner under the law creating a separate department. He was succeeded in 1913 by H. O. Fishback, the present commissioner.

WATKINS, DAVID O., former commissioner of banking and insurance of New Jersey, was born in Woodbury, N. J., June 8, 1862. He received a public school education, and engaged in farming early in life. He was mayor of the city of Woodbury four terms, and president of the city council three terms. He was three times elected to the general assembly, and was twice speaker of that body. He was appointed United States district attorney in February, 1900, and held that office until April, 1903, when he resigned to become commissioner of banking and insurance, from which position he retired in 1909. He is vice-president and director of the Commercial Casualty Company, Newark.

WAY, JOHN L., vice-president and a director of The Travelers Insurance Company; vice-president and director of The Travelers Indemnity Company; director of the Hartford Trust Company, and trustee of the Mechanics Savings Bank, was born at Gilead, Conn., July 1, 1860, and received a common school education. Commencing his insurance life at the home office of The Travelers in 1878, he has been engaged continuously ever since that time in the service of the company. It early became apparent to the officers of the company that he possessed abilities peculiarly adapted to field work, and upon

transference to that department of the company's affairs his promotion was rapid. He served the company as special agent in Iowa and Nebraska for several years, then as state agent for Connecticut and Rhode Island, and later was given the agency control of Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Iowa, and Nebraska, with headquarters in St. Louis, Mo., continuing in charge of this large and important territory about thirteen years. He built up these state agencies, increased the efficiency of the agency organizations and aided so largely in the profitable development of the Life, Accident, and Liability business of the company that in 1903 he was recalled to the home office and elected to the offices which he now holds, and incident to which he has charge of the agency organizations of the companies.

WEBSTER, FRANKLIN, insurance journalist, was born at La Salle, Ill., February 22, 1862, being a descendant of the New Hampshire branch of the Webster family. His early education was obtained in the public and private schools of La Salle, and he prepared for college, but other demands on his time prevented the accomplishment of his wishes. He secured a scientific course at Cooper Institute, however, after coming to New York. He was editor of *The Chronicle* from October, 1883, until September, 1895. He resigned at that time to begin the publication of the *Insurance Press*. He established *Insurance Engineering* in April, 1901. He was president of the American Trade Press Association in 1909.

WEDDELL, THOMAS R., insurance journalist, was born at Wooster, O., October 26, 1864, and was educated in the high school at Piqua, O., and at the University of Chicago, graduating in 1886. Mr. Weddell engaged in newspaper work, and was a reporter and night city editor on the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* from 1886 to 1891, political editor for a year, and from June, 1892 to 1899 was editor and principal owner of the Peoria, Ill., *Transcript*. Since the latter year he has been engaged in insurance journalism, and is insurance editor of the Chicago *Record-Herald*, and editor and manager of the *Insurance Post*, as well as insurance correspondent for various papers. Mr. Weddell is secretary of the Committee of Publicity and Education of the Western Union. He has also been secretary and vice-president of the Chicago Press Club, of which he is a life member.

WEED, NATHAN HERBERT, editor and manager of *The Life Insurance Independent*, and also formerly publisher of *Life Association News*, official organ National Association of Life Underwriters, is a son of Samuel R. Weed of the underwriting firm of Weed & Kennedy, New York, and was born at St. Louis, Mo., August 1, 1868. He was educated at Adelphia Academy, Brooklyn, N. Y., and connected with the local fire insurance business in New York City from 1884 to 1892, and was also correspondent of and regular writer for several insurance journals. In 1892 he became associated with P. J. Hanway, editor of *The Vigilant*. In 1895 he went to St. Louis to assume charge of the *Review*, and in 1898 bought the *Chicago Independent*, which he consolidated with the *American Journal of Life Insurance* in

March, 1901, now published as *Life Insurance Independent*, which was removed to New York City in April, 1902.

WEEKS, RUFUS WELLS, one of the vice-presidents of the New York Life Insurance Company and its chief actuary, was born at Newark, N. J., August 11, 1846, and is a son of Robert D. Weeks of that city, and grandson of the Rev. William R. Weeks, the noted abolitionist. He was educated in the public schools and entered the actuarial department of the New York Life in 1867, when twenty-one years of age. He became the head of the department in 1883, and was elected actuary of the company in 1885, second vice-president in 1903, and vice-president in 1906. Mr. Weeks is a charter member and an ex-president of the Actuarial Society of America. He is also an associate member of the Institute of Actuaries of Great Britain and Ireland; a corresponding member of the Institute of French Actuaries, and a member of the Society of Insurance Science of Germany.

WELCH, ARCHIBALD ASHLEY, vice-president and actuary of the Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, was born in Hartford, October 6, 1859. He was educated in the public and high schools of Hartford and graduated from Yale College in the class of 1882. After graduation he entered the actuarial department of the Travelers Insurance Company, and in 1890 entered the service of the Phoenix Mutual Life. He is a member of the board of directors of that company, and is also a member of the Actuarial Society of America, having served as its president. He has served for fifteen years chairman of the high school committee, and is a director and vice-president for the American School for the Deaf of Hartford. He was elected to his present position January 1, 1905.

WELLS, DANIEL H., actuary of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, was born at Riverhead, Suffolk county, N. Y., August 19, 1845. He graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale University in 1867, and remained there seven years as instructor in engineering and mathematics. In 1874 he became a clerk in the actuarial department of the Connecticut Mutual, and in 1876 was placed in charge of the actuarial work of the company, with the title of second assistant secretary. He was appointed assistant secretary in 1878, and actuary in 1881. During his connection with the company, Mr. Wells has prepared and published its mortality experience. He was elected president of the Actuarial Society in 1906 and 1907.

WESLEY, FRANK AUGUSTUS, formerly director of agencies of the Columbian National Life Insurance Company, and a director of the company, began his business career in life insurance, as agent for the New York Life. He was assistant general agent for the Bankers' Life, and later was appointed Boston manager for the Columbian National Life, and becoming successively New England manager, assistant director of agencies, director of Eastern agencies, and director of agencies for that company. He is a native of Massachusetts, and was born at Cambridge, January 14, 1875, and was educated at the East Greenwich Academy and Wesleyan University. In 1910 he

accepted the position of vice-president and general manager of the Standard Life of Pittsburgh.

WEST COAST LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, San Francisco, Cal. Organized 1906; capital, \$350,000. T. L. Miller, president; C. A. G. Miller, vice-president; J. Sonntag, second vice-president and treasurer; G. H. Beaudry, assistant secretary and actuary; W. C. Hammond, secretary.

WESTERN AND SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Cincinnati, O. Organized 1888; capital, \$100,000. W. J. Williams, president; H. W. Wannenwetsch, secretary. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$7,804,230; total liabilities, \$7,463,648.

WESTERN ARKANSAS ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS, was organized at a meeting held in Fort Smith, in 1910. Officers were elected as follows: President, George Tilles; secretary, J. E. Weaver, New York Life; J. M. Andrews, Germania Life, is president, and J. E. Weaver, New York Life, secretary and treasurer, Fort Smith.

WESTERN CASUALTY AND GUARANTY COMPANY, Oklahoma City, Okla. Organized 1909; capital, \$300,000. The company reinsured in the Western Indemnity Company in 1913.

WESTERN INDEMNITY COMPANY, Dallas, Tex. Organized 1913; cash capital, \$400,000. T. B. Love, president; H. M. Bryan, secretary.

WESTERN MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION, Los Angeles, Cal. Organized 1886. C. J. Willett, president; T. J. Armstrong and O. S. Henderson, vice-presidents; Gilbert F. Stevenson, secretary and general manager; M. H. Flint, treasurer. Permanent fund, December 31, 1913, \$518,483.44; receipts, 1913, \$262,258.15; disbursements, \$238,905.82.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS, LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF. [See Life Underwriters' Association of Western Massachusetts.]

WESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Aberdeen, S. Dak. Organized 1905. R. D. Alway, president; C. F. Easton, vice-president; W. M. Frederick, secretary; A. C. Welle, treasurer; J. H. Healy, agency manager.

WESTERN STATES LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, San Francisco, Cal. Organized 1910; capital, \$1,000,000. Warren R. Porter, president; H. J. Saunders, vice-president and general manager; F. S. Withington, secretary and actuary.

WESTERN UNION LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Spokane, Wash. Organized 1906; capital, \$200,000. R. L. Rutter, president; W. M. McConnell, general manager; J. N. Wright, secretary.

WEST VIRGINIA, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1864-1914. By act of March 4, 1864, to the auditor of the State was assigned the duty of supervision of insurance. The term of the auditor is for four years. The officials since March, 1882, when the insurance law was revised, have been: Joseph S. Miller, whose term expired in 1885; Patrick F. Duffy, from 1885 to 1893, and I. V. Johnson, from March 4, 1893 to March 4, 1897. He was succeeded on that date by M. La Follette, who was succeeded in March, 1901, by Arnold C. Scherr. J. S. Darst is the present auditor of state.

WEST VIRGINIA LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION was organized at a meeting held in Wheeling in July, 1911. Officers were elected as follows: President, C. A. Vaden, Prudential; vice-president, James P. Hanley, Penn Mutual; second vice-president, G. C. Crook, Metropolitan Life; treasurer, George Baird, New York Life; secretary, Ignatius Brennan, Southern States Mutual. The present officers elected in June, 1914, are: President, Geo. C. Crook; vice-president, J. E. O'Brien; second vice-president, H. A. Vidall; secretary, Thomas S. Meek; treasurer, Geo. Baird; executive committee, H. M. Taylor, H. M. Kimberland, T. B. Sweeney, F. E. Armbruster.

WHITE, HERBERT HUMPHREY, treasurer of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, is a native of Hartford, where he was born July 3, 1858. He entered the Hartford High School at the age of twelve years, but left at the close of the junior year to enter the service of the Hartford Trust Company. He was then fifteen years old. Four years later he accepted an offer of a clerkship in the Phoenix National Bank of Hartford with which he was connected for twenty years, rising by successive promotions to assistant cashier, which position he held nine years, until his election to the secretaryship of the Connecticut Mutual Life, which took place January 21, 1899. He had previously been for four years an auditor of that company. On March 23, 1906, the office of treasurer was created and he was advanced from the secretaryship and elected to the new office. Mr. White was a member of the Hartford Common Council for six years, serving four years as councilman and two years as alderman. He was president of the council board for one year, 1896. In February, 1900, Mr. White was elected president of the Colonial Club of Hartford, and continued to hold the office until the union of the Colonial and Hartford clubs in April, 1901.

WICHITA LIFE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION, Wichita, Kan. The association was organized in April, 1913, and includes in its membership agents in southern Kansas, and northern Oklahoma. Officers were elected as follows: President, H. W. Allen, Mutual Benefit; vice-president, Bruce Griffith, Aetna Life; second vice-president, W. T. Johnson, Farmers' and Bankers' Life; secretary, J. R. Engel, Provident Life and Trust; treasurer, G. M. Knox, Metropolitan Life. The present officers, elected in August, 1914, are: President, E. P. Vanderburg, Massachusetts Mutual; vice-president, J. M. Hanes, Union Central; secretary and treasurer, Oscar L. Hill, National Life

of Vermont; executive committee, P. M. Anderson, Northwestern; S. M. Young, Equitable of New York; E. L. Seamans, Prudential; H. W. Allen, Mutual Benefit; F. H. Stuckey, Anchor Life.

WILSON, GEORGE THOMSON, second vice-president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, is a native of the city of New York, where he was born September 23, 1859. He comes from Scotch-Irish stock. While a student at the College of the City of New York in 1875, he saw a newspaper advertisement for an office boy in the office of the Equitable Life, applied for the position, received it, and went to work vigorously for the company. Shortly afterward Vice-President Alexander wanted a stenographer and private secretary and appointed Mr. Wilson. The young man became general utility in the company's offices, and known to all callers on business. His rise was rapid. He was successively general executive clerk, second assistant secretary, assistant secretary, fourth vice-president, third vice-president, and was elected second vice-president in March, 1907. Mr. Wilson received the honorary degree of Master of Arts from Princeton University in 1892. He is a director in the Equitable Life Assurance Society, Union Exchange National Bank, American Surety Co., and Equitable Trust Company.

WING, ASA S., president of The Provident Life and Trust Company of Philadelphia, was born at Sandwich, Mass., January 29, 1850. Educated at the Moses Brown School, Providence, R. I., he entered the service of the Provident in 1867, two years after the organization of the company, as an assistant to Rowland Parry, actuary. He was appointed assistant actuary in 1873, and upon Mr. Longstreth's death in 1881, was elected vice-president, still retaining the office of assistant actuary. In 1883 on the retirement of Mr. Parry he was made actuary, and served until 1899, when David G. Alsop was made actuary and Mr. Wing retained the title of vice-president only. In January, 1906, he was elected president. Samuel R. Shipley, who had been president of the company continuously since organization in 1865, having declined re-election.

WINSLOW, EUGENE H., president of the Metropolitan Casualty Insurance Company of New York, who was elected president of the company September 19, 1895, following the death of President Henry Harteau, is a native of Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was born in March, 1856. He received his education in that city and entered the office of John G. Schumaker for the study and practice of law. In February, 1874, he was induced by Mr. Harteau, then organizing the Metropolitan, to engage in the business of plate glass insurance, the company at that time confining its operations to the plate glass business. Mr. Winslow began as a clerk, being the first man employed in any capacity by that company. He has been in continuous service with the Metropolitan ever since, and worked his way up through the various steps to the position of secretary in 1887, and president in 1905.

WISCONSIN, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1867-1914. By Chapter 56, Section 32, general laws of 1867, the secretary of state as commissioner of insurance *ex officio*, until the passage of Chapter 214, laws of 1878, creating the office of commissioner of insurance. The office was made elective by the people by Chapter 300, laws of 1881. The commissioners since 1878 have been:

Philip L. Spooner, Jr.	April	1, 1878—January	3, 1887
Philip Cheek, Jr.	January	3, 1887—January	5, 1891
Wilbur M. Root	January	5, 1891—January	5, 1895
William A. Fricke	January	5, 1895—October	1, 1899
Emil Giljohann	October	1, 1899—January,	1903
Zeno M. Host	January	10, 1903—January	1, 1907
George E. Beadle	January	1, 1907—January	1, 1911

H. L. Ekern, elected in 1911, is the present commissioner.

WISCONSIN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, THE, Madison, Wis. Organized 1895. R. B. Anderson, president; N. J. Frey, secretary and manager. Assets, December 31, 1913, \$377,291.78; total liabilities, \$346,987.81.

WOHLGEMUTH, EDWARD JAY, president of the Western Underwriter Company of Cincinnati and Chicago, is a native of Michigan, and was born at Detroit, September 26, 1875. He was educated at the Imlay City, Mich., High School, the University of Michigan, and Pomona College, Cal. When nineteen he accepted an offer from the *Insurance Herald*, and removed to Louisville in the spring of 1895, a few months later becoming assistant editor. In February, 1897, he established the *Ohio Underwriter*, which was later changed to the *Western Underwriter*. In July, 1898, the Western Underwriter Company opened an office at Chicago, changed the *Western Underwriter* to a weekly, and purchased and absorbed *Black and White of Chicago*. Ten years after starting the *Ohio Underwriter* he established at Cincinnati *Midland*, a general magazine devoted to the middle West, which he edited for two years, at the end of which time it was consolidated with *Uncle Remus's Magazine*. He is now giving his time entirely to the Western Underwriter Company, acting as its president and also as associate editor of the *Western Underwriter*, and editor of *Fire Protection*, a monthly magazine devoted to the reduction of the fire waste.

WOLFE, S. HERBERT, consulting actuary, is a native of Baltimore, Md., where he was born March 19, 1872. After a preliminary training in the schools of Baltimore, he received further education in the New York College and Queen's Laboratory. He first became connected with the insurance department of Connecticut when placed in charge of the investigation of the assessment companies of that state which resulted in radical changes taking place in their management. On the resignation of Mr. Wilson he was appointed actuary of the department. Mr. Wolfe is a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, of the American Statistical Association, and other scientific societies, and maintains an office in the city of New York as consulting actuary. He is also connected with the insurance departments of various states and with various companies. He was appointed a

member of the special commission to frame a pension law for civic employees in New York City.

WOODMEN ACCIDENT ASSOCIATION, Lincoln, Neb. A. O. Faulkner, president; C. E. Spangler, secretary.

WOODS, WILLIAM T., president of the Lloyds Plate Glass Insurance Company of New York, was born in that city July 20, 1851, and received his education in the public schools. He went into an insurance broker's office in New York when seventeen years old, and was in the brokerage business until 1879, when he became interested in plate glass underwriting. He was the first secretary of the Lloyds Plate Glass which was established in 1882. He succeeded to the presidency in January, 1893.

WOODWARD, GEORGE B., third vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was born at Haverhill, Mass., August 17, 1852, and received his education in the Boston grammar and high schools. He has been devoted to the business of life insurance from the time of leaving school. At the age of sixteen years he entered the office of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, where he learned the details of the business, and six years later, on August 1, 1874, he accepted the appointment of correspondence clerk of the John Hancock Life. Mr. Woodward was elected secretary of the company in February, 1875. In May, 1894, he was elected secretary of the Metropolitan Life, and in October, 1901, was made third vice-president. He is a charter member of the Actuarial Society of America.

WOODWARD, HEDLEY R., vice-president of the Fidelity and Casualty, New York, was born in Nottingham, Eng., in 1858, of pure English descent. He was educated in the common schools of Nottingham and Manchester, Eng. In 1872 he came with his father to the United States, making his home on Jersey City Heights. He entered the public school and graduated. He took a short course at the high school and in 1875 entered the employ of the Rodger Wardrobe Company of New York. He traveled for the company a number of years, and later entered the service of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad. He entered the employ of the Fidelity and Casualty in 1887, and in 1905 was appointed superintendent of the company's accident insurance branch. He was elected to his present position in 1911. He was elected president of the personal accident section of the International Association of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, and is a member of the standing committee.

WOODWARD, HENRY P., vice-president of the Connecticut General Life Insurance Company, was born in Franklin, Conn., March 19, 1833. He was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1855. He is prominently connected with the business interests of Hartford, and was for several years secretary of the Hartford Board of Trade. He is also president of the Dime Savings Bank.

WORKINGMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE. Workmen's compensation acts are now (September 1, 1914) in force in twenty-four states, exclusive of the Federal act. The Nebraska Act (1913) was suspended pending a referendum vote. Acts are therefore in force in the following states, with the year in which they became (or become) effective. Arizona, 1912; California, 1911; Connecticut, 1914; Illinois, 1912; Iowa, 1914; Kansas, 1912; Kentucky, 1915; Louisiana, 1915; Maryland, 1912; Massachusetts, 1912; Michigan, 1912; Minnesota, 1913; Nevada, 1911; New Hampshire, 1912; New Jersey, 1911; New York, 1914; Ohio, 1912; Oregon, 1913; Rhode Island, 1912; Texas, 1913; Washington, 1911; West Virginia, 1913; Wisconsin, 1911. The acts of several of the above states were amended in 1913 and 1914.

The following is a statement of the compensation business in 1913:

Companies	Premiums Written	Losses Paid
Aetna Life	\$906,231	\$222,170
American Fidelity	296,646	82,679
American Indemnity	38,657	1,948
Casualty Co. of America . . . . .	.....	.....
Commercial Casualty	126,124	40,662
Employers' Liability	1,890,932	653,433
Fidelity and Casualty	948,335	344,126
Fidelity and Deposit	339,742	95,835
Frankfort General	284,968	107,388
General Accident	421,474	111,144
Globe Indemnity	448,267	138,691
Hartford Accident	15,066	.....
Kansas City Casualty	5,275	1,600
London Guarantee	1,059,414	315,965
London and Lancashire	103,878	14,898
Maryland Casualty	589,849	173,720
Massachusetts Bonding	369,074	211,965
New Amsterdam	30,305	10,484
New England Casualty	391,953	86,739
Ocean Accident	742,305	220,485
Pacific Coast Casualty	2,583	49
Pacific Surety	100,660	44,609
Preferred Accident	2,563	1,740
Prudential Casualty	104,329	21,541
Royal Indemnity	387,300	125,935
Southwestern Surety	112,486	27,337
Standard Accident	536,263	165,910
Travelers	3,005,584	846,913
Union Casualty	181,145	8,605
United States Casualty	183,693	77,552
United States Fidelity	177,621	91,611
Zurich General	176,781	28,141
Total, 1913	\$13,979,503	\$4,273,875

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION SERVICE AND INFORMATION BUREAU is the outcome of the consolidation of several bureaus maintained by companies writing liability insurance and workmen's compensation. The principal bureau was known as the "Workmen's Compensation Service and Information Bureau," organized in 1910, and reorganized in 1912, and the other bureaus entering into the consolidation were organized since 1910. A. W. Whitney is chairman and manager; Stanley L. Otis, actuary.

WORLD CASUALTY INSURANCE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1911; cash capital, \$100,000. A. M. Johnson, president; R. D. Lay, secretary.

WRIGHT, WALTER CHANNING, life insurance consulting actuary, was born at Boston, Mass., August 24, 1846, and is the son of the late Elizur Wright, the distinguished mathematician and actuary. Clerk in the Massachusetts State Insurance Department, of which his father was commissioner, 1859-1866. He was actuary of the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, 1866-1900, and consulting actuary from 1900 to date. Mr. Wright is a Fellow of the American Statistical Association, and a charter member of the Actuarial Society of America; also a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Mathematical Society.

WRIGHT, WILLIAM A., comptroller-general and insurance commissioner of Georgia, is a native of Louisville in that state, where he was born January 19, 1844. On the impeachment and removal of Comptroller-General Goldsmith in 1879, Mr. Wright was appointed to fill the vacancy. He was elected to fill a full term in 1880, and since then has been biennially re-elected by the people.

WYMAN, WILLIAM D., president of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, was born at Hillsboro Bridge, N. H., April 24, 1859. His first occupation was that of a school teacher. In December, 1883, he began his life insurance career as a solicitor at Chicago for the Massachusetts Mutual Life. June 1, 1885, he was appointed one of the general agents of the company at Chicago. April 22, 1889, he was appointed Illinois state manager for the Berkshire Life Insurance Company, and on October 31, 1908, was elected vice-president and treasurer. On January 20, 1911, was elected president and treasurer of the company. He was the president in 1892 and 1897 of the Chicago Life Underwriters' Association, and of the National Association of Life Underwriters for 1901-1902.

WYOMING, INSURANCE SUPERVISION IN, 1877-1914. In Wyoming the first insurance legislation by act of December 13, 1877, placed the duties of supervision with the territorial auditor. The succession of auditors was:

James France	.	.	.	.	.	December 13, 1877—January 4, 1880
J. H. Nason	.	.	.	.	.	January 4, 1880—March 31, 1882
Jesse Knight	.	.	.	.	.	April 1, 1882—March 31, 1884

Under a law approved March 6, 1884, the office of insurance commissioner was established, and J. B. Adams was insurance commissioner from April 1, 1884, to March 31, 1888. Under the law of March 8, 1888, the office of insurance commissioner was discontinued, and the auditor was made *ex officio* insurance commissioner. The officials under this law have been:

M. N. Grant	.	.	.	.	March 8, 1888—November 8, 1890
Charles W. Burdick	.	.	.	.	November 9, 1890—January 7, 1895
William O. Owen	.	.	.	.	January 7, 1895—January 7, 1899
Leroy Grant	January 7, 1899—January 7, 1911

Robert B. Forsyth is the present incumbent in the office.

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YEREANCE, JAMES, New York metropolitan manager of the Equitable Life Assurance Society is a native of the city of New York, where he was born January 17, 1844. He was educated in the public schools and the male normal college. Before entering the life insurance business in 1892, Mr. Yereance was for thirty-three years one of the most widely-known fire underwriters of the metropolis. From 1859 to 1867 he was clerk and assistant secretary of the Greenwich Insurance Company; from 1867 to 1871 secretary of the Astor Fire of New York; from 1871 to 1879 secretary and president of the Safeguard Fire of New York; from 1879 to 1887 manager of the New York department and special agent for the United States of the London and Lancashire of Liverpool, and from 1887 to 1892 president of the Alliance Insurance Association of New York, which retired from business in 1892. He then accepted the important offer of the Equitable Life. Mr. Yereance is an elder in the Presbyterian Church and a Sunday-school superintendent, and for some years has been one of the directors of the New York Port Society and American Sabbath Union. He was elected president of the Life Underwriters' Association of New York in 1897. He is also a member of the Lawyers' Club and Republican Club, was president of the Presbyterian Union, is the secretary and treasurer of the trustees of the Presbytery of New York, is a member of the Republican County Committee of New York, and was for five years a transfer tax appraiser of the state of New York.

YOUNG, JAMES R., insurance commissioner of North Carolina, was born in Granville county, N. C., February 17, 1853. He attended the Hampden-Sidney College in Virginia, and for a time was engaged in the drug business. He was clerk of the Superior Court of Vance county, N. C., for ten years, and has done a general insurance business for twenty-five years, and was general agent for the Netherlands Life Insurance Company. He is a prominent member of the Democratic party, being chairman of the executive committee of the Congressional District and a member of the State committee. When the insurance department of North Carolina was established in 1899 he was elected commissioner by the legislature. He has made a success of the new department, and in 1901 was re-elected unanimously for a term of four years, and has been commissioner ever since. In 1907 the office was made an elective state office and at the general election, 1909, he was elected to serve until 1913.

YOUNGSTOWN ASSOCIATION OF LIFE UNDERWRITERS, Youngstown, O. The association was organized in 1911 and officers were elected as follows: President, F. B. Hawkins; vice-president, Myron Eckert; second vice-president, Leo Guthman; secretary, R. L.

Hartzell; treasurer, E. V. Clyde. The present officers elected in April 1914 are: President, E. V. Clyde, Pittsburgh Life and Trust; vice-president, C. W. Hensch, Pittsburgh Life and Trust; second vice-president, Lee Burt, United States Life; secretary, W. B. Randolph, National Life, Vermont; treasurer, Sam Hankins, State Life, Indiana; executive committee, Myron Eckert, Travelers; F. B. Kearney, Michigan Mutual; H. W. Koons, Western and Southern; Lee Burt, United States Life; R. L. Hartzell, Equitable Life.

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ZURICH GENERAL ACCIDENT AND LIABILITY INSURANCE COMPANY, Switzerland. H. W. Letton, United States manager, Chicago, Ill.

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